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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

SURVEY OF LONDON

ISSUED BY THE JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE
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UNDER THE GENERAL EDITORSHIP OF

SIR GEORGE GATER *(for the Council)*

WALTER H. GODFREY *(for the Survey Committee)*

VOLUME XVIII

THE STRAND

(THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, PART II)

350039

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THE COUNTY HALL, LONDON, S.E.1
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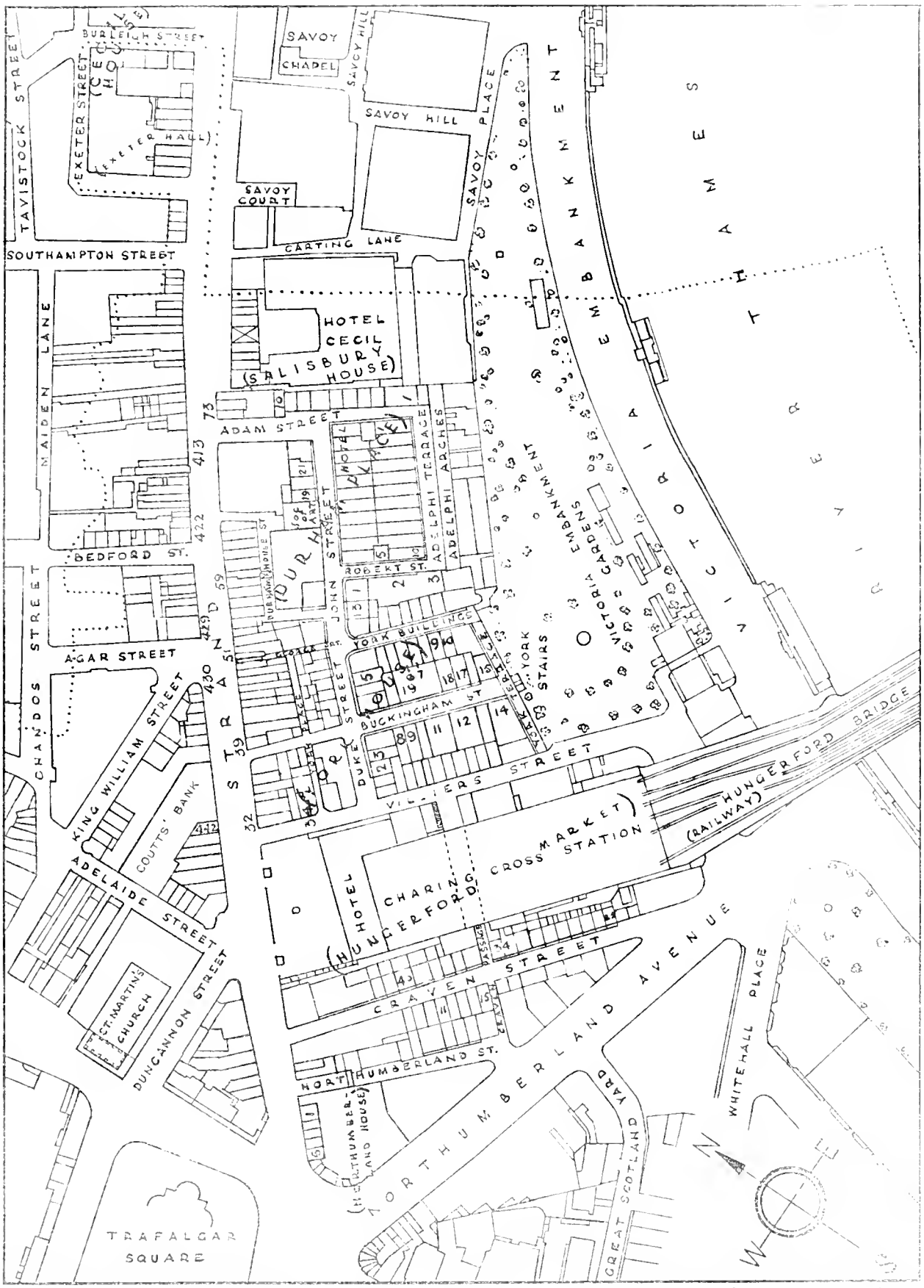

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PLAN OF PART OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS IN 1894 SHOWING THE PREMISES DEALT WITH IN THE PRESENT VOLUME.

THE STRAND (THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, PART II), BEING THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME OF THE SURVEY OF LONDON, BY SIR GEORGE GATER, C.M.G., D.S.O., CLERK OF THE COUNCIL, AND E. P. WHEELER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT TO THE COUNCIL

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PREFACE

THIS, the second volume of the *Survey of London* dealing with the former parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, contains an account of the western end of the Strand and of the streets leading from it to the river. The volume begins with an account of the hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, which was built just north of Scotland Yard in the reign of Henry III, and it tells the story of the large mansions which formerly bordered the river bank—Northumberland House, Hungerford House, Norwich Inn (afterwards York House), Durham Place and Carlisle Inn (the site of Salisbury House)—and of their subsequent replacement by streets of houses. Descriptions are given of the numerous seventeenth- and eighteenth-century houses which survive in this area, many of which have interesting associations. In particular mention must be made of No. 12, Buckingham Street, which was the home of Samuel Pepys for nine years and which still retains its original staircase. The Adelphi, the most important group of buildings in the neighbourhood, has formed the subject of several books, but various features of interest are noted here which have not previously been recorded in print.

During the mediæval period the river formed London's highway and the mansions bordering the Strand fronted the river, the main access to them being by means of river stairs. The ground near the road was used for stabling and servants' quarters, but with the increase of road transport the street frontage began to appreciate in value and from the fifteenth century onward it was leased out to small traders and innholders. Like most ancient streets the Strand was well provided with inns on both sides of the way and it is interesting to note how the inn yards developed into courts and alleys, eventually becoming public thoroughfares. Spur Alley (afterwards Craven Street), Brewers (now Hungerford Lane) and most of the small courts shown on eighteenth-century maps on the north side of the Strand were formed in this way.

The church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the buildings around Trafalgar Square will be dealt with in a subsequent volume which will complete the survey of this interesting parish.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland very kindly allowed photographs to be taken of pictures and furniture now at Syon House to illustrate the section which deals with Northumberland House, and the manuscripts of the Marquess of Salisbury preserved at Hatfield House have been consulted in connection with the chapters on Salisbury House and Burleigh House. Valuable information for the history of the area has been obtained from records preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The records in the custody of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, the Westminster City Council, the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Institute of British Architects have also been freely used. Thanks are also due to the librarian of the Pepysian Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge, to the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and to the London Society for granting permission for the reproduction of drawings under their care. Mr. Hayward, the surveyor of the Adelphi Estate, and Mr. Arthur Bolton, F.S.A., the curator of the Soane Museum, have both placed their expert knowledge of the neighbourhood and of the records relating to it at the disposal

of the Council, and their assistance and that of the officials at the Public Record Office and the British Museum is much appreciated.

The Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A., F.S.A., has kindly revised the heraldic blazons and drawn the marginal shields for the volume. The historical part of the volume and its general editorship are the work of Miss Ida Darlington, M.A. (Lond.), an assistant in my department. The Architect to the Council desires that his appreciation shall be recorded of the work done in connection with the preparation of the volume by Mr. W. Dathy Quirke, A.R.I.B.A.

G. H. GATER,
Clerk of the London County Council.

The County Hall,
Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.
November, 1937.

THE STRAND (THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, PART II)

CHAPTER I

THE CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY ROUNCEVAL AT CHARING CROSS

The "Gentil Pardoner of Rouncival"

Marshal, Earl of Pembroke

On the Thursday before the feast of St. Luke (18th October), 1236, "Gilbert, the Marshal of England, Earl of Pembroke" dated a charter[1] from "London, in the house of the hospital of Runchivalle." This is the earliest reference to the foundation at Charing Cross which has come to light. It had probably been formed only a year or two before, for there is no suggestion of its existence in Henry III's confirmation (in 1232)[2] of the grant by William Marshal, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, of certain houses and curtilages at Charing to the Augustinian house of St. Mary at Roncevaux in the Pyrenees.* The community at Charing consisted originally of a prior and brethren who were subject to the rule of the mother house, and who seem in many cases to have been aliens themselves. Most of the references to the hospital in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are in connection with the appointment of attorneys or proctors to take control during the absence of the prior from England. Thus in 1292, the prior nominated[4] William de Cestre and Peter Arnaldi de Sancto Michaele as his attorneys during a five years' absence. A fair sample of the difficulties which arose from this system is set out in a Writ of Aid[4] granted in 1321 to "William Roberti, canon of the hospital of St. Mary, Rouncevall, appointed proctor in England of that hospital for the recovery of their lands and rents, as it appears that upon the death of John de Rouncevall, their late proctor, not being aware of his death they did not appoint a new proctor, wars and other impediments hindering them, so that their lands and rents were taken by divers men."

In 1379, in accordance with the statute dated at Gloucester, "for the forfeiture of the lands of schismatic aliens" the chapel and lands of St. Mary Rounceval were seized into the King's hands. Three years later their custody was granted[4] to Nicholas Slake, "King's clerk," for his life. In the same year Slake obtained powers "to arrest and bring before the king and council all persons whom he should prove to have collected alms in the realm as proctors of the hospital and converted the same to their own use." In the following year the prior of Rounceval brought an action[5] in the King's

* Roncevaux stands at the southern end of the pass through the Western Pyrenees on the road from Bayonne to Pamplona, and is the traditional scene of the exploits of Roland and Oliver in A.D. 778. The Augustine abbey in the village was founded *circa* 1130 by Sancho de la Rosa. At Ibañeta at the top of the pass stood a chapel and hospital erroneously believed to have been founded by Charlemagne as a memorial to the fallen. This was purchased in 1279 by the monks of Roncevaux, who began to exploit the legend for their own benefit with the aid of a collection of relics. The community acquired both fame and wealth and was endowed with lands in various parts of France, Spain, England and Ireland.[3]

court to regain possession and won his suit, but it is probable that he never regained full control over the community, for in 1390 the King's clerk, John Hadham, was granted[4] the wardenship of the hospital, and he was succeeded[4] in 1396 by John Newerk. In 1408-9 the prior brought a lawsuit[5] against John Newerk for having broken into the prior's houses and removed a sealed chest worth 20s. which contained the muniments of the house. Once again the case was decided in the prior's favour, but in 1414 Henry V ordered the final suppression of the remaining alien priories and from this time the mother house lost control of the foundation at Charing Cross, although by a special licence[4] from the King, dated 1432, the master of the English house was allowed to receive " bulls and other letters of indulgences, pardons and other things for the profit and advantage of the chapel or hospital from the prior and convent of Roncidevall in Navarre," and he was allowed to send 10 marks a year for the support of the mother house.

Meanwhile the house at Charing Cross was suffering from lack of money. In 1423 the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a verdict[1] against the chapel in a dispute with the vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, who complained that the master and brethren had been defrauding him of some of his parochial dues under pretext of certain forged papal letters. This attempt to get funds having failed, the master of the chapel, in the same year, obtained[1] a relaxation from the Pope of " one year and forty days of enjoined penance " to penitents who, during a certain period, should " visit and give alms for the sustentation and repair of the chapel of the poor hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, Rouncevall in the diocese of London, whose buildings are in need of no small repair." Chaucer's " gentil Pardoner of Rouncival . . . that streight was comen from the court of Rome," did not lack successors.*

In 1475 the King granted licence[4] for the foundation of " a fraternity or perpetual gild of a master and two wardens and the brethren and sisters who may wish to be of the same in the chapel of St. Mary, Rounsidevall, by Charyngcrosse." Three years later the " custody, advowson and patronage " of the " chapel or hospital " and " all lands, profits, oblations, rights and commodities belonging to it " were granted[4] to the fraternity for the sustenance of the chaplain and of " two other chaplains celebrating divine service, and of the poor people flocking to the hospital." The gild remained in possession until their final surrender to Henry VIII in 1544.†

A few of the yearly accounts of the gild in the time of Henry VIII have survived.[6] These record *inter alia* payments for " Castying a way of the myre and dyrt owte of the high way "; " Seyllyng of our ladies grete

* In the gild accounts[6] there are entries of regular payment for printing " breves " and for pasting them on church doors. The printer employed in 1520-22 was " Mr. Wylkyns," who was almost certainly Caxton's successor, Wynkyn de Worde. Robert Copland also printed " breves " for the gild.

† Apparently the gild did not retain full control over the advowson for in 1526 the King made a grant[7] of the free chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Rounsivale, " to Roger Elys, B.A." in succession to " Richard Bromefeld," deceased, and about this time the wardens of the gild were involved in a lawsuit with Bromefeld's heirs for non-payment of his pension.

Chamber "; " Rewgh Castyng of the Bartilmentes of the Chapell "; mending " the pewes in the chapell' "; " mendyng of the grete Antiphon' that lieth in the Quere "; " mendyng of the velvett Bonett for our lorde "; (to Ric' White Glasyer) " mendyng of the Chambre Wyndowes and of the Chapell' wyndowes "; " a newe bell' rope for the grete bell' in the steple "; " Reparacions don' apon' the Wall' yt goith from the chapell' dore to the gate "; " Repayryng of our lady Wharffe." The almshouse building does not seem to have been repaired or redecorated during the periods covered by the accounts. Later documents give the information that it measured 80 feet by 23 feet, and it probably contained at least nine beds, since there is a record of a payment " for lynyng' of ix coverletts for the Almes beddes." There are also payments for " naylles for to mend iii beddes in the Almonse house "; for " threde for turnyng' and mendyng' of the sheitts "; for straw " for the Almes beddes," and for " a newe Buckyng tubb' " (for boiling linen). The allowance per patient was 1d. a day and this seems to have covered the cost of food and of any medical aid that was given. Few of the patients seem to have spent more than three or four days in the almshouse, and against many of their names is the entry " died."*

In 1529 Henry VIII took possession of York Place (afterwards known as Whitehall Palace)[9] and soon after began extensive building operations there. In 1531 he bought up the houses along the street frontage as far as Rounceval, but not content with these he seems also to have taken over some of the actual Rounceval property, including the almshouse building. Among the payments for the " King's Manor of Westminster "[10] in 1531-2 are " for two pounde of Frankensence delyvered at Rouncyvalle for Eyring of the Almonshouse there wherein the workemen be paied," and " for one paire hengies [hinges] and hokes sette upon the payehouse Dore at Rouncyvale." As was his custom Henry VIII legalised matters later by Act of Parliament. In 1536[11] he obtained authority to purchase from " John Henbury, Maister of the Hospytall of our Lady of Rounsidevall', Willyam Jenyns and Thruston Mayer Wardeyns of the same Hospitall' iij tenements and a wharf wyth thappurtenances lying in the parisshe of Seynt Margarett,"† but he had apparently no permanent use for this property for three years later he leased[12] it to John Rede under the description of " unum tenementum cum uno le Wharff in tenura dicti Johannis Rede scituatum . . . apud Runsivall' . . . necnon unum tenementum . . . ibidem in tenura Ricardi Harryson et unum aliud tenementum . . . vocatum le plumerye alias le Almessehowse ibidem."‡

* Occasionally extra comforts were provided for the almshouse by gift or bequest, *e.g.*, " Kateryn Phillips " by her will,[8] dated 1504, requested that her body should be " buryed in the Chappell of our Lady of Runcedevale " and bequeathed " to the hospitall' of our Lady aforsaid a fedderbed, a peyr of shets, a bolster, a pair of blanketts, a coverlet."

† This part of St. Margaret's parish had been assigned to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields by the King's order of November, 1534.[9]

‡ These properties are stated to have been lately bought from the master and wardens of the hospital. Richard Harrison is mentioned as regularly paying rent for his house to the gild in the earlier accounts.

Burials took place in the chapel at least until the end of 1541, but it had then begun to be dismantled. In 1541-2 " our Lady Tabernakill " was taken down and set up in St. Margaret's Church.[13] Two years later the final surrender took place.[14] In the following year the King resumed[15] the properties in lease to Rede and handed the whole over to Sir Thomas Cawarden, one of the " Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber." Cawarden obtained a formal grant in 1550 (see Appendix A) and seems to have disposed of it almost at once to John Rede.*

From the descriptions given in the deeds and from later plans the extent of the Rounceval property can be roughly determined. Its street frontage extended northward from and including No. 8, Charing Cross[17] to approximately the centre of Northumberland Avenue. We know from the accounts that there was a " great gate " to the street and that the churchyard, which contained a rood and a half of ground, was surrounded by a lime-washed mud wall. The churchyard and chapel were certainly at the northern end of the property, though it is probable that the chapel did not abut directly on the street.† The rest of the ground extended in a south-easterly direction towards the river behind the sites of Nos. 1-15, Whitehall and of the Hermitage (now Craig's Court). The greater part of this ground was, at the time of the surrender, let out in gardens or allotments (see Appendix A). A wharf gave access to the river. There is no evidence by which the exact position of the almshouse can be determined, but it probably adjoined the royal property or it would not have been commandeered for use in connection with the King's works.‡

John Rede adapted the chapel and " great chamber," which seems to have adjoined the chapel, for a residence. His will,[18] dated 1557, shows that he had divided the chapel into three storeys with three or four rooms in each. He had also built five tenements to the east of his own house. His nephew and heir, Robert " Reade," who died in 1567, made further additions to the main building.[19] He left his property to his wife, Elizabeth, who subsequently married a near neighbour, John Hill.[20] She died in 1577, as did her eldest son, John Rede. The Rounceval property passed intact to John's younger brother, Robert. None of it seems to have been sold outright until 1605, when Sir Francis Fane and Sir George Fane bought[21] from Robert Reade 10 messuages and three gardens. The purchase was probably made as a marriage portion for their sister, Frances, who, about this time, became the wife of Sir Robert Brett, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber and King's Sergeant. Brett is first shown as the occupier of a house by Charing

* No deed of purchase has been found, but the Inquisition Post Mortem[16] on John " Reede," Junior, in 1578, states that the property was bought by John Rede, senior, from Sir Thomas Cawarden.

† The Rose, on the south-west corner of St. Martin's Lane, was described in 1493 as lying opposite " Rowncevall," which suggests that the chapel, the principal building of the hospital, lay near the street frontage.

‡ Among the payments for the " King's Manor of Westminster " (1531-2)[10] is that of xvjd. for " clensing of two jakys at Rouncyvalle to the whiche pouremen of late lodgid there had recourse and nowe a lodgeing appoyntid for maister heritage."

Cross in the ratebook for 1604. His son was christened there in December, 1607, when Prince Henry, who was himself only 13 years old, stood godfather and gave his name to the child.[22]

In 1612 Brett brought an action in the Court of Exchequer[23] against Gabriel Brewer concerning a small piece of ground and a building adjoining both their houses, in the course of which Brett stated that he then had in his possession all the Rounceval property granted to Cawarden " except certaine parcells thereof inclosed within the house and garden of Henry, Earl of Northampton." In the following year Brett sold[24] his house to Northampton together with ten messuages " neare Charing Crosse."*

Some kind of subsidiary agreement must have followed this sale, for not only did Brett continue to live in his house, but he bequeathed a leasehold interest therein to his wife.† Brett's will, which was dated 23rd August, 1620,[25] transferred all his freehold property to his executors, Sir Humphrey Lynde and John Baron, and subsequent transactions show that this included three messuages on the west side of Northumberland House which had apparently been reserved out of the sale to Northampton. These houses were on the site of those known at the beginning of the nineteenth century as Nos. 1-3, Charing Cross. Their later history is detailed below (pp. 8, 9).

Before his death the Earl of Northampton founded a hospital at Greenwich for 13 poor men of East Greenwich and 8 poor men of Shottisham, Norfolk, his birthplace. By his will, dated 14th June, 1614,[26] the Earl endowed this hospital with *inter alia* " the messuages and gardens in Saint Martyns parishe in the feildes which I latelie purchased from‡ Robert Brett, Michaell Appesley and Sir Edward Mountague." The change of ownership made little difference to the tenants of the property. Their names can be traced in the ratebooks. Sir Robert Brett's young widow, Anne, continued to live in the largest house. In 1623 she married Sir Francis Cottington, afterwards Baron Cottington, and his name is shown in the ratebooks until 1634, when his wife died. The " earl of Cleaveland " was rated for the house from 1635 to 1638, and " Lord William Hamilton, Earle of Leverick " (Lanark) in 1640 and 1641.

In 1643 when Sir Roger Palmer was assessed by the Committee for the Advance of Money for delinquency he was described as of " The Strand, Charing Cross." His name does not appear in the ratebooks, but it seems probable that he lived either in Brett's house or in one adjacent thereto, and that he was responsible for the formation of Angel Court. He died in 1657 leaving[28] all his property to his brother, Sir James Palmer, and in the following year the latter died, having bequeathed[29] to his son Philip Palmer " all those

* These were said to be then " or late in the severall tenures of Sir Henry Cary, knight, Sir John Parker, knight, Sir Richard Cox, knight, Sir Phillipp Cary, knight, James Waller, John Drue, Richard Hill, Henry Leonard, Peirce Keninge, and the Widowe Kennington."

† See footnote, p. 6.

‡ In the grant by Thomas Howard to the " Warden and poore men of the hospitall of the holy and undevided Trinitie in East Greenwich " dated 1st November, 1615,[27] the Brett property is described in exactly the same terms as in the sale from Brett to Northampton. The original hospital buildings at Greenwich are still in existence.

Houses in Angell Court neere Charing Cross in the tenure . . . of John Robinson, Mr. Wingfeild, Widdow Heale, —— Smith, Mary Juet, widdow, Gregory Ellis a Cooke liveth in a house there where a Tayler liveth, Tong's House, Widdow Strickson's house, Mrs. Barnes House, Thomas Parker's house and Cotton's house with the great house let to Nathaniel Impes for certaine yeares to come." Angel Court is first shown in the ratebooks in 1648, but it may have been formed some years previously. It probably took its name from the " tenement near Charing Cross called the Angel," which Robert Reade let to John Pemmerton *circa* 1580,[30] and which in 1583 was stated to have been divided into " divers tenements."[31]

Lionel Empes was rated for houses in Angel Court from 1657 until 1698.* His house was frequently hired for the use of foreign ambassadors or visitors to the Court as, *e.g.*, in 1682 when the ambassador from " the King of Bantam " was accommodated there.[34] Empes' widow, Frances, continued to live there until her death in 1712.

Philip Palmer transferred his rights in the property to his brother, Roger, who was created Earl of Castlemaine in 1661. In 1666 and 1667 Castlemaine petitioned[35] for the King's help in obtaining a renewal of his lease from the Mercers' Company, who held the freehold in trust for the Hospital of Holy Trinity, Greenwich.† He stated that the Company was asking for a fine of £1,800 for the lease, which it valued " in proportion to the great rise of rents since the fire of London, but which are now diminishing." The report on the first petition stated that " the houses are all paper buildings and very slight and old." The original lease did not expire until after 1670 when Castlemaine was still treating for its renewal.

In 1677 Castlemaine was accused by Titus Oates of being a Jesuit. A search was made for him, but the Serjeant-at-Arms reported to the House of Lords that he " could not find Lord Castlemaine, but that his Deputies had found two altars and several large books at his lodgings at Charing Cross."[36] Castlemaine was tried before the House in 1680, for complicity in the so-called Meal-Tub Plot, but was acquitted. He died in 1705. His lease of the Charing Cross property seems to have expired *circa* 1695, in which year Samuel Prior, who is stated in a later deed to have obtained a lease of the premises from " the Warden and Poor Men of the Hospitall of the Holy Trinity,"[37] moved from the tavern on the opposite side of Whitehall to one of the Angel Court houses.‡ Prior died in 1705 and his widow, Mary, soon after married Thomas Johnson, who proceeded to pull down and rebuild the houses on the street frontage and those in Angel Court which subsequently

* In 1690 he complained at the Middlesex Sessions that he was over-rated.[32] He died in 1698.[33]

† The 1666 petition states that " Henry Earle of Northampton founded an Hospitall att Greenwich, and left ye oversight and care thereof to ye companie of Mercers. Ye said Earle granted a lease of certain tenements neer Charing Cross to Sir Robert Brett for 60 yeares in 1604. The said Sir Robert Brett (about 40 yeares since) assigned over ye said tenements to Sir Roger Palmer for a valewable consideration, and from him they came to his nephew ye Earle of Castlemaine."

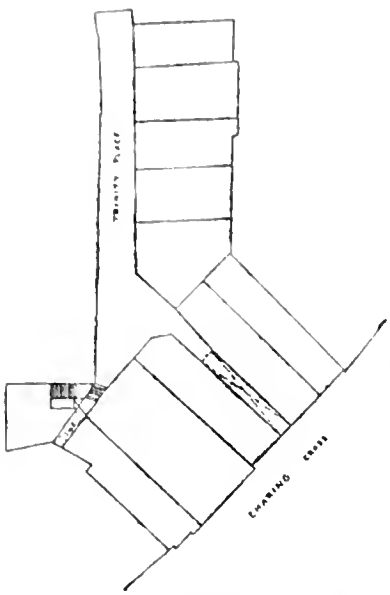
‡ Samuel Prior was the uncle of the poet, Matthew Prior. An account of the tavern on the west side of Whitehall is given in *Survey of London*, Vol. XVI, *Charing Cross*.

became known as Johnson's Court. He mortgaged the property in August, 1717,[38] when it was described as " Six New erected brick messuages . . . fronting the Street called Charing Cross . . . now or late in the Severall Tenures of —— Portal, Widow Cressett, Andrew Drummond,* Cecill Wray, Henry Warcopp and —— Beck. And all those Two Severall Messuages . . . in the yard belonging to the Mansion house heretofore in the Tenure of . . . Lionell Empes . . . wherein One Sir Robert Brett formerly dwelt on the ground upon which the said Mansion house formerly stood and other ground thereto adjoining and in the roome of other late old messuages . . . there are built the said Two severall messuages or Tenements . . . together with the ground belonging to the said Mansion house ranging with the wall of the garden belonging to Northumberland house and extending to Scotland Yard And One Messuage . . . adjoining to a Tower of Northumberland House And also all those severall Messuages in a Court there on the backside of the said Front houses called . . . Angell Court now or late in the severall Tenures . . . of John Spaune, Widow Worcester, Widow Bland, Francis Barry, John Tounshend and David Walker and the ground . . . of the said Court." Thomas Johnson died[41] in 1719 and the property passed to his son, Thomas, who died in 1732 leaving[42] his interest therein to Andrew Drummond and John Goodchild as trustees for his mother, Margaret, then the wife of John Raspin. In 1751-53 the Earl of Northumberland bought[43] the tenant rights in a small portion of Johnson's Court for the erection of a gallery (see p. 15). His son obtained a lease of this ground from " the Warden and Poor Men of the Hospital " in 1812[44] with an additional strip of the court which he used for an area. The freehold of this property was sold to the Duke of Northumberland in 1821 under powers obtained by Act of Parliament.[45] In 1789 a fresh lease of the remainder of Johnson's Court together with the six front houses was granted[44] to Francis Watkins, optician, who was also in possession of property on the west side of the street.[17] In 1782 Watkins granted a sub-lease to James Booth of part of Johnson's Court which was for a time known as Booth's Buildings.[46]† The houses there were

* Andrew Drummond was a goldsmith and banker whose shop was known by the sign of the Golden Eagle.[39] He is shown in the ratebooks for this house from 1717 until 1760, when he removed to the opposite side of the road (see *Survey of London*, XVI, p. 109). There is a note among the Treasury Papers for the year 1721[34] that " Sir Isaac Newton, Master and Worker of the Mint," and John Sydenham " went to the house of Mr. Andrew Drummond, goldsmith, at Charing Cross, where, in the presence of the agent for the proprietors of the patent granted to Jacob Rowe, Esq., for fishing on wrecks, silver was weighed for the use of his Majesty, *viz.*, 1/10th part thereof. The same was converted into current coin. . . ." In 1736-38 Drummond bought the sub-leases of two pieces of property in Johnson's Court.[40]

† The *Annual Register* for 1794 contains this note : " 15th August.—About two o'clock, a melancholy accident happened in Johnson's court, Charing Cross. George Howe, a genteel young man, was taken to a recruiting-office there, belonging to the East-India company, to be enlisted : and, upon attempting to make his escape, his hands were tied behind his back, and in that situation he was put into a garret, where he was not many minutes before he jumped from the window, and was killed upon the spot. This circumstance very naturally attracted the attention of passengers, and presently a crowd was collected, who, fired by indignation, pulled down the house. A detachment of the Guards was called in, and with difficulty the mob was dispersed."

rebuilt *circa* 1812 when the court was renamed Trinity Place and a lease of it was granted to Louis Mitchell.[44] The front houses, then numbered 4-8, Charing Cross, were leased to separate tenants in the nineteenth century. The whole of the Trinity Hospital property on the west side of Northumberland House, with the exception of a strip of ground at the back of Craig's Court which had been sold to the Earl of Harrington in 1871,[47] was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works on 13th April, 1876, and was utilised in connection with the formation of Northumberland Avenue. The present Nos. 1-8, Charing Cross, Nos. 1-6, Northumberland Avenue, and part of the roadway now occupy the site.



TRINITY PLACE, CHARING CROSS

The former Nos. 1-3, *Whitehall.*—In 1629 Sir Humphrey Lynde sold[48] to Thomas Grinsell three messuages in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields with warranty against the heirs of Sir Robert Brett. Thomas Grinsell was the brother-in-law of Isaac Walton whom in 1645 he made a trustee with Henry Brown of "his freehold messuages . . . neere Charringe Crosse" for such persons as he should afterwards appoint.[49] Grinsell died a few months later leaving his wife, Anne, as his residuary legatee. In the will of the latter, dated 17th November, 1647,[49] the three messuages are described as: "That howse neere unto the great messuage called Suffolke, Northampton or Northumberland howse and neerest unto Whitehall late in the tenure . . . of . . . Richard Smith and Thomas Smith or one of them And nowe in the tenure . . . of Charles Titford Victualler . . . one other of the said howses . . . situate on the other side of the howse called the Chaireinge Crosse Taverne and beinge next and adjoyninge to . . . Northumberland howse. . . . And nowe in the tenure of John Hardinge, Sadler . . . and . . . my Third Howse . . . commonlie called by the name . . . of the Chairinge Crosse in the Strande nowe or late in the tenure . . . of William Bestwick, Vintner And alsoe the shopp or shopps thereunto . . . formerly or nowe belonging . . . one whereof is nowe or latelie was in the tenure of Robert Edmunds, And the other beinge a little Shoppe is adjoyninge to it on the West Side thereof." The last-mentioned house (on the site of the later No. 2, Whitehall) became the property of Anne's daughter Jeane, who later married Thomas Hanwell. In 1679 Bernard Underwood, who had bought the house from Jeane's son, Thomas,[50] sold[51] the premises to Thomas Pargiter under the description of "All that messuage . . . heretofore called . . . the Kingshead Taverne and lately . . . the Crowne Taverne Situate . . . neere a place where Chering cross formerly stood . . .

between the messuage . . . in the occupacion of John Maydman on the East part and the messuage . . . of Mary Dew on the West part . . . together with all Shopps cellers . . . and appurtenances . . . which said premisses . . . now are in the occupacion of Charles Rogers, Watchmaker."

The house on the site of the later No. 1, Whitehall was bought by the Duke of Somerset in 1742-3[52] in order that he might repair the north-west turret of Northumberland House (see p. 13), but the property must have been re-sold, for in 1777 the freehold was purchased from Henry Williams by Thomas Noble, silversmith.[53] The sites of these three houses were thrown into the roadway when Northumberland Avenue was formed.

CHAPTER 2

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE

History of the Building.

In 1573 " William Cooke of London Esquier " brought an action in Chancery[54] to establish his claim to certain properties which he described as " one messuaige or Inne nowe or late called the signe of the rose togeathers wth two curtilaiges and all the howses, barnes, stables and other heredittaments to the same belongynge scituate in the parrisshe of St. Martyn in the Feildes. . . . And allso . . . one other messuaige . . . to the . . . rose nexte adioyninge. . . . And allso . . . all that Waye or entrye leadinge from the barnes and stables of the said messuaige called the rose unto two gardeyns lyenge togeather towardes the ryver of Thamys And allso . . . all those two gardeynes and one ponde nexte adioynynge thereunto togeathers . . . wth all those howses yardes edyfycions buyldinges lande . . . and other heredittaments . . . on the South Syde of the Quenes high waye leadinge to charinge Crosse."* William Cooke died in 1589 leaving to his wife, Frances, his " capitall messuage or mansion house with the garden in the parishe of St. Martyn in the Feildes."[56] In each of the ratebooks for the years 1599 to 1604 Mrs. " Francis " Cooke and her son, Sir William Cooke, are entered as paying rates for adjoining properties near Charing Cross, but in 1605 their names are omitted and that of the Earl of Northampton appears in a corresponding position. In that year Widow Cooke and Sir William Cooke sold to the Earl " two messuages, a cottage, three curtilages, two gardens and two acres of ground in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields."

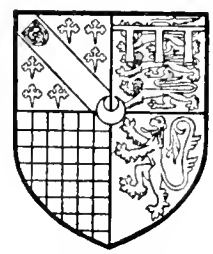
In 1608-9 Northampton purchased[57] from Robert Reade three messuages and two gardens, obviously part of the Rounceval property, and this and the ground purchased from Cooke formed the site on which Northampton House was built and its garden laid out. It is evident that the Cooke property was considerably larger than the whole of Rounceval and, since only a small portion of the latter was used by Northampton, it is a distortion of the facts to state that Northampton (or Northumberland) House stood on the site of the hospital.

In 1606 Northampton obtained[58] from the Crown a 60 years' lease of half a ditch running between his ground and Scotland and abutting partly on " ground of —— Appesley now in the tenure of Anne Cooke widow " and flowing into the Thames. In 1611 he was granted the same property in perpetuity.[59] Northampton bought the greater part of Rounceval from Sir Robert Brett in 1613 (see p. 5), and in the following year he

*Prior to this sale the rival claimants to the property had been Thomas Huycke of London, " doctor of lawe," and George Bell of London, " iremonger," the heir of Robert Beste. It has not been found possible to determine the rights of the case. There was also a " signe of the rose " on the north side of the Strand which, in the early part of the sixteenth century, was in lease from the Abbot of Westminster to John Norres and his wife, Christian. Its sign was changed to that of " the Cheker " before 1561.[55]

purchased from Michael "Apesley" certain messuages to the east of his own ground (see p. 23). These purchases were probably made for the purpose of straightening out the walls of his garden, but only a small portion of the ground was used in this way, the rest, as stated above (see p. 5) being bequeathed by the Earl to the Hospital of Holy Trinity, Greenwich.

Henry Howard had been in disfavour throughout Elizabeth's reign on account of his association with Mary Queen of Scots and of his Catholic sympathies. He succeeded, however, in ingratiating himself with James VI of Scotland, on whose accession to the English throne he was made a privy councillor. He was created Earl of Northampton in 1604. He gained considerable notoriety on account of his suspected complicity in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, but nothing was definitely proved against him. He died on 15th June, 1614, at Northampton House, and, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, was buried in the chapel of Dover Castle.*



Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire

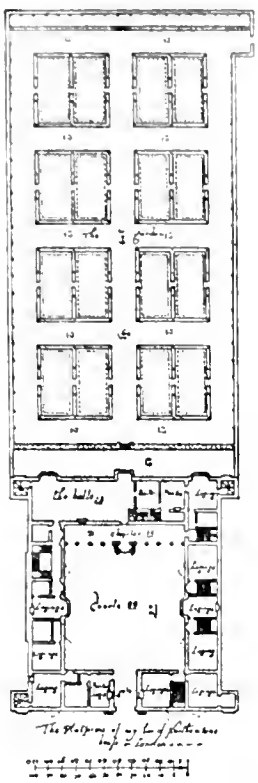
Northampton's nephew, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who had fought against the Armada, succeeded his uncle in the ownership of the house which subsequently became known as Suffolk House. He was created Lord High Treasurer in 1614, but was suspended from office in 1618 for embezzling funds and extorting money unjustly. He managed, however, to retain the King's favour, and the greater part of the fine imposed upon him was remitted. He died at Suffolk House in May, 1626. The ownership of the house passed successively to his son, Theophilus, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, who died there in June, 1640, and his grandson, James, the 3rd Earl. In 1642, Lady Elizabeth Howard, second daughter of Theophilus, married Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland, and by her marriage settlement Suffolk House "was transferred to the bridegroom, upon his payment of £15,000 to his wife's family."[60] Thenceforth it was usually referred to as Northumberland House. Northumberland, though he sided with Parliament during the Civil War, was a man of moderate views and pursued as far as possible a policy of conciliation. He suffered no deprivation at the Restoration, and after his death in 1668 Sir William Temple wrote of him that "there was no man perhaps of any party but believed, honoured, and would have trusted him."[61]†

In the Smithson collection of drawings (now preserved at the R.I.B.A.) is a plan entitled "The Platforme of my Lord of Northamton's house in London." This plan is not dated, but other drawings in the collection bear dates ranging from 1599 to 1632. There is little doubt that it is either a design for, or an early plan of, Northampton House, which, as is shown

* The tomb was removed to the chapel of Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, in 1696.

† In 1664 Northumberland complained to the Court of Aldermen of the City of London that "he had lately been deprived of the conduit water which had always served Northumberland House" and asked for a "quill of water from the City's pipes, which passed the gates of his residence."[62] A number of similar requests were sent to the City about this time, but the City resources were apparently insufficient to supply the demand, for, during the following 50 years, several waterworks were established in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, one of which, Marchant's Waterworks, almost abutted on the east side of Northumberland Garden (see p. 25).

above, was erected in 1605-9. It will be noted that buildings which include "the halle" are shown extending across the south side of the courtyard, a refutation of the theory that the southern range was not erected until *circa* 1650 (see below). The earliest known view of the garden front of the house is the drawing by Hollar in the Pepysian Library reproduced on Plate 2*a*. Hollar's Bird's-Eye View of London, published in 1647, gives a similar representation, and it is, therefore, evident that the garden front was built before that date. It was almost certainly erected at the same time as the rest of the building.*



Probably the earliest view showing the front of Northampton (or Northumberland) House is the drawing by Vertue, which is reproduced on Plate 4.† In the views by Maurer (dated 1740) and Scott (*circa* 1747), the front appears to be somewhat dilapidated, but there is no reason to think that it had undergone any substantial alteration since the time of its erection.

There is a note in Evelyn's diary under date of 31st August, 1654, that he "went to Audley End, and spent some time in seeing that goodly place built by Howard, Earl of Suffolk, once Lord Treasurer . . . instead of rails and balusters, there is a border of capital letters, as was lately also on Suffolk House, near Charing Cross, built by the same Lord Treasurer." An entry in the burial register of St. Martin-in-the-Fields refers to the death of a young man through the fall of the letter S from this parapet during the funeral of Anne of Denmark in March, 1618-19.

John Evelyn visited the collection of pictures at Northumberland House in June, 1658, and noted in his diary that "the new front towards the gardens is tolerable, were it not drowned by a too massy and clumsy pair of stairs of stone, without any neat invention." This remark has been interpreted as meaning that there was no garden front to the house until this date, and a MS. note by Inigo Jones in his copy of Palladio (now preserved at Worcester College, Oxford) to the effect that the frontage of Northumberland House towards the Strand was 162 feet long and that the courtyard was 81 feet square, appears to be the basis on which the theory has been built that Inigo Jones was responsible for the alterations carried out at this period. Inigo Jones died in 1652, and though it is possible that a design executed by

* Apart from the evidence afforded by the plan it is only reasonable to assume that a house of this character and period would have its great hall on the south side and away from the highway.

† The letters C and Æ carved on either side of the arch above the oriel window have been interpreted as standing for "Chrismas Ædificavit." Horace Walpole attributed the front to Gerard Chrismas and the design of the main fabric to Bernard Jansen.[62]

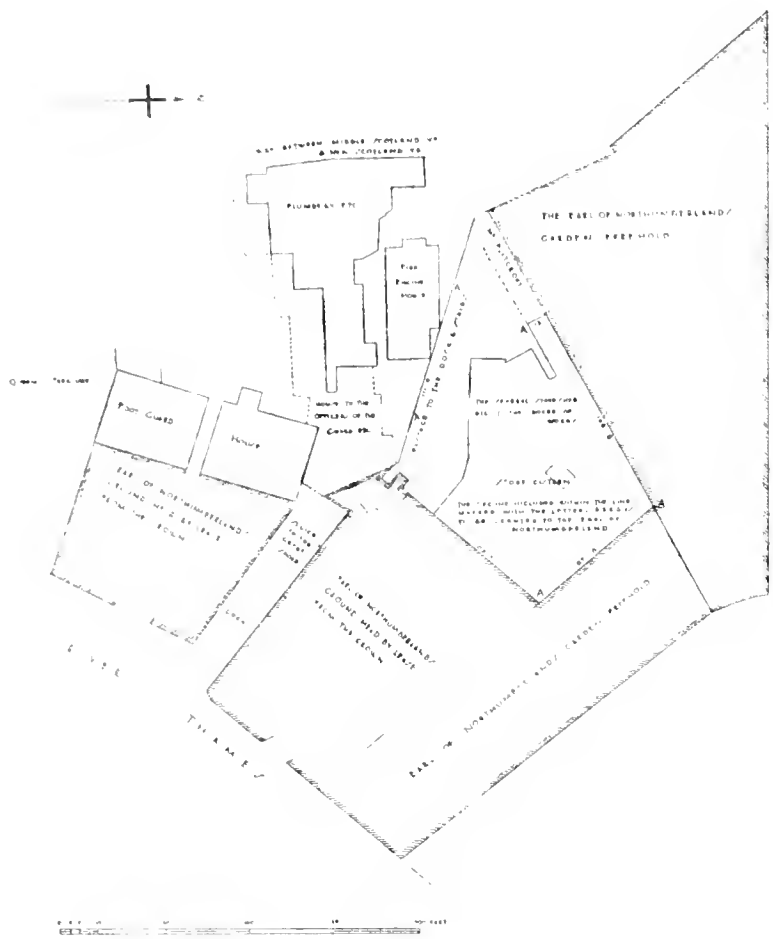
him may have been utilised by Northumberland the probabilities are against it.*

The immediate successors of the 10th Earl of Northumberland in the ownership of Northumberland House do not seem to have carried out any important alterations there. Josceline, the 11th Earl, died in 1670, leaving as his heir his three-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, a rich morsel for potential suitors. She was brought up by her grandmother, the Dowager Countess, and, at the age of 12, was married to a sickly youth of 15, Henry Cavendish, Lord Ogle, who died in the following year. In the summer of 1681 she was married to " rich and senseless " Thomas Thynne of Longleat, a man more than twice her age. In the following November, Lord Fauconberg wrote[64]: " My Lady Ogle went from Northumberland House yesterday but whither is not yet known, only she left a letter for her grandmother upon the table to this effect, viz.:—That having a perfect aversion and detestation to Mr. Thinn and fearing that she could not be free from his importunities by any other method than concealing herself, had obliged her to retire. . . ." She fled for protection to Lady Temple at The Hague. Thynne was murdered in Pall Mall by hired assassins on 12th February, 1681-2, at the instigation of Count Charles Königsmark, who had been a rival suitor for the Countess. In May she was married to Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, who survived until 1748, having outlived his wife by some 25 years, and having acquired her property, including the house at Charing Cross.

In the 1720 edition of Strype's *Stow* the house is described as " a noble and spacious Building; having a large square Court at the Entrance, with Buildings round it." The condition of the building was, however, becoming unsatisfactory and in 1738 it was surveyed by Sir Thomas Bootle and the architect, Robert Morris. The latter advised that all the towers or turrets should be removed, but Bootle, who thought the towers " of great ornament to the house," stated that it was only the tower at the north-west corner which was unsafe and suggested that this should be taken down " to the leads," underpinned and rebuilt.[65] Morris was of opinion that the " large cracks in the Wall of the . . . Turret and a very great defect in the Foundation thereof . . . were occasioned by the sinking a cellar story " in the house adjoining on the west. In 1742-3, therefore, Somerset obtained powers by Act of Parliament to purchase that house (on the site of the house afterwards known as No. 1, Whitehall, see p. 9) which had been entailed on the heirs of Sir William Dodwell. The repairs were still incomplete when the Duke died in 1748, but they were continued by his son, Algernon Seymour, 7th Duke of Somerset, who was created Earl of Northumberland in 1749. A detailed account of the alterations is contained in a letter written by his wife to Lady Luxborough in June, 1749[66]: " My Lord will do a good deal to the front of the house, in order to make it appear less like a prison; he builds a new wing on the right-hand side of the garden, which will contain a library, bed-chamber, dressing-room, and a waiting-room. . . . All the sashes, doors

* On the Smithson plan the courtyard is drawn and figured as 90 feet by 86 feet, but if the projecting windows and pillars are taken into account the clear central space is roughly 80 feet square.

and ceilings in both apartments must be entirely new, and the floors in my Lord's; the staircase is very noble, but will require as large a lanthorn as that at Houghton. . . . The chimney pieces in both apartments are to be all new. . . . He lays two rooms together in the right wing of the court, on the ground-floor, in order to make a chapel, with a Gothic wainscot, ceiling, and painted windows; there is to be a Dutch stove in it, which is so contrived as



to represent a tomb with an urn upon it. The court is to be paved and the footway altered, and my Lord is in treaty for nine houses on the other side of the way, in order to pull them down and build stables (for there are none belonging to the house), whose gates are intended to open directly against those of the court; if he can agree for this purchase, he will widen the street in that part about 8 ft."

Algernon, 7th Duke of Somerset, died in February, 1749-50, and was succeeded in the Earldom of Northumberland by his son-in-law, Sir

Hugh Smithson, who was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766. In addition to buying houses on the north side of the Strand, the new Earl purchased from the Duke of Chandos the remainder of a crown lease of part of Scotland Yard adjoining the river " in order to carry down his garden and open a view from his house to the Thames."[67] In 1753 he applied for a lease of part of the storeyard lying between his freehold and his leasehold premises and obtained it in spite of the objections of the officers of the Board of Works.[68] This ground is shown on the plan on the opposite page.

At the same time he erected a picture gallery on part of his garden.[69] Horace Walpole in a letter written to Sir Horace Mann in May, 1757, made some caustic comments concerning this gallery and its contents, " Lord Northumberland's great gallery is finished and opened; it is a sumptuous chamber but might have been in a better taste. He is wonderfully content with his pictures, and gave me leave to repeat it to you. I rejoiced, as you had been the negotiator—as you was not the painter you will allow me not to be so profuse of my applause." Most of these pictures were copies, not originals.

Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, published in 1761, gives a view of the south front after the alterations were completed with the " two new wings . . . being above 100 feet in length, and extending from the garden front towards the Thames." A good view of the front of the house is given in the engraving from Canaletto's drawing of Charing Cross published in 1753 (*Frontispiece*).

The *London Chronicle* for 10th-12th January, 1765, contains a note that " Ten magnificent lamps are lately fixed to the front of Northumberland House, which make a very grand appearance," and contemporary news sheets make many references to entertainments given at the house at this period.*

Northumberland House suffered some damages from the mob during the Wilkes' election riots in 1768, but, according to the *Annual Register*, the Duke had the address to get rid of the rioters " by ordering up lights immediately into his windows, and opening the Ship ale-house, which soon drew them off to that side."

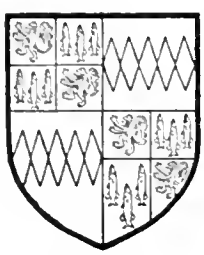
At five o'clock in the morning of 15th March, 1780, a fire broke out at the east end of the second storey of the front of the house " in a room where the servants kept their liveries." According to the account in the *Annual Register* " the fire raged furiously till eight . . . [and] by that time had burnt from the east end to the west, there being no party wall in the whole range of building. The roof is destroyed as are also the first and second floors, at the former of which it stopped, the rooms on the ground floor being most of them arched with brick." The front was again rebuilt. Its final appearance can be seen in the photographs taken just before its demolition in 1874 (Plates 5 and 6).

* *E.g.*, *Lloyd's Evening Post*, 5th-7th June, 1765. " Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Northumberland gave a grand entertainment to a great number of the nobility and foreign ministers, etc., at Northumberland-house, in the Strand. At night there was a Ball, and very curious fireworks were played off in the gardens, which were illuminated with 1,500 lamps, and in the center was placed a fine piece of painting."

THE STRAND

In 1823 some small alterations were made at the south-east corner of Northumberland House garden to enable the Duke to have a carriage entrance into Great Scotland Yard.[70] Four years later Hugh, 3rd Duke of Northumberland, obtained a grant of the freehold of his property in Scotland Yard held by Crown lease in exchange for " a Freehold Plot of ground with Six Houses of Trade . . . thereon, four of them numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, fronting upon the High Street at Charing Cross, directly opposite to the Façade of Northumberland House, and comprising the Northumberland Coffee House (No. 4) and two others on the west side of St. Martin's Lane, Nos. 148 and 149." These houses were acquired by the Crown in connection with the formation of Trafalgar Square.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.



Percy, Duke of Northumberland

The front of Northumberland House, which was executed in brick with stone dressings, extended 162 feet to the Strand and comprised three storeys with a square tower on each flank. The focal point or centre of interest to the main façade was the central bay which was designed in stone as a vertical composition of four horizontal stages (Plate 4). The lower contained the arched entrance with a high mullioned oriel window above. On each flank were niches between decorative pilasters, such treatment being repeated at each stage. The design of this central bay bore a striking resemblance to that at Bramsill, Hampshire, a house which furnishes a good example of the domestic architecture of the reign of James I. In later years the front was dominated by the famous Percy Lion* which was erected *circa* 1749, and surmounted the central bay a stage above the main parapet. Below the lion was the inscription " ALG—D.S.—1749—C.N.—REST " recording the work carried out by Algernon Seymour, 7th Duke of Somerset. Lower down on each side of the pierced parapet to the oriel was carving depicting on the one side a phœnix below a ducal coronet with the initials A.S. above, and on the other side an earl's coronet and a crescent with P.N. above.†

The square flanking towers already referred to were carried up two

* During the demolition of the house in 1874, when the lion was removed to Syon House, Frank Buckland found that it measured 11 feet 7 inches from nose to tail and 5 feet 5 inches up to its shoulders.[71]

† The crest " Out of a ducal coronet or . . ., a phœnix gold issuing from flames proper " was part of the arms granted to Jane Seymour by Henry VIII and remained the crest of the Seymour family. The crescent was the badge of the Percys. The full badge is " a crescent argent within the horns per pale sable and gules charged with a double manacle fessways or." The double manacle, cognizance of the House of York, was granted after the Wars of the Roses. The origin of the crest appears in a Percy pedigree, *temp.* Henry VII:

" Gernons fyrst named Brutys bloud of Troye
Which valiantly fyghtynge in the land of Perse,
At pointe terrible ayance the miscreants on nyght
An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym, old bookys reherse;
In hys scheld did schyne a mone veryfying her lyght,
Which to all the ooste gave a perfytte fryght
To vaynquys his enemys and to deth them persue;
And therefore the Perses the cressant doth renew."

extra stages and completed with characteristic lead cupolas. The two towers on the garden side (shown in the Hollar view, Plate 2*a*) were removed during the 1749-58 alterations. All the towers, with one exception, contained a staircase. The front towers were reduced in height after the fire in 1780 when the main front was rebuilt. The wall surface to the main façade between the central bay and the towers contained windows to the two upper storeys with corresponding recessed niches to the lower storey and over all was a high parapet interspaced with pierced panels. There is a very good model of the Strand front preserved at Syon House, and at the London Museum there is an interesting model, prepared by Mr. Walter Godfrey, based on the Smithson plan, giving a conjectural reconstruction of the original house.

No complete record showing the architectural treatment of the inner courtyard is available, but photographs (two of which are reproduced on Plates 3*a*, 7*a*) taken just prior to its demolition show the general wall surface in plain ashlar, with rustications to the entrance gateway and a carved keystone, also a three-light window above. The southern side of the courtyard is shown on the Smithson plan with a series of detached columns forming a " cloyster " which, in the 1720 edition of Strype's *Stow* is described as a " piazza with buildings over it." The arcading treatment (Plate 3*a*) was filled in *circa* 1765 by Robert Mylne, who also carried out extensions to the wings and altered the great external staircase to the garden front.[72] It is uncertain when this great staircase was added, as no external stair is indicated on the Smithson plan, and access to the garden was presumably by means of the screens to the hall. It was, however, referred to by Evelyn in 1658 (see p. 12). A view of the house from the garden prior to its demolition is given on Plate 3*b*, which shows a veranda of early nineteenth-century date constructed across the front above the main floor.

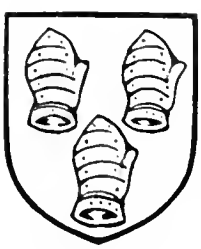
The new gallery, erected *circa* 1749 (see p. 15), was a splendid apartment. According to Dodsley[73] it was " 106 feet long, the breadth being a fourth part of the length, and the height equal to the diagonal of the square of the breadth." It was ornamented with a modillion cornice and decorated frieze and had a coved and panelled ceiling containing classic figures, all of which were " richly guilt." The gallery contained twin fireplaces in statuary marble decorated with figures of Gauls carved by Roubiliac and a high overmantel comprising a large framed panel enclosing a portrait, and flanked with carved female figures supporting a broken pediment (Plate 10). The decorations were in all probability designed by Robert Morris.

The great marble staircase which was designed by Thomas Cundy is illustrated on Plate 7*b*, and if it is in the same position as the one referred to by the Duchess in 1749 (see p. 14), must have been redesigned with the walls faced with marble, although the " lanthorn " may be the same or an adaptation. In 1770 Robert Adam was commissioned by the Duke to carry out certain internal decorations in the dining- and drawing-rooms and elsewhere.[74] Some beautiful drawings, including one of an ornamental ceiling, are preserved at the Soane Museum, showing his treatment. Two of these are reproduced here (Plates 9*a*, 9*b*). Drawings of the marble mantelpiece are also preserved.

This chaste example of Adam's work has been refixed at Syon House and is illustrated on Plate 12. Some of the furniture designed by Robert Adam for these rooms is also preserved at Syon House together with two water-colour drawings depicting the furnishings and decorations prior to the demolition of Northumberland House (Plates 8*a*, 8*b*). The magnificent Sèvres vase, which was given by Charles X to the Duke when ambassador, is now at Syon House and is shown on Plate 11.

The remains of the stone gateway to the inner courtyard (see Plate 7*a*), which were removed from Northumberland House at the time of its demolition, are preserved in the gardens of Tudor House, Bromley-by-Bow.*

NORTHUMBERLAND COURT.



Vane

Although the Earl of Northampton bought certain properties in what afterwards became Hartshorn Lane (see p. 23) he does not seem to have acquired the small strip of ground adjoining the east side of his house at the northern end. The first definite reference to this property that has been found is in the ratebook for the year 1622, when Sir Henry Vane was rated for the house immediately to the east of Northampton's.† In 1637 Vane wrote to the Lord Mayor of London asking for a quill of water to his house "at Whitehall,"[62] and there are several letters among the State Papers addressed to him "at his house near Charing Cross." From 1612 onwards Vane held important offices at Court, and in 1640 he was appointed Secretary of State in place of Sir John Cooke, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the opposition, though he did not play so prominent a part against the King as his eldest son, Sir Henry Vane the younger. The elder Sir Henry died in 1655 leaving[75] to Thomas Twisden, Nicholas Brattle and Nicholas Pendleberry as trustees for his children, the greater part of his property including "my silver . . . silver Plate, Jewells, rings, household stuffe and goods in my now dwelling house . . . in the parish of St. Martin in the fields . . . and . . . one Indenture of lease bearing date [16th June, 1649] made to mee from Edward Apesley esquier of certaine Tenements and stables in Saint Martins in the fields."

The Charing Cross house had been settled on Sir Henry Vane the younger[76] in 1640 at the time of his marriage to Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray. In Ludlow's *Memoirs* under date 21st August, 1656, there is the entry: "Sir Henry Vane, according to his promise, being come to his house near Charing Cross, the Council sent a messenger thither to require him to attend them, which he did, and was there charged by Cromwell with disaffection to the government, which he had demonstrated by a late writing published by him, with a seditious intention. The paper was called 'A Healing Question proposed and resolved' and contained the state of our controversy with the King." From September till December, 1656, Vane was imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle, but after his release he was again

* See Vol. I of *The Survey of London*, *The Parish of Bromley-by-Bow*.

† This ground must originally have been part of the Cooke property, but no sale to Vane has been found.

elected to Parliament and was appointed a commissioner of the navy and a member of several committees. He was expelled from Parliament in January, 1660, because of his compliance with the domination of the army officers, and was excluded from the Act of Indemnity after the Restoration. He was kept in close confinement in the Tower for some time and was finally executed on Tower Hill on 14th June, 1662.

Lady Vane is given in the ratebook for 1659 as the occupant of the Charing Cross house, but Sir Edward Nicholas, who came to England with Charles II in 1660, was rated for the house from 1660 until 1666, when he was replaced by his son, Sir John Nicholas. Nicholas probably obtained a short lease of the property from Vane's heirs, for the freehold remained in the possession of the latter until 1679 when Sir Henry's son, Christopher, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert, 3rd Earl of Clare, sold[77] it to John Pargiter, " Cittizen and Goldsmith of London." It was then described as " situate . . . between . . . Northumberland house on the West . . . and the messuage . . . wherein Thomas Woodcock now or late lived on the East " and as abutting on " the Strand towards the North and the Brickwall of the garden belonging to . . . Northumberland house towards the South." Pargiter died in 1688 leaving[78] to his son John " all my estate, once one large house, now two houses with one shop, late Christopher Vanes Esqr. next Northumberland House, now the one my habitation, the other called the standard Taverne, Mr. Davies in possession of it, being both in the strand faceing St. Martin's Lane, and the said Mr. Davies newly parted from it being seized on by the Sheriffe the goods within it."

Somerset (afterwards Northumberland) Court was built on the ground belonging to Pargiter *circa* 1694, when it first appears in the ratebooks. It is described in the 1720 edition of Strype's *Stow* as " a handsome new built Court, with Houses fit for good Inhabitants." By the will[68] of Henrietta Pargiter, proved in 1755, the houses in the Court were entailed upon Thomas and Charles Lechmere (sons of her cousin, Elizabeth) and their heirs, with reversion to Anna Maria Bury, wife of William Bury. A deed of trust of the property[79] was executed by Gerard Dutton Fleetwood of Leatherhead in 1757, in which one of the houses was described as " late in the Tenure of Thomas Chippendale and now of —— Mills Taylor at the yearly Rent of Twenty Seven Pounds." Chippendale is shown by the ratebooks to have occupied the first house on the west side of Somerset Court from Midsummer, 1752, until Lady Day, 1753, and it is interesting to note that Chippendale's book of designs, *The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director*, published in 1754, was dedicated to Hugh, Earl of Northumberland.

The property ultimately descended to William Fleetwood Bury, grandson of the Anna Maria Bury mentioned in Henrietta Pargiter's will. At the beginning of the nineteenth century several of the houses were sold separately, among them No. 6, which in 1807 was bought[63] by Henry Winchester of the Strand, Stationer. Winchester's cousin married William Clowes, the printer, who moved from Villiers Street to No. 6, Northumberland Court, the freehold of which he bought from Winchester in 1815 at a cost of

£5-6. The house was then described as "formerly in the tenure of —— Clarke, being the last house on the west side and south end of the Court and lately burnt down." In 1823 Clowes enlarged his premises by buying up the next-door house, No. 5, and in that year began to make use of steam machinery for bookwork printing. The experiment, which he was the first to try, proved a success, but he was obliged to rebuild the premises on account of a fire, and to defend an action for nuisance caused by his new engines, brought by the Duke of Northumberland. The Duke lost the case, but in 1826 he bought up Clowes' premises at a cost of £15,000. Clowes moved to Duke Street, Southwark, where the firm he founded still carries on business.

All the premises on the west side of Northumberland Court were bought in by the Duke or his representatives *circa* 1825-6.

The whole of the Duke's property at Charing Cross, with the exception of some of the fittings of the house, was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works in June, 1874, for the formation of Northumberland Avenue.[65]

CHAPTER 3

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET

The buildings now standing in Northumberland Street have all been erected since 1850, but the street itself, which was renamed in 1760, is on the site of Hartshorn (or Christopher) Lane, and was certainly in existence in the time of Elizabeth and probably earlier. Although this street originally extended to the river, only the upper part of it now remains, and it is so narrow in comparison with its neighbours that it passes almost unnoticed, though the adjective " handsome " was applied to it in the eighteenth century.

In 1491 the Abbot of Westminster granted to Thomas Walker, citizen and grocer of London, and his son, Richard, two cottages and a waste piece of ground and a stable lying between the inn called " le Cristofer " on the east and four cottages of Thomas Walker on the west and abutting north on the street and south on another piece of ground belonging to Thomas Walker.[80] The ground granted contained 27 feet in width and 136 feet in depth. In 1516 Humfrey Cooke, who is described as a carpenter of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields,* and who seems to have become possessed of the rest of Walker's property in the neighbourhood, obtained a similar lease.[81] Included in the grant was a house called " a Gatehouse," which was probably the entrance to the alley leading to the river which later became Christopher or Hartshorn Lane.

Humfrey Cooke died in 1531 leaving his leasehold property to his daughter, " Christeane," and her husband, John Russell, and his freehold property in trust for the education of his younger children.[82] Soon after his death an action was brought in the Court of Chancery to ensure the rights of the minors to their property and in the petitioner's bill it is stated that Humfrey Cooke senior bought the " mesuage called the Cristofer, one Close, syx litill tenements and syx gardeyns in the parishe of Seynt Martyns in the Felds " from Robert Chesman of " Kentishe town " by indenture bearing date 4th December, 1514.[83]

The freehold of John Russell's property was sold[84] by the Abbey to the King in 1546 and purchased from the latter by Russell. Russell also became possessed of the Christopher, etc., in right of his wife, since her brother and sisters died young. In his will,[85] dated 19th December, 1564, Russell described himself as " Citizen and Carpenter of London dwelling in the parishe of St. Martin in the feilds, Maister Carpenter as well to the quenes ma^tie^ as also hath ben to her moste deare father and brother the famous kinge Henrie the eighte and king Edward the sixte and also to the Late kinge Phillippe and quene marie." He left to his " wellbeloved wief " his " best Antique cuppe with a Cover of silver all gilte, sixe gilte sponnes, sixe Apostles spones, the beste Featherbedde and bedstede, the beste twoe Pillowes, the beste boulster, the beste paire of blancketts, twoe paire of the beste sheetes

* He was also the keeper of Durham Place (see p. 87).

wth the beste Coverlett and beste Curtynes to the same . . . and . . . the Inne of myne called the Christofer with the foure tenements to the same belonginge and one tenemente wth one Gatehowse there whiche I purchased of the Kinge Henrie theighte."*

The whole property descended through John's son, Francis, to his grandson, also named John. In 1586 the latter had granted a lease to William Penfold and Alice, his wife, of "all those twoe mesuages . . . nowe standinge . . . uppon the Wharffe called Penfolds Wharffe otherwyse called Russells Wharffe and sometymes called Stowes Wharffe . . . and nowe in the tenures . . . of the said William Penfolde and of one Edward Jenyng and John Slanye. And also all the said Wharffe . . . beinge . . . betwene the Waye . . . leading from the mesuage . . . nowe in the occupacion of Oswell Wowyn Sadler† to the Thamys on the one syde and the garden nowe in the occupacion of master Cooke and the waye parcell of the said Wharffe latelye demysed to master Colshull deceased and nowe in the occupacion of the saide master Cooke on the other syde And the lyttle garden latelye made over the Sewer or ditche by Roberte Brett, and the yarde or waie leadinge to certaine newe stables latelye buylt by John Trott deceassed nowe in the occupacion of Oswell Wowyn abuttinge on the upper ende towarde the streate there And the Thamys adioyninge to the other ende of the premysses towards the southeste parte And also the Cartewaye footewaye and passage leadinge from the saide wharffe to the highe streate . . . And also free way . . . to passe . . . in and oute at the great gate nexte the streate and the myddle gate at all . . . tymes."[86]‡ In addition to this property John

* Russell also left "a garden plotte lyinge in the saide parishe of Saincte Martyns lyinge nexte the Erle of Bedfords stable." C. L. Kingsford had not seen the other deeds relating to the Christopher when he wrote *Piccadilly, Leicester Square and Soho*, which contains much valuable topographical information concerning this neighbourhood; he therefore assumed that the boundary last given applied to the whole property and stated that the Christopher was on the east side of St. Martin's Lane.

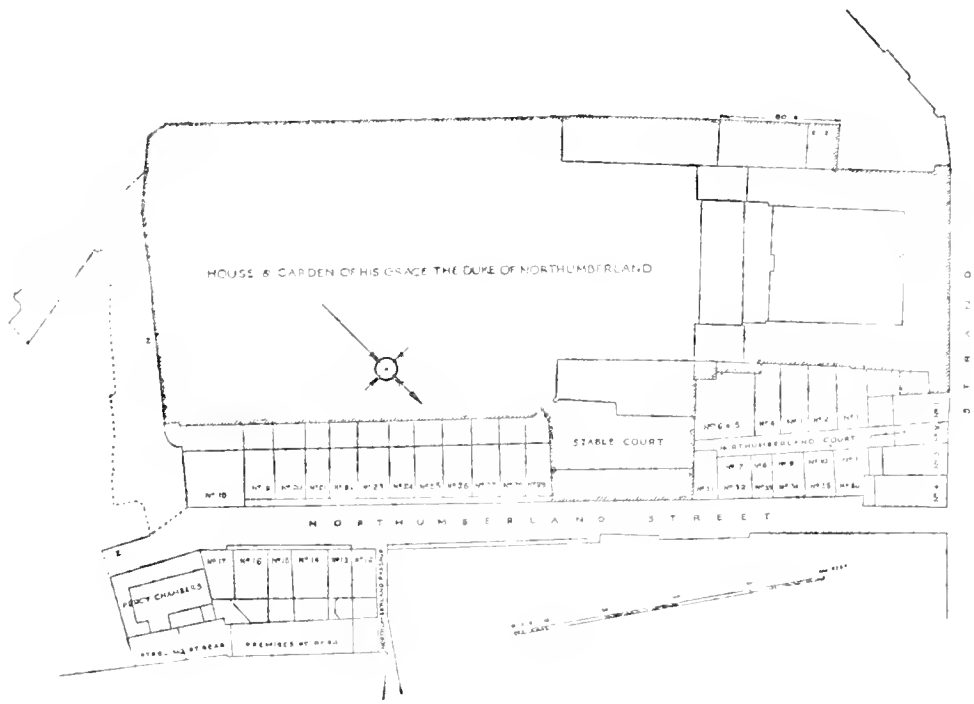
† "Oswell Wowyn" had a lease of part of the Brewhouse property (in Spur Alley) from Thomas Wilson (see p. 28).

‡ This deed of 1586 contains the first reference that has been found to an actual thoroughfare from the Strand to the river at this point, though the lane may have been in existence some years previously. The date at which the lane was formed is of some interest in connection with Fuller's statement[87] about Ben Jonson, who, it is conjectured, was born in 1573. "Though I cannot with all my industrious inquiry find him in his cradle, I can fetch him from his long coats. When a little child he lived in Hartshorn-lane near Charing-cross, where his Mother married a bricklayer for her second husband." Several of Jonson's biographers have suggested that the "bricklayer" was the "Mr. Tho. Fowler," Comptroller of the Works, who married Mistress Margareta Johnson at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in November, 1575.[88] This conjecture may represent the truth, but there are three facts which render it doubtful: (i) Mrs. Margaret Fowler was buried in 1590,[88] yet in *Ben Jonson's Conversations with Drummond of Hawthornden* it is stated that at a feast which took place some years after that date Jonson's "old Mother dranke to him"; (ii) Thomas Fowler makes no mention of Ben in his will which was proved on 14th February, 1595-6[89]; (iii) Thomas Fowler's house, which was afterwards in the occupation of Sir Thomas Lake, can be traced in the ratebooks and overseers' accounts. These show that it was situated not in Hartshorn Lane, but on the north side of the Strand and on the west side of Sir William Hewet's house (afterwards Hewet's Court, west of Bedford Street, see p. 128).

HARTSHORN LANE

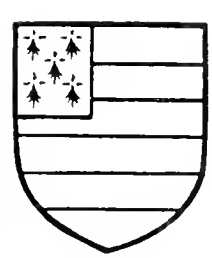
Russell held five tenements in the Strand, the Christopher, then in the tenure of Daniel Dunster, and a brewhouse on the west side of the lane in the tenure of Robert Langley.[90]

In 1613, Michael Apsley, brother-in-law and heir of John Russell, granted[91] his ground at the southern end of the lane " called Christofer lane and now called hartshorne lane " to the Earl of Northampton, who enclosed some of it within his garden and bequeathed the rest to the Wardens of Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, in whose possession it remained until it was leased by them to the Earl of Northumberland in 1759.[68] The extent of the property at that date is shown on the plan reproduced here. The Duke of



Northumberland purchased the freehold in 1821 by authority of the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV *cap.* 39.

Michael Apsley died in 1618 leaving[92] all his freehold property, including the northern part of Hartshorn Lane, to Edward Apsley, son and heir of Sir Edward Apsley of Thakeham, Sussex. Edward Apsley, junior, under the title of " Colonel " was in 1644 commissioned to raise a parliamentary army in Sussex.[93] He roused the indignation of the parishioners of St. Martin-in-the-Fields by stopping the Hartshorn Lane sewer, which he was afterwards forced to reopen (see p. 25). He died in 1651 leaving[94] his property to his nephew, Edward Fenwick (then a minor), son of his



Apsley

brother-in-law, George.* There is a note on the will that " the Leases concerning my howses in Harthorne Lane are at Mr. Hougor a Grocer his shopp is at the topp of the lane."

All of Apsley's property in Hartshorn Lane was acquired by trustees of the Earl of Northumberland *circa* 1660.† The Earl used part of the ground on the west side of the way adjoining the wall of Northumberland House for a coalyard, but granted leases of the remainder to Edward Boggas, who in turn leased it to Craven Howard and Hugh Marchant for use in connection with Marchant's waterworks.[95] The ground on the east side of the lane was in 1666 sold to John Breedon.[96] In 1703 Breedon's heirs sold it to Francis Tuckwell, " Cittizen and Fishmonger of London."[97] There were then two houses facing the Strand, one being in the tenure of William Spring, goldsmith,‡ and twenty houses on the east side of Hartshorn Lane, of which one was a brewhouse " in the tenure of Robert Breedon the elder, Brewer."§

In 1720 Strype described Hartshorn Lane as " a Place much clogged and pestered with Carts repairing to the Wharfs; and therefore not well inhabited. On the East Side is *Plough Court* (leading into Spur Alley) which is but small; and lower down is a Place called the Limewharf [shown in the reproduction of part of Morden and Lea's map, p. 27] a Place indifferent well built."

Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, who carried out extensive alterations and repairs at Northumberland House (see p. 15) bought up as much of the surrounding property as he could in order to improve the amenities of his house. As stated above he obtained a lease of the Trinity Hospital property on both sides of Hartshorn Lane in 1759, and he seems at once to have set about rebuilding the houses thereon. The street was renamed in his honour and it is described by Dodsley in 1761 as " a handsome street now building in the Strand, by Northumberland House, down to the Thames, the houses in Hartshorn alley being pulled down for that purpose."[73] Most of the rebuilding seems to have been carried out by John Lambert, " carpenter," who was granted building leases of the property.[99] Several of the houses at the northern end of the street were also rebuilt about this date.

* Letters of administration were granted to Sir Arthur Hesilrige. There had apparently been an attempt to deprive Fenwick of his inheritance for a " pretended Will or scrowle exhibited . . . on the part . . . of Sr. Allen Apsley, William Newton and John Pay " and registered in the Canterbury Court in 1651 was declared null and void.

† No record has been found of the transaction by which this was accomplished.

‡ At the sign of the Golden Cup.[39] This was No. 6, Strand, which in 1784 was in the tenure of Robert Williams, " goldsmith, jeweller, watch-maker and hardware man." The premises are used as a jeweller's shop at the present day.

§ Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, whose murder in 1678 was the cause of political repercussions which continued for several years, occupied a house and wharf at the end of Hartshorn Lane on the east side from 1672 up to the time of his death.[98] In partnership with James Harrison, who married his sister, Godfrey had formerly carried on his timber-merchant's business in Greenes Lane near by, where he took a house in 1659. He gave up this establishment in 1668, when he went on a visit to France.[93] At an enquiry held five years after Godfrey's murder, a certain Mary Gibbon gave evidence that Mrs. Jane Harrison had invited her to Hartshorn Lane to see the corpse three or four days after it was found.[93]

Godfrey

THE HARTSHORN LANE SEWER

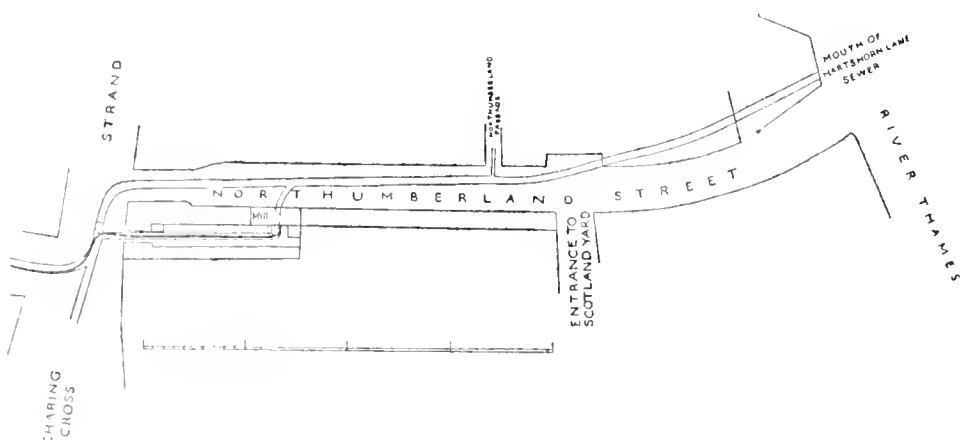
Views of houses in Northumberland Street in 1874 are given on Plates 13 and 14. The whole of the southern end was swept away in connection with the formation of Northumberland Avenue.

THE HARTSHORN LANE SEWER.

In the early part of Charles I's reign a considerable amount of building was going on in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's Lane and Covent Garden, in spite of proclamations to the contrary. Prior to this time the sewage of the district had gone into the open ditch and so been carried above ground to the Thames near Scotland Yard. With the increase in the number of houses the "annoyance" became so great that the owners of the ground were forced to take action. On 9th December, 1634, the Privy Council ordered[93] that the Earls of Bedford, Salisbury, Suffolk and Leicester, "and other persons interested in the passage of water intended to be carried through a great sewer by Hartshorn Lane, are to treat with the inhabitants dwelling near the place where the sewer is to pass, and if they cannot make a reasonable accord with them, they are to attend the referees who are to make a final agreement." The sewer, which extended down St. Martin's Lane and Hartshorn Lane to the river, was duly constructed, but in November, 1655, several inhabitants of the parish complained to the Protector that Colonel Apsley had stopped the sewer nine or ten years previously "which caused the water to break out in our houses and two children's lives were lost." The sewer had been reopened by the order of the Commissioners of Sewers, but Colonel Fenwick, "the present owner of the soil," threatened again to stop it.[15] In 1663 Sir Thomas Hesilrige and Henry Shelley (the Earl of Northumberland's trustees) tried to turn the tables on the Commissioners by complaining that the enlargement of the sewer in Hartshorn Lane had weakened "the foundacions of their seaverall houses," but their case was dismissed on a technical point and the sewer remained.[100] It next comes into notice in 1694, when Craven Howard, Hugh Marchant and others petitioned the Commissioners for "an Order for breaking open a certain Sewer in St. Martin's Lane and Harthorne Lane, and for laying of truncks and pipes in the bottom of the same sewer, for conveying of the Sewer water and other water to and from the Overshott mills for raiseing of Thames Water for the better supplying of the Liberty of Westminster and places adjacent with Thames Water" in accordance with a concession made to them by letters patent dated 8th May, 1694. In return for the use of the power provided by the sewer water the petitioners promised to repair and maintain the sewer. Sir Christopher Wren and Richard Rider reported favourably on the project, and a formal agreement was made. Craven Howard and Hugh Marchant had already obtained leases of the greater part of the strip of ground between Northumberland Garden and the site of Northumberland Court on the west and Hartshorn Lane on the east, and on part of this ground the mill was erected.[99] Apparently the scheme worked satisfactorily for a time, but it was never very successful and probably ceased to be profitable after the establishment of the Chelsea Waterworks in 1722.

THE STRAND

In July, 1775, Peter Valleton and " others Inhabitants of the Strand by Charing Cross " petitioned the Commissioners that the sewers in the Strand might be cleansed, " The Stoppage of which they Apprehended was Occasioned by the Dams made by the Proprietors of the mills in Northumberland Street in order to work the said mills by which means the Water forced itself into their Vaults and Kitchens."[100] The sewer was inspected and it was found " that the Bottom and Springing Walls of the said Sewer were in some places wash'd away by the Water falling over . . . the said Dams." Susannah Vickery informed the court that " she was Lessee of the Water Mill . . . from Mr. Royston and had Granted a Lease thereof to one John Allen a Starchmaker at Lambeth " and the latter was therefore ordered to remove the dams and make good the sewer. Nothing effective was done, and in August, 1776, the inhabitants again complained that the lower parts of their houses were " oftentimes 3 or 4 feet deep in water." Upon enquiry it was found that the sewer water had " not been used for several years past for the Original purpose of supplying the Inhabitants with water by means of the said Water Works but that the Proprietors make use of the said Sewer Water for no other purpose than to turn a Corn Mill." The Commissioners ordered an accurate plan of the sewer to be made, part of which is reproduced below, and after considerable litigation the patent of Marchant's Waterworks was repealed by Order in Council of 16th June, 1779.[100]

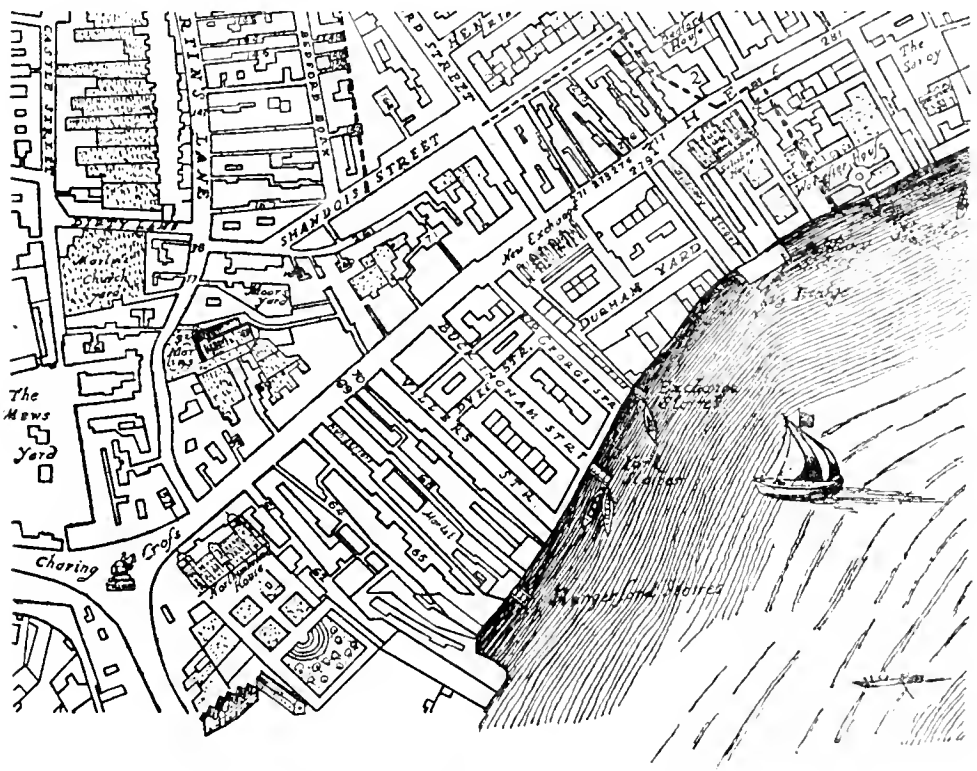


CHAPTER 4

CRAVEN STREET AND HUNGERFORD LANE

Early History of the Site.

Craven Street roughly follows the line of Spur Alley, which, until its redevelopment *circa* 1730 was simply an offshoot of Brewer's Lane with an outlet to the Strand. The name, Spur Alley, was descriptive of its shape, as is



Part of Morden and Lea's Map of London, 1682

57.	Chequer Inne	70.	Bell Yard.	271.	Thatch Alley.
59.	Starr Inne.	71.	Round Court.	273.	Bailys Alley.
60.	Kings Head Inne.	76.	Dukes Yard.	274.	Queens Head Court.
61.	Hartshorn Lane.	77.	Castle Yard.	275.	Bull Inne.
62.	Brazens Court.	78.	Ellis Court.	276.	Shermans Entry.
64.	Spurr Alley.	160.	Knights Yard.	277.	Olivers Alley.
65.	Brewers Yard.	168.	Browns Yard.	279.	Ivy Bridge Lane.
68.	Greens Lane.	261.	Back Round Court.	281.	Marigold Alley.
69.	Globe Alley.	270.	George Alley.		

clearly shown on Morden and Lea's map of 1682, part of which is reproduced above. Hungerford Lane, until recently known as Brewer's Lane, on the west side of Charing Cross Station, which is approached by an archway under

No. 15, Strand, formerly extended to the river. It took its name from an ancient brewery or "Beirhouse," which at the close of the fifteenth century was held, together with several cottages, by John Evingar under lease[101] from the Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.* Evingar, though he described himself as a "Citizen and Brewer of London," must have been an emigrant from the Low Countries. In his will,[103] dated 1496, he bequeathed his Westminster property and his "Landes and tenementes . . . w^t^ in the towne of Andewarpe in Braban'" to his wife, Jacomyn, and his son, Andrewe. The "Beirhouse" and eight cottages were in the tenure of Elena "Evynger" and Robert Lord in 1540, when the freehold together with that of three cottages in the tenure of Anthony Lowe, which had also belonged to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, had passed into the hands of the Crown.[104] In 1544-5 Henry VIII granted[105] a lease of all the premises to Robert Lord, and subsequently Henry Polsted, Lord's son-in-law, obtained[106] a further lease in which the property is described as "messuages, houses, cottages, wharves and stables . . . now or late in the several tenures of Alice Stockwood, Anthony Lowe, Anthony Mylton and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Penythorne, Thomas Condycotte, Richard Hamden, and William Stephenson." Alice (or Avice) Stockwood, who held the brewhouse, did some rebuilding,[107] but the leases granted by Elizabeth in 1569 and 1589 to James Gerrard and Thomas Wilson respectively,[108] give no indication of any further development of the property. In May, 1601, Hugh Nelson was granted a 61 years' lease on condition that he spent £700 in rebuilding the premises within seven years.[109] A month later he granted part of the property, of which Oswald Wowyn had formerly had a sub-lease from Thomas Wilson (see p. 22), to Jerome Bonham, who transferred his rights therein to Andrew Kerwyn, by whom a sub-lease was granted to Walter Faxon.[110] In a document dated 12th April, 1606, among the records of the King's Remembrancer[111] is part of an account of the expenditure of £1,422 6s. 11d. on "newe buylding" and "reperacions" there, "sythence the . . . lease made to . . . Hugh Nelson." Of this, Walter Faxon had spent £374 6s. 8d. in building "newe oute of the grounde Fyve tenements whereof twoo . . . wer in the severall tenures . . . of William Dawson joyner and George Gravenor yoman called . . . the sign of the Harrowe. . . . And three . . . wer of late cotages lieng . . . behinde the saied two tenementes nowe in the severall tenures . . . of Elizabeth Lorde, Avice Rolfe and Johan Caveline; William Marshall had spent £38 9s. 8d. on the repair of the tenement in which he lived; and Richard Arnold, brewer, had spent £50 upon the repair of "the Brewehouse and other houses belonging to the same." Andrew Kerwyn had spent £679 15s. 10d., of which £20 was for the repair of "the house nowe called the Salutacion." The account also mentions the names of tenants who had only done "Ordinarie reperacions" to their houses. Among these were:

* In a deed of 1538 the adjacent property, which was also held by Evingar (see p. 45), was described as abutting west "on ground of the prior of St. John of Jerusalem now used as a lane leading from Charynge cross strete towards a certain brewhouse next the Thames now in the tenure of Avice Stockwood widow."[102]

SPUR ALLEY

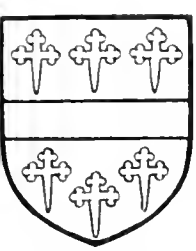
" In the highe strete leading from Charing Crosse—Anthony Harrys, Owen Poope, Hugh Hyll, Edmond Hewes," and in " Spurre Alleye—Roberte Richardson, Thomas Campyon, William Millwarde,—Boydon Widowe, William Balie, John Rygbie, . . . Hall Wydowe, John Skelham,—Knighte." This is the earliest reference yet found to Spur Alley which is not specifically mentioned in the ratebooks until 1640. In a document entitled *A brief survey of some of the streets of London*,[112] written about 1617, there is a reference to " Spurre Alley under the Salutation tav." and, next to it, to " Arnold lane " (the latter refers to Brewer's Lane; Richard Arnold was at this time the occupier of the Brewhouse). Like most of the turnings out of the south side of the Strand, Spur Alley was originally approached through an archway and this continued to be the case long after the street was rebuilt and renamed Craven Street.

James I adopted the practice so extensively followed by his successor of selling off Crown properties in the mass to speculators in return for ready money. In February, 1613-4, a grant of this nature was made to George Low and Edmund Sawyer which included the Brewhouse and its appurtenances.[113] This property was promptly disposed of to two lawyers, William Towse and Barnaby Gowdge,[114] and was then resold to the brothers William and George Whitmore,[115] who were rising City merchants and were speculating heavily in land. (George Whitmore became Lord Mayor in 1631, and both brothers were knighted by Charles I.)

In 1620 Dame Elizabeth Craven, daughter of Sir William Whitmore, bought[116] all the Brewhouse property, with the exception of two messuages in the tenure of Peter Palmer and one messuage and garden in the tenure of Anthony Harris, as an investment for the legacy left in 1618[117] to her younger son, Thomas, then a minor, by his father, Sir William Craven, who had also accumulated a large fortune in the City. Thomas died " intestate, aged eighteen years," *circa* 1637,[62] and his property passed into the possession of his elder brother, William. At this time William, Baron Craven, was actively engaged in the service of Elizabeth of Bohemia, on whose behalf he helped to equip an expedition to Germany. In a letter[118] addressed to Nathaniel Hobart in February, 1637, Ralph Verney observed, " Wee heare much of a great navie, but more of my little Lord Craven, whose bounty makes him the subject of every man's discource. By many hee is condemned of prodigality, but by most of folly." During the next few years Craven repeatedly helped the exiled Queen of Bohemia with money. He also gave large sums to Charles I during the early years of the Civil War, and it has been estimated that before his restoration Charles II received from the same loyal subject at least £50,000.[119] Craven's benefactions to the royalist cause aroused considerable animosity among the parliamentarians. On 16th March, 1650-1,[93] Parliament resolved that Craven was an offender against the Commonwealth of England, and that his estates should be confiscated. In spite of Craven's appeals from abroad, an Act for the sale of his estates was passed in 1652. In this decision the determining factors, political and economic, were nicely balanced. On 26th June Carew Raleigh wrote to Lord Conway[93]: " Our Council is much

divided about Holland affairs and nothing determined, but we are providing for war by manning our ships and caring for money in order to which Lord Craven's estate and Mr. Cookes are voted to be sold." Several of those who had voted in favour of the sale were among the purchasers of the estates.

The Brewhouse property was sold in eight lots.[120] Most of the houses were of wood and contained only three or four rooms, and many of them were described in the deeds of sale as " ruinous " or " auncient." John Breedon* acquired the houses on the west side of Spur Alley north of the passage to Hartshorn Lane and three houses in the Strand adjoining westward on the Apsley property. Of these last, two were known as the Swan and the Crown respectively. Most of the remainder of the west side of Spur Alley was bought by Isaac Morgan and Edward Weedon, who also purchased the Greyhound Tavern† in the Strand, which was the next house eastward of the Crown. Walter Johnson, " Cittizen and Barber Chirurgeon of London," bought the two tenements at the north-west corner of Spur Alley, one of which was " knowne by the signe of the Red Cowe."‡ These tenements were said to abut on the west on Harrow Alley (probably a *cul-de-sac* formed from the yard of the Harrow Inn, which formerly stood there). The Salutation Tavern, which was built over the entrance to Spur Alley, and " fower other little tenem^ts thereunto belonging . . . in ye Strond " were granted to John Caroll, gentleman, and the house and shop to the east of these were bought by George Vaux.§ The rest of the houses in Spur Alley and Brewer's Lane which had been in Craven's possession were granted to William Ireland and to Richard and Peter Griffith and Ralph Darnell.‖



Craven, Earl of Craven

Craven recovered his estates at the Restoration and was loaded with honours and offices. He became Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex and Southwark, colonel of several regiments, Master of Trinity House, etc., and in March, 1664, he was created Earl of Craven. In 1678 he bought[121] from Thomas Wynell and Anne his wife¶ most of the property which had been

* In 1666 John Breedon bought the houses on the east side of Hartshorn Lane which backed on to this property (see p. 24).

† This and the other tenements acquired by Morgan and Weedon were stated to have been in lease to Andrew Kerwyn (see p. 28).

‡ The corner house was occupied by William and Elizabeth Blick at the end of the seventeenth century and was known as Blick House. It was rebuilt *circa* 1706 and was subsequently occupied by Sarah Sutcliffe, widow, a druggist.

§ George Vaux held the office of Housekeeper of Whitehall Palace.

‖ Ralph Darnell was then assistant clerk to Parliament. Among the residents in Brewer's Lane during the Commonwealth period were Sir Peter Killigrew and Henry Herringman. The former was known as " Peter the Post," from his activity in carrying messages between King Charles and Parliament, while the latter was a bookseller and printer whose place of business was in the New Exchange (see p. 96).

¶ Anne's first husband, John Pocock the younger of the parish of " Saint Peter, Paules Wharfe, London," had died in 1668, leaving to her *inter alia*, " all those two messuages . . . as . . . were in the Tenure . . . of Peter Palmer . . . sometymes being one messuage . . . and gardens thereunto adioyning late in the Tenure of Anthony Harris . . . with the Chambers over the gate or way which leade unto the Tenem^t or brewhouse of William and George Whitmore formerly in the Tenure . . . of Michaell Arnold Brewer. And alsoe the yards and garden Plotts

excepted out of the purchase made in 1620 by his mother from William and George Whitmore (see p. 29). It was described as " All those six severall messuages . . . as the same now are or late were in the severall tenures . . . of John Slowman, Robert Pritchard, him the said Thomas Wynell, Ralph Scoles, —— Phillipps Widdow, and Robert Burgh deceased . . . which said messuages . . . are situate in . . . Brewers yard comeing out of or neere adioyning to the greate Streete called the Strand . . . and . . . standing . . . on . . . a certaine peice . . . of ground and garden plott sometimes heretofore enioyed together with . . . a Brewhouse in the occupacion of one Michaell Arnold Brewer . . . Except . . . onely such . . . ground . . . in Brewers yard . . . as is appurtenant to . . . one other messuage . . . of theirs the said Thomas Wynell and Anne his Wife fronting . . . the Strand in the tenure . . . of Thomas Burdall . . . and knowne by the name . . . of the Blackmores head."*

In 1720 Strype described Spur Alley as having " a very narrow and ill Passage out of the *Strand*; but after a little way groweth wider and better inhabited." The ratebooks show that during the last thirty years or so of their existence the houses in Spur Alley were in a very bad condition. Few of them were rated at more than a few shillings and many of them were unoccupied. It is probable that except along the Strand frontage no rebuilding had been done since the time of Walter Faxon (see above). After the death of the Earl of Craven in 1697 his property descended in a collateral line through William, 2nd Baron Craven, and his brother, John Craven, who died in January, 1726-7, to the latter's son, William, afterwards 5th Baron Craven. William Craven the younger decided that his Strand property was, in the modern phrase, ripe for development, and after raising some capital by mortgaging[124] the ground† he proceeded to pull down the houses in Spur Alley and Brewer's Lane. The greater part of the ground on either side of Spur Alley (thenceforward known as Craven Street) was let out in plots on building leases, which, though dated at various times between 1730 and 1735, were all for the same period, *i.e.*, 61 years from Michaelmas, 1728. The ground on the east side of Brewer's Lane was also divided into plots and let for stabling to the Craven

to the same . . . belonging . . . which said Tenements . . . conteyne in length together with the yard from the North to the South one hundred and Threescore foote. . . . And in breadth on the lower end of the garden adjoining upon the garden of the said brewhouse Thirty and nyne foote besides an Alley goeing downe betweene the Tenem[ts] of the said William Whitmore and George Whitmore wherein one Henry Russell did dwell. And the Lane in length Threescore foote and in breadth eight foot . . . which . . . premisses discend . . . to mee as heire of Mary Pocock the relicte of Nathaniell Wade deceased my lawfull naturall mother."[122] Nathaniell Wade, who made mention in his will of his brother " Palmer," died in June, 1620.

* At the beginning of the eighteenth century there was a " Blackmoor's Head " a few doors east of Round Court on the north side of the Strand which was in the occupation of Robert Mann, " Woollen-draper."[123]

† The measurements given were 600 feet from north to south (the exact depth from the present Strand frontage to the south end of Craven Street) and 160 feet in width (which corresponds with the measurement from the west side of the present No. 6, Strand, to the east side of Hungerford Lane).

Street houses, the stable buildings in some cases extending across the lane leaving only a passageway 12 feet in height and 17 feet in width.

Twenty houses were erected on the west side of Craven Street and 15 on the east side, the ground at the southern end being let to William Speidell (one of the mortgagees of the estate) and used as a wharf.[125] The original leases expired in 1789, but were for the most part renewed by the then ground landlord, William, 6th Baron Craven. The street was, however, extended farther towards the river, and four houses, Nos. 21-24, were built on the west side, and six houses, Nos. 25-30, on the east side of the way.* The leases of these houses were dated 1792 and were granted by William, 7th Baron Craven (afterwards 1st Earl of Craven of the second creation), his father having died in 1791. In 1793 Lord Craven granted[126] to Thomas and James Richard Wood of Northumberland Street a piece of ground described as a " small Wharf and Premises situate . . . between the south end of the New Buildings lately erected at the bottom of Craven Street . . . and the River Thames, fronting south on an Embankment lately made or now making in the said River by the said Thomas . . . and James Richard Wood and abutting . . . north on the said new Buildings and the south end of Craven Street . . . East on the Dock or Cartway hereinafter mentioned and West on certain buildings . . . now in the occupation of the said Thomas . . . and James Richard Wood. And also all that Dock or Cartway lately made or now making by the said Thomas . . . and James Richard Wood leading from the South end of . . . Brewer's Lane into the said river . . . abutting East on the back Buildings . . . in Hungerford Market near Hungerford Stairs belonging to Henry Wise Esq. and West on the back of the new buildings on the East side of Craven Street." This embankment remained in being until 1862-70, when the Victoria Embankment was formed and a considerable strip of ground was reclaimed from the river.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.

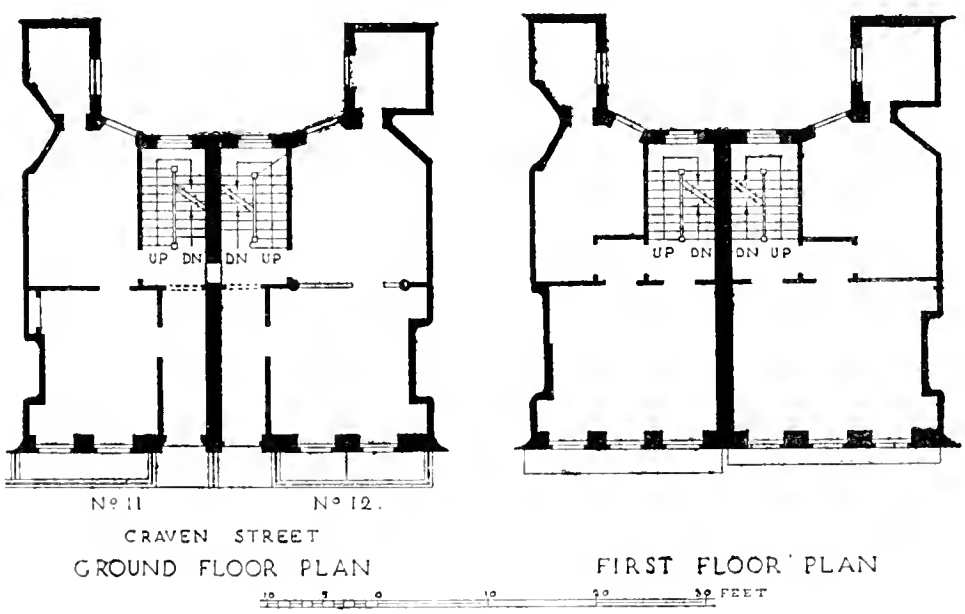
The general appearance of the houses in this street gives an impression of uniformity. The houses have brick fronts with gauged dressings to the window openings, but the face to the two lower storeys has been cemented with false joints to represent masonry. The houses comprise three storeys above the ground and basement, though some have had their roofs altered, including Nos. 13, 37, 38 and 39, which have had an extra storey added. No. 32 retains its dormers and tiled roof, while No. 41 is the only house which has segmental gauged arches to the windows (Plate 21*a*). The iron railings to the areas are in general contemporary with the buildings, as are the iron balconies to the first-floor windows.

Most of the interiors of the earlier houses (*i.e.*, those erected in 1730-5, (see pp. 36-9) are panelled. The chief rooms, including hall and stairs, have " fielded " panels in two heights divided by a chair rail and completed with a

* The houses in the street, which had previously been numbered consecutively down the west side and up the east side, were then renumbered on the same system to include the additional houses.

fine moulded cornice. The upper rooms are generally finished with plain panelling. The chimney-pieces have mainly been replaced with nineteenth-century examples. The staircases have turned balusters mostly three to a tread and cut strings with carved brackets to the lower flights; the upper flights have close strings. In many of the houses the stair balustrading to the lower flights has been altered and the walls have been stripped of their panelling and covered with canvas. The interiors of the houses erected at the end of the eighteenth century (Nos. 25-30), with the exception of No. 25, which is described later, are plain and uninteresting.

Nos. 11 *and* 12.—The plans of Nos. 11 and 12 shown here give a general indication of the accommodation provided in the earlier houses. The ground floor includes a front and a back room with an off room or " powder closet " and the same arrangement continues to the upper floors. An arched opening screens the stairs from the hall. These two houses are now empty and will eventually be demolished for extensions to the commercial premises adjoining on the north. The rooms are panelled (Plate 21*b*) and the stair balustrading is shown in Plate 17. The main rooms on the ground floor of No. 11 were formerly joined by a screen with Doric columns, but this has now been filled in as will be seen by referring to the plan.



No. 13.—The panelling in this house is similar to that in Nos. 11 and 12. The upper flights to the stairs are also similar, but the balustrading to the lower flights has been altered and is of no interest.

No. 14.—The hall and stairs only are panelled. The remainder of the premises is uninteresting.

No. 15.—The stairs have cut strings with shaped brackets and stout turned balusters.

No. 25.—This house, which is at the south end on the eastern side of the street, has two segmental bay windows to the southern wall continuing to the top floor while the whole surface of the two fronts is cemented. The front room on the first floor contains a white marble mantelpiece with a decorative central tablet and fluted pilasters to the jambs (Plate 22*b*). There are also some large framed mirrors to the walls with carved ornament picked out in colour. Below the mirrors are mahogany wall tables with brass furnishings and brocatella marble tops. Similar tables are in the entrance hall and appear to be contemporary with the house (Plate 22*a*).

Nos. 26-31.—The premises are of no interest internally. No. 31 was one of the original houses, but alterations amounting almost to a rebuilding appear to have been carried out there after the fire in 1762 (see p. 37).

No. 32.—As previously stated this is the only house in the street which has dormer windows and a tiled roof (Plate 20*b*), such features agreeing with the date of its building lease (1730-5). On the other hand the texture of the face of the brickwork appears to be similar to that of the houses erected at the end of the eighteenth century, and further the principal staircase in its design and construction bears evidence of the work of this later date.* This staircase was probably an addition. The junction with the sweep of the balustrading at the foot is very poor (Plate 18*a*) and the landing on the first floor sadly lacks width. The stair bears little resemblance to any other in the street. The back staircase has turned balusters and a close string and continues from basement to the top floor around a top-lighted square well (Plate 18*b*).

The hall has a plain dado and a modillion cornice, the upper portion finishing with a small cove to the ceiling. The principal rooms have fielded panelling above a plain dado and a dentilled moulded cornice.

Nos. 33 *and* 34.—These premises are now in one occupation with a central entrance.

No. 35.—This house has a return frontage to Craven Court. The hall is panelled with the stairs screened by Doric pilasters. The stairs are complete and similar in character to those in other houses in the street. The handrail, however, is in mahogany. The front room on the first floor is more elaborate than usual. The walls are divided into large panels with egg-and-tongue architrave and ears containing shell ornament. There is a good cornice with modillions. The ceiling has a circular panel between two oblongs and the chimney breast is flanked by fluted Ionic pilasters supporting a moulded entablature which contains a carved pulvinated frieze. The doors are six-panelled and fielded with an over-door in keeping with the chimney breast. The back room contains a large three-lighted window, while the walls are canvased.

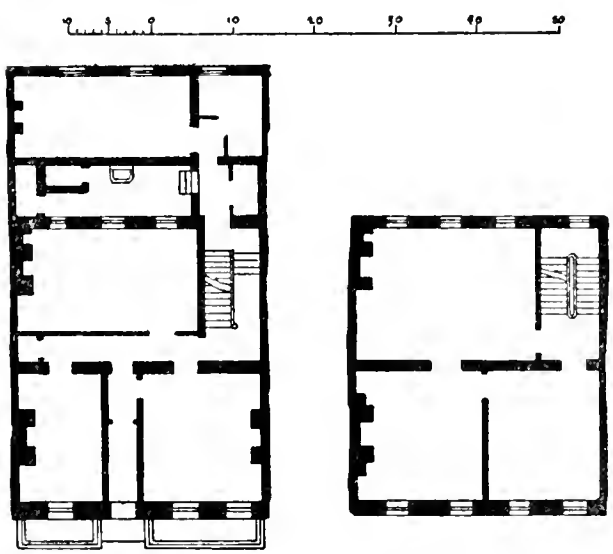
Nos. 36 *and* 37 are similar in plan. Most of the rooms are panelled. The stairs are typical. No. 36 has carved wood mantelpieces with decorative

* The greater part of the house was destroyed by the fire which occurred at No. 31 in 1762.

pilasters to the jambs. In No. 37 the wood cornice to the main rooms is enriched with the egg and tongue to the bed mould and a small leaf enrichment to the cyma member.

No. 38.—The hall has a screen of Doric fluted pilasters and the walls are panelled. The stairs are true to type. The front and back rooms on the ground floor are connected by a wide opening flanked with fluted Doric pilasters supporting an entablature of the order. These rooms are panelled. The powder closet still retains its original stout moulded sash bars and small panes of glass.

Nos. 39 *and* 40.—These houses are similar in plan with the exception of the additional front stair in No. 39, which continues around an oblong well from the ground to the first floor. The balusters are turned and finish in a cluster on the curtail tread, while the newels representing dwarf Doric columns are also interspaced with the balusters on the landing. The handrail continues over the tops of the newels. The hall is panelled and finished with a heavily moulded cornice, while the stairs have a raised panel dado to the walls and a coved ceiling. The doors to the principal rooms on the first floor are six-panelled and slightly bowed, and the architraves are carved with a fret. In No. 40 the balustrading is as shown in Plate 23*a*. The back room on the first floor is panelled and has a wood mantelpiece with carved pilasters to the jambs consisting of a string of acorns and oak leaves. The upper rooms have plain panelling.



No. 40, Craven Street

Nos. 41 *and* 42 are similar in plan and have the usual two types of panelling. The balustrading to the lower flights of stairs in No. 42 was inserted during the nineteenth century. The remainder of the stairs in these two houses are of the type shown in Plates 23*b*, *c* and *d*.

State of Repair.

With the exception of Nos. 11 and 12 which are empty the general state of the houses is very good.

Ground Landlords.

Nos. 11-15 are the property of J. Lyons & Co. Ltd. and Nos. 25-42 are the property of the Southern Railway Co.

Historical Notes.

A list of the occupiers of those of the original houses which are still standing, from the time of their erection until 1800, is given in Appendix B. During the nineteenth century many of the houses became boarding- or lodging-houses or were let as offices and a large proportion of the occupants were either architects or solicitors.

No. 7 (*demolished*).—The Society for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts met at No. 7 for many years. This society was founded by the Rev. Dr. William Dodd, who was hanged for forgery at Charing Cross in 1777. By the irony of fate James Hackman,* who went to the gallows two years later for the murder of Lord Sandwich's mistress, Martha Ray, was present at the execution and described the scene in a letter to Miss Ray, in which he remarked, "it was the first of the kind I have ever seen and shall certainly be the last."[127]†

Nos. 11-15.—These houses were erected in 1730-1, the lease of the site of the bottom house, No. 15, bearing the earliest date (31st January, 1729-30).[128]

The Rev. Mr. Agar who was at No. 13 in 1766-7 was the Rev. Charles Agar, afterwards Earl of Normanton, who was made Bishop of Cloyne in 1768 and Archbishop of Cashel in 1771. He died in 1809.[129]

Dennis O'Bryen, who was living at No. 14 from 1779 to 1805, though trained as a surgeon, became a dramatist and political pamphleteer. He was a zealous partisan of Charles James Fox.[119] He moved to No. 22 in 1805-6 and to No. 20 in 1808-9. He died in 1832.

Henry Bowen, who occupied No. 14 in 1807, was captain of one of the "Companies of Invalids" in Jersey in 1794. In 1802 he was in charge of the troops in the Scilly Isles, and in December of that year he was given the rank of major.[130] The Army List of 1807 describes him as "Late Royal Invalids."

Philip Hemery Le Breton, who lived at No. 14 from 1836 until 1838, had, in 1833, married Anna Letitia Aikin, the daughter of Dr. Charles Rochemont Aikin. Mrs. Le Breton assisted her husband in compiling the memoirs of her aunt, Lucy Aikin, and she herself edited Lucy Aikin's correspondence with Dr. Channing and published a *Memoir of Mrs. Barbauld* and *Memories of Seventy Years*. She died in 1885.[119]

Nos. 25-30.—All these houses were built in 1791-2 on ground which William, 6th Baron Craven, had, in February, 1791, agreed to lease to Charles Owen. John Lucie Blackman, the occupier of No. 25 from 1793 to 1797, obtained a lease of that house in August 1792 and he may have been responsible for its erection. The other five houses were built by Samuel Smith, timber merchant.[131]

Sir Edmund Nagle, who was living at No. 25 in 1798-1808, was knighted in 1790 in recognition of his services as captain of the *Artois*, which cut off the French warship *Revolutionnaire* in an action off Ushant in that year. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1805 and was made an Admiral in 1818. He died in 1830.[132] Henry, Lord Somerset, afterwards 13th Earl of Somerset, occupied rooms here in 1880.

William Hawes, singer and composer, lived at No. 27, Craven Street, from 1814, when he was appointed Almoner and Master of the Children at St. Paul's Cathedral, until 1817, when he moved to No. 7, Adelphi Terrace (see p. 107).[133] James Smith, who lived at No. 27 from 1833 until his death there on 24th December, 1839, was the elder brother of Horatio Smith and joint author with him of *Rejected Addresses*. James Smith was Solicitor to the Ordnance. He was one of a number of solicitors living in the street, a circumstance to which he made reference in the rhyme:

> "In Craven Street, Strand, ten attorneys find place,
> And ten dark coal-barges are moored at its base;
> Fly, Honesty, fly! seek some safer retreat,
> For there's *craft* in the river, and *craft* in the street."[134]

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* Hackman is said to have lived in Craven Street.

† For some years there was a Royal Society of Arts tablet on the house stating that Benjamin Franklin had lived there. It was, however, subsequently discovered that this statement was incorrect. Franklin lived at No. 36 (see p. 38).

HEINRICH HEINE

The Lord Longford who was living at No. 28 in 1811 was the 2nd Earl. His sister, Catharine, married the Duke of Wellington.

Frederick John Manning, Coroner of the Queen's Household, was in occupation of No. 30 from 1845 until 1859.

No. 31.—This house seems to have been built by William Speidell on part of the ground at the southern end of Craven Street leased to him in 1730 for use as a wharf, etc.[125] A fire occurred here in 1762 which practically destroyed both this and the adjoining house (No. 32). On 30th May, 1792, William, 7th Baron Craven, granted to Charles Owen a lease[135] of " All that messuage in Craven Street late in the occupation of Francis Deschamps undertaker* . . . being the Southern-most house in the Old Buildings on the East Side of the said Street numbered with the No. 22."† According to the ratebook Owen himself resided there from 1794 until 1797.

" Edward, Lord Weymouth," given in the ratebooks for 1739-41 is an error for Thomas, 2nd Viscount Weymouth, who moved there from No. 7, Grosvenor Square in 1739, after the death of his wife. On 13th February, 1738-9, Mrs. Pendarves wrote to Mrs. Ann Grenville, " Lord W's house and furniture in the square are to be sold out of hand ; it has been reported he is to have one of Mr. How's daughters and 20,000 l., but I fear 'tis not true, as the only hope there is of a reformation is his marrying some discreet woman."[136] In 1741 he moved to No. 33 (see below).

No. 32.—The original lease of this house was dated 12th July, 1731.[137] Sir William Gage, who is given in the ratebooks as the occupier in 1743-45, was the 7th Baronet of that name and M.P. for Seaford, Sussex. He died on 23rd April, 1744.

Mrs. Lyall, whose name appears intermittently in the directories from 1811 until 1851, kept a boarding-house at No. 32. Here Heinrich Heine lodged on his only visit to England in the spring of 1827.‡ He appears to have found his stay in London an interesting but not altogether pleasant experience, for on 23rd April he wrote to Friedrich Merckel : " It is snowing outside, and there is no fire in my chimney . . . I am very peevish and ill to boot. I have seen and heard much, but have not had a clear view of anything. London has surpassed all my expectations as to its magnificence, but I have lost myself. . . . Living is terribly dear. . . . So far I have spent more than a guinea a day. . . . It is so fearfully damp and uncomfortable here, and no one understands me, and no one understands German."[138]

The house was used as an office by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Roads North of the Thames in 1866-67.

No. 33.—On 12th July, 1731, a lease of the site of No. 33, Craven Street, was granted to Henry Flitcroft,[139] who was described as " of Whitehall, Gentleman." This was the Henry Flitcroft who was nicknamed " Burlington Harry " from the fact that he enjoyed the patronage of the 3rd Earl of Burlington. From 1726 onwards he was employed by the Board of Works, of which he ultimately became Comptroller.[119]

Thomas Thynne, 2nd Viscount Weymouth, moved to this house from No. 31 in 1741 (see above). He died in 1751 and was succeeded in his occupation of the house by his son, Thomas, 3rd Viscount Weymouth, afterwards 1st Marquess of Bath. The latter, though as dissipated in his habits as his father, was a good speaker in the House and gained some reputation as a statesman. He was Secretary of State for the Northern Department in 1768 and for the Southern Department in 1768-70 and 1775-79.[140]

In 1759, the year in which he was first rated for No. 33, Craven Street, Mark Akenside was appointed principal physician to Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He gained a considerable reputation in his profession, but on more than one occasion he nearly suffered dismissal from the hospitals for his brutality to the poor. Though he was in his day a fashionable poet, his main claim to fame is his poem *The Pleasures of the Imagination*, which was written in 1738 when he was only 17 years old. He died in June, 1770.[129]

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* This name does not appear in the ratebooks.

† This was according to the original numeration prior to the erection of the ten new houses at the southern end of the street.

‡ His residence is recorded by a memorial tablet on the house.

This house was occupied by Admiral Shuldham from 1775 until 1781. Molyneux Shuldham, afterwards Baron Shuldham, took part in the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1759. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Newfoundland station in 1772 and was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White in 1775, in which year he was elected M.P. for Fowey. He was commander-in-chief on the coast of North America during the early part of the War of American Independence, but was superseded in 1776 by Lord Howe. He died at Lisbon in 1798.[119]

Nos. 34 *and* 35.—The house at the southern corner of Craven Passage (No. 34) was leased in 1731 to John Hodson.[141] In the same year, Thomas Phillips, carpenter, obtained a lease[142] of a piece of ground "with all those two brick messuages . . . now built or in building . . . one whereof being a Corner Messuage fronts Craven Street West . . . and the other . . . fronts to the . . . passage to Hungerford Markett South and . . . all that other Messuage . . . built over Brewers Lane . . . fronting South on the said Passage into Hungerford Markett." This was No. 35, Craven Street.

Dr. John Leake, who occupied No. 35 from 1765 to 1787, was a man-midwife. He was born in 1729, was educated as a surgeon, and, after spending several years abroad, became a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1766. He had a theatre attached to his house in Craven Street where he delivered an annual course of lectures on midwifery. He founded the Westminster Lying-in Hospital at Lambeth, but his published works were of little scientific value. He died on 8th August, 1792, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.[119]

No. 36, *Craven Street.*—A building lease of the site of this house together with a building of the same width over Brewer's Lane was granted on 12th June, 1730, to William Nind, ironmonger, who mortgaged the property to John Hodson, gentleman, a few months later.[143]

From 1748 until 1772 Margaret "Stephenson" occupied this house, and it was there that Benjamin Franklin settled after his arrival in London* in 1757 as Agent to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. "He and Mrs. Stevenson became firm friends, and for her daughter, Mary, he formed a strong attachment which continued all his life."[144] He recorded that in March, 1762, a fire occurred at "the bottom of the street that has almost destroyed two houses (Nos. 31 and 32). Our house and yard were covered with falling coals of fire, but as it rain'd hard nothing catch'd."[145] In spite of his increasing reputation Franklin was short of money during the latter part of his stay in England. A letter to his wife contains the passage: "I live here as frugally as possible not to be destitute of the comforts of life, making no dinners for anybody, and contenting myself with a single dish when I dine at home; and yet such is the dearness of living here in every article, that my expenses amaze me."[145] In October, 1772, Mrs. Stevenson and Franklin removed to No. 1, Craven Street (now demolished), and No. 36 was for the next two years occupied by William Hewson, surgeon, who had married Mary Stevenson. Prior to his marriage he had been in partnership with William Hunter as a lecturer, but in 1772 Hewson built a theatre adjoining his residence and began to lecture on his own account. He gained considerable reputation as a surgeon and anatomist, but he wounded himself while making a dissection and died after a few days' illness on 1st May, 1774.[119]

Nos. 37-42.—All these houses were built *circa* 1731. Dr. Samuel Fothergill, a Yorkshireman, who was at No. 37 in 1813-16, gained his doctorate at Glasgow in 1802. He was the author of *An Account of a Painful Affection of the Nerves of the Face, commonly called the Tic Douleureux*, published in 1804.[146] No. 38 was mortgaged in February, 1731,[147] to Daniel Pravereau, a clerk in the Secretary of State's office,[129] who was the first occupier. Caleb Whitefoord, the wit and diplomatist, was a partner in the firm of Brown and Whitefoord which occupied No. 38 during the second half of the 18th century.

No. 39 was used as a private lottery office in 1827-8. Dr. Charles West occupied part of No. 40 in 1840-42 during which time he was physician to the Children's Hospital near Waterloo Bridge. He afterwards became well known as a lecturer and writer on women's and children's diseases, and it was largely due to his exertions that the Hospital for Sick Children was opened in Great Ormond Street. He died in 1898.[146]

Nos. 41 *and* 42.—Both these houses were built by Charles Griffith "of the parish of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields . . . Joyner," and were leased to him on 31st January, 1729-30.[148]

* A tablet on the house records Franklin's residence there.

THE GLOBE TAVERN

Nos. 43-46.—On the site of No. 46, formerly stood the Globe Tavern,* which, in 1789, had an outlet to the Strand through a passage 39 feet long and 10 feet high.[149] The tavern was renamed the Craven Hotel by the end of the century, and Nos. 43 to 45 were afterwards added to it.

Richard Wroughton was acting with the Drury Lane company, mostly in Shakespearian parts, in 1791-2, when he was living at No. 45, Craven Street. He was described by Michael Kelly as "a sterling, sound and sensible performer," but he never achieved greatness. He died in 1822.[119]

* In 1690 the Earl of Annandale confessed that he had met Sir James Montgomery and others who were conspiring against William III at "the Globe taverne about Northumberland House."[93]

CHAPTER 5

HUNGERFORD MARKET AND THE SITE OF CHARING CROSS RAILWAY STATION

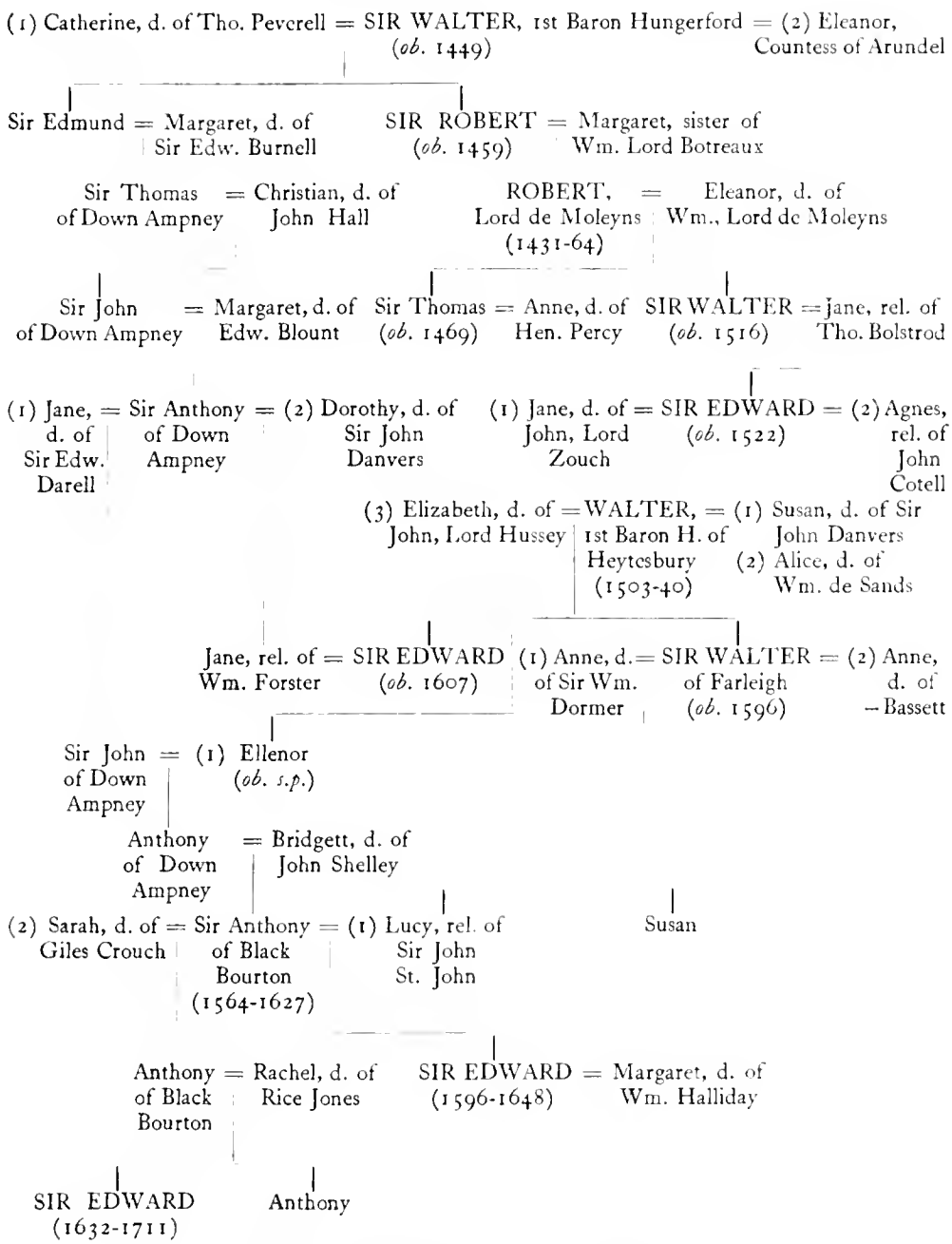
Of old Hungerford House, which for two and a half centuries occupied a site to the east of Brewer's, now Hungerford Lane, not a trace remains, nor is there any view from which its appearance can be reconstructed. The ground owned by the Hungerfords had a frontage of about 100 feet to the street and extended backward as far as the river, but the house can have occupied only a small part of this area since a large portion was let out in small tenements in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.* Two houses belonging to Westminster Abbey bounded it on either side, the Prince's Arms, later the Reindeer, on the west, and the Lion Inn on the east. Hungerford House itself owed a quit rent to the Keeper of St. Mary's Chapel in the Abbey, who painstakingly recorded[152] the fact each year though no payment seems ever to have been made. The non-payment of their dues is in keeping with the general character of the Hungerfords, whose family record for dishonesty, vice and violence seems to have been exceptional even in the unsqueamish age in which they flourished. Their family tree, part of which is given on the next page, may perhaps provide the eugenist with a reason for some of their more unpleasant characteristics.

The first of the Hungerfords to occupy a house in the Strand was Sir Walter, afterwards 1st Baron Hungerford, who seems to have taken up his residence there in 1422-3 at the time when he became a member of the Protector Gloucester's Council.† Hungerford had gained a reputation in the French wars (he is said to have beaten the King of France in a duel outside Calais in 1401), and his loyalty to the Lancastrian cause made him a trusted servant of Henry V. He was appointed steward of the household of the infant King Henry VI in 1424 and was created Baron Hungerford in January, 1425-6. In the following year he held the office of treasurer. He died in 1449 and was buried in the iron chapel which he had erected in Salisbury Cathedral and which still survives. His title and estates passed in succession to his son Robert (died 1459) and his grandson of the same name. The latter, when only about 10 years old, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir William de Moleyns, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord

* In 1583 when Sir Walter Hungerford of Farleigh (see p. 43) transferred his Strand property to his brother Edward[150] it was said to consist of two messuages, half an acre of ground, a wharf, a piece of ground 264 feet long, 96 feet wide next the river and 84 feet wide next the street, and a lane leading from the street to the river. In 1594 when they were mortgaged to John Kingman there were seven messuages on the premises.[151]

† The property was on the site of two tenements which had previously been in the occupation of Robert Chalons and which owed a rent of 18d. each to the Keeper of the Chapel of St. Mary. In 1424-5 the accounts also state that Hungerford owed a quit rent of one red rose for a house newly built by him and leased to him for 90 years. The two entries probably refer to adjoining properties.

THE HUNGERFORD FAMILY*



* The Hungerfords whose names are printed in capitals were occupants of Hungerford House in the Strand.

Moleyns. He supported the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses, and after a life of violence and bloodshed was executed at Newcastle by the Yorkists in his thirty-fourth year.* His son, Sir Thomas Hungerford, met a like fate in 1469 for conspiring with the Earl of Warwick to restore Henry VI. The family estates were confiscated, and Hungerford House was granted to Ann, the widow of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who had married as her second husband Walter Blount, 1st Baron Mountjoy, an ardent supporter of Edward IV. Mountjoy died in 1474, but his widow continued in occupation of Hungerford House until her death in 1479.† In 1472 the reversion of "Hungerford Inne" had been granted[4] to Ann's youngest son by her first marriage, John Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, but he died before his mother, and no information concerning the ownership of the house between 1479 and 1485 has come to light. Upon the accession of Henry VII the attainders on Sir Robert and Sir Thomas Hungerford were reversed, and some of their forfeited estates, including the house in the Strand, were restored to Sir Robert's youngest son, Walter, who had been knighted on the battlefield of Bosworth for having slain, in hand-to-hand combat, Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower. In 1497 Sir Walter Hungerford assisted in quelling Perkin Warbeck's rising, and in 1503 he was present at the marriage of Princess Margaret with the King of Scotland. He died in 1516. His son, Edward, who was one of Henry VIII's attendants at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, married as his second wife Agnes Cotell. The latter had strangled her first husband, John Cotell, and seems to have married her second husband almost immediately after burning the body of her first. No proceedings were taken against her until after Sir Edward Hungerford's death, when she and one of her accomplices were convicted. They were hanged at Tyburn in February, 1523-4.

Among the State papers is an inventory of goods "belongyng unto Dame Agnes Hungerforde wydoe late atteynted of felonye and murder" The goods include "vij bedds w^{t} all thyng longyng therto, iiij^{er} potts, iiij pannys, ij kettylls" and other "housholde stuffe . . . remaynyng in my husbond house at Charyng crosse." A list of Sir Edward Hungerford's clothing includes: "A Gowne of blake velvet lynyde w^{t} sarsenet . . . a doblet of yoloe saten and ye forsleves of it of cloth of golde . . . a jackett of blake tyncell ye whiche cost xv li . . . a cote of cremesen velvet leyde under w^{t} cloythe of sylver . . . a doblet of blake satten the forsleves and the plagards of tyncell . . . a coote of blake saten garded w^{t} iij [pieces] of blake velvet furred" and "a bonnet of blake velvet and a broyche on hym."[154]

* When he was only 17 years old Moleyns began a fierce quarrel with John Paston concerning the ownership of the manor of Gresham in Norfolk and took forcible possession thereof in February, 1447-8. Paston seized it back again, but in 1450 Moleyns sent 1,000 men against it, and in Paston's absence violently assaulted his wife, Margaret. In the end Moleyns had to surrender the manor to Paston.[153]

† She was still given as the person from whom the quit rent was due in the St. Mary's Chapel account for 1480-1. After this date she is omitted and the entry, which simply relates the previous owners of the property, is mechanically repeated year after year.

HUNGERFORD HOUSE

Sir Walter Hungerford, afterwards 1st Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury, the son of Sir Edward by his first wife, seems to have inherited all the worst qualities of his forefathers. At some time prior to 1532 he married as his third wife Elizabeth, the daughter of John, Lord Hussey of Sleaford, whom he treated with great brutality, and whom, when he failed to dispose of her by other means, he tried to poison. As Thomas Cromwell's agent in Wiltshire he took an active part in imprisoning and denouncing traitors,[7] but in 1540 was himself suspected of treason and attainted. He was accused of employing men to practise conjuring in order to shorten the King's life and of committing unnatural offences, and in July of that year he suffered on Tower Hill in company with his former patron Cromwell.

Lady Hungerford's father had been executed for treason a year or so before her husband, and but for her marriage settlement she would have found herself in a desperate plight. Fortunately for her the Court of Augmentations confirmed the settlement by which several Cornish and Berkshire manors and " one mese with a garden called Hungerford Ynne near Charing Cross " were granted to her for life.[155] She afterwards married Sir Robert Throckmorton.

Queen Mary reversed the attainder on Sir Walter Hungerford and granted[4] to his son, Sir Walter Hungerford the younger, who was known as the " Knight of Farleigh," the reversion of the property held by his mother in dower.* His domestic life was no happier than his father's, for in 1570 he charged his second wife, Anne, the daughter of Sir John Dormer, with trying to poison him and with adultery.[119] Lady Hungerford was acquitted on both counts, and as her husband refused to pay costs he was committed to the Fleet. During the last year of his life he went through a form of marriage with his mistress, Margery Brighte. He died in 1596 leaving his property to his brother Edward, from whom Lady Hungerford afterwards managed to recover reasonable dower.

Sir Walter Hungerford's daughter, Lucy, married Sir Anthony Hungerford of Black Bourton, Oxfordshire, a descendant of Walter, first Baron Hungerford, the first owner of Hungerford House. Sir Edward Hungerford, who died without issue in 1607, left his property to his grand-nephew, the child of this marriage, and his namesake.† At the outbreak of the Civil War Sir Edward Hungerford the younger was put in command of the Parliamentary forces in Wiltshire, where he carried out his duties with unpleasant zeal. At his death in 1648 his interest in Hungerford House passed to his royalist half-brother, Sir Anthony Hungerford, whose son,

* The garden adjoining Hungerford Place was in 1554 in the tenure of " John Reede," who held the Rounceval property (see p. 4). Hungerford Place was said to be held of the manor of East Greenwich and no mention is made of the fact that it had formerly owed a quit rent to Westminster Abbey.

† In 1628 this Sir Edward Hungerford granted a lease of five messuages in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields to Simon Greene,[156] who probably built the alley running down to the river known as Greene's Lane, and first given in the ratebooks in that year. It is shown on Morden and Lea's map (see p. 27).

Hungerford, Lord Hungerford

another Sir Edward (the family practised an inconvenient economy in nomenclature), was the last occupant of the house.

The last of the Hungerfords gained a reputation for extreme extravagance (he is said on one occasion to have paid 500 guineas for a wig) and he quickly worked through his patrimony. The success of Covent Garden Market, a spontaneous growth on the Duke of Bedford's estate, which had been officially authorised in 1669, probably inspired him with the idea of using the site of Hungerford House for a similar purpose.* In 1678 he obtained† an Act of Parliament[158] which, after stating that his mansion and the houses and shops adjoining it were "soe old and ruinous that the same could not be rebuilt without great expence," granted him authority to let the ground on building leases and to keep a market there on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout the year. The market was opened in 1682 with good hopes of success:

> Thriftless himself, but lyke the goode manure,
> His rotten waste did fertilise the lande,
> And others' thriftye toile hath wrought the cure,
> A goodlie mercatt joines the busie Strand.[159]

It seems, however, that the rhymster chose the wrong metaphor, that of the corrupt tree would have been more appropriate. In spite of its easy access to river and street and the steady growth of population in the neighbourhood, the market languished. In 1685 Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Stephen Fox, the new proprietors, obtained a licence[160] to sell grain there, but with little resulting increase of custom. Wren and Fox's trustees sold the market to Henry Wise in March, 1717-18,[161] and it remained in the hands of his descendants until its acquisition by the Hungerford Market Company in 1830. A view of the market-house, which is said to have been designed by Wren, is given in Plate 24*a*. The upper room there was for a time used as a school for the charity children of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and afterwards as a French chapel.[129]

By the beginning of the nineteenth century the old market and its surroundings had become an eyesore, "a deplorably dirty-looking piece of ground, flanked by squalid houses, and little better than a monster dust-heap, and a cemetery for the dead dogs and cats of the neighbourhood," but undeterred by the previous failure to create a market a number of speculators formed the Hungerford Market Company, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1830.[162] Charles Fowler, the architect of the new Covent Garden Market, was commissioned to design the buildings. The water stairs and quay, which were "constructed in granite on a handsome scale,"[129] projected 150 feet farther into the river than the old embankment, and Villiers

* A note in Pepys' *Diary* for 20th April, 1669, concerning a fire which broke out in Durham Yard at "the house of one Lady Hungerford" has frequently been taken to refer to Hungerford House, but the fire actually occurred in the house of one Rachel Hungerford in Durham Yard (see p. 94 n.).

† Before the patent was granted an enquiry into the pros and cons of the scheme was held at "le greyhounde taverne in le Strand."[157]

Street wharf was bought in order to provide an access through Villiers Street to the Strand. Part of Charles Court was also added to the original site, and the line of Hungerford Street was moved farther east so that it led to the centre of the market. The river frontage was appropriated for a fish market which it was hoped would break the monopoly " of that article which [had] been too long tolerated at Billingsgate," since the removal of old London Bridge made it possible for fishing boats to come direct to the wharf. The houses on either side of the fish market were used as taverns. The great hall was supported by a double range of vaults. These were on a level with and opened into the fish market and were designed to be used as warehouses. Shops were built along both sides of the hall and in the galleries above, while the central space was left clear for stall-holders. A view of the new market is given on Plate 25*b*.

There was a ceremonial opening on 2nd July, 1833, when the ascent of a balloon was among the attractions provided.[163] Everything possible was done by the " spirited proprietors "[164] to bring customers to the market—a fleet of steamboats were launched which plied between Hungerford Wharf and the City, Westminster, Vauxhall, Greenwich and Woolwich, while Hungerford Suspension Bridge was in part designed to bring housewives from Southwark and Lambeth thither—but in spite of all the efforts of the proprietors the enterprise was largely a failure. In 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, Hungerford Hall was erected for lectures and shows of various sorts, but in April, 1854, during an exhibition of a Panorama of the Duke of Wellington's Funeral, it was destroyed by a fire caused by the carelessness of the boys employed to light the gas.[165] The fire also caused considerable damage to the market hall. In 1862 the whole of the property was bought by the Charing Cross Railway Company for the formation of Charing Cross Station. A plan of the market is given on Plate 26.

Properties other than Hungerford Market whose Sites are now Covered by Charing Cross Railway Station

(i) *The Reindeer, later the Prince's Arms.*—A narrow strip of ground to the east of Brewer's (now Hungerford) Lane and with a 14-foot frontage to the Strand was from the fifteenth century (and perhaps earlier) until 1864, when it was bought by the railway company, in the possession of Westminster Abbey. In 1480 it was in lease to John Evingar, the lessee of the Brewhouse adjoining (see p. 28). Just after the dissolution of the monasteries " Kateryn " Griffith, widow, whose husband David had had a lease of this property from the Abbey, brought an action in the Court of Requests[166] against George Salisbury, " servyngman," who, she complained, had put her " out of hir howse . . . cast hyr goods out in the Kyng's highway bette hyr and maymyd hyr and causyd hyr husband by force therof to take an Inward thought and dyed." Salisbury had also seized some of the fittings of the house, which included " a grett feyre carvyd Cuppbord," " a fayr Longe Settell," " a portall and other the particion of hyr shoppe " and " the glass wyndowes in

hyr hall and the parlor." The successive tenants of the house can be traced in the Abbey muniments, but none of them seems to have been of note. The house was called the "Reyne deere" in 1603 in the will of Humfrey Stile,[167] but in a Chancery action[168] concerning the lease brought by the heirs of Thomas Sheaf, "doctor in Physique," who was the tenant of the house from 1634 until 1657,* it was referred to as the "Prince's Armes."

In 1763 Henry Thrale, brewer, of Southwark, the husband of Hester Lynch Salusbury (afterwards Mrs. Piozzi) and friend of Dr. Johnson, was the lessee, but not the occupier.[169] It was demolished *circa* 1864.

(ii) *The Lion or the Greyhound, afterwards the One Tun Tavern.*—Like the Reindeer this house, which lay immediately to the east of Hungerford House, belonged to Westminster Abbey. It was mentioned in a Chancery suit[170] concerning the Bell, *circa* 1480, but the first actual lease of it which has been found was dated 1503[152] and was made to Robert Gauntlet, brewer of Westminster, and Agnes, his wife. A barn and a close near Charing Cross were also granted by this lease. Both properties were demised to John Pomfret, the lessee of the Red Lion in King Street, Westminster,† in 1512,[152] and in 1531 at Pomfret's death they descended to his son-in-law, John Benet.[171] The close and barn were sold[172] to the King in that year,‡ but the Lion remained in the possession of the Abbey, among whose muniments the names of the tenants can be found. Robert Huyck, doctor of medicine, who held the property during the greater part of Elizabeth's reign, undertook by his lease, granted in 1563,[152] to make a "good and sufficient wharf at the end of the tenement towards the Thames."§

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the sign of the house was changed for a time to that of the Greyhound. Marie Scuddamore and Thomas Cardiffe of Helme, Hertfordshire, who obtained a lease in 1628, sublet the property, which by that time had other tenements built upon it beside the inn. Cardiffe's son, another Thomas, mortgaged his lease in 1639 to Alexander Holt, "citizen and goldsmith of London," for £650 in order to raise a regiment for King Charles. Holt foreclosed on the mortgage while Cardiffe was away fighting and obtained a fresh lease from the Abbey.[173]

At the time of the erection of Hungerford Market, Sir Edward Hungerford appears to have bought up Holt's interest in the premises, for he pulled down the Lion Inn and built three small houses fronting the Strand, and a tavern behind them, and opened a court under one of the Strand houses and on two sides of the tavern into Greene's Lane. This court is called Globe Alley on Morden and Lea's map (see p. 27), and the tavern was therefore probably known as the Globe for a time, but in 1691 it was called the One Tun Tavern, and this name it and its successor retained until *circa* 1859, when the

* Dr. Thomas Sheaf was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1637. He died on 7th August, 1657.[146]

† See *Survey of London, Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster*, Part II, p. 15.

‡ See *Survey of London, Charing Cross*, p. 4.

§ Subsequent leases give the measurements of the ground as 558 feet in depth and 43½ feet in width at the Strand end.

site was cleared for the erection of Charing Cross Station. One Tun Passage is shown on the plan of New Hungerford Market (Plate 26). The yard of the inn, extending to the river, was leased to Sir Stephen Fox in 1678, and was later absorbed into the site of Hungerford Market.

(iii) *The Bell.*—Before the formation of Hungerford Market and the break-up of York House, a lane, Bell Yard, led from the Strand to the river, dividing the two properties. Like Hartshorn Lane and Brewer's Lane, Bell Yard was originally the yard of an inn and only slowly developed into a public thoroughfare. The first mention that has been found of it is in a Chancery suit brought by Gilbert Leverick and Elene his wife about 1480.[170] They, in fifteenth-century language, accused John Keynes, brewer, of doing a " midnight flit " (to the next-door house, the White Lion) in order to avoid paying for repairs to the Bell Inn, which he held of them by lease. Leverick himself was not above a little sharp practice, for he held the premises in right of his wife, and after her death John More, who was entitled to the reversion, had to resort to law in order to obtain possession.[174] John More, *alias* Meryden, left this property[175] to his nephew and namesake, who, in 1506, sold[176] it to John Norres, the owner of the Axe and the Rose on the opposite side of the Strand. Thomas Stockwood, who was probably the grandson of the lessee of the Brewhouse (see p. 28), and the great-grandson of John Norres,* sold the Bell in 1564 to William Downes, " citizen and Merchaunte Tayloure of London," with " all that garden grounde nowe devyded into sixe severall gardens with divers houses, buyldings, stables, gardens, orchards (etc.) lienge . . . betwene . . . the capitall mancion wherein Sr Nicholas Bacon knighte . . . dothe nowe lye in and nowe or late called Yorke place on theste parte the tenement of the Dean and Chapter of Westm^r called the Grehounde nowe in the tenure of John Calton on the weste parte and abbuttinge on the . . . River of Thames on the southe and the highe streete there on the northe parte."[179]

There is a mention of the Bell Inn in 1612 when the Earl of Rutland paid the landlord £5 for stabling and feeding his horses.[180] Bell Yard is given in the ratebooks for the first time in 1628, but it is mentioned before that date as the address of several persons in receipt of poor relief from the parish. In 1650, when William Downes, the grandson or great-grandson of his Elizabethan namesake, sold the property to James Waterer,[181] there were, in addition to the inn, 12 houses in the yard, one of which was said to be occupied by Downes. There was also a wharf to the river.

Waterer's daughter, Barbara, married Sir Thomas Mompesson,[182] and their son and grandson, Sir Thomas and Charles Mompesson, following the prevailing fashion, proceeded in 1694 to develop the property. The ground was let on a building lease to Robert Offley and John Hooper, who demolished

* John Norres, by his will dated 29th January, 1512-13,[177] bequeathed the Bell to his son, Edward, who died 12 years later, leaving[178] all his property to his son, John, or if John died without issue, to his daughter Avice. Edward Stockwood, the younger, had a wife, Avice, and was in possession of both the Bell and the Axe. There is little doubt that Avice Norres became Avice Stockwood. She afterwards married Thomas Thursby.

the old premises and began to erect new two-storey houses there. Bell Yard was changed to Charles Court, probably as a compliment to the heir, but it was some years before it was completed, for the contractors, although they mortgaged their lease, had insufficient money and " ye materialls in severall of ye houses were dampnifyed and spoyled for want of finnishing ye houses."[183] The difficulties were finally overcome, and in 1720 Strype was able to describe Charles Court as " a very handsome new-built Court, with Houses fit for good Inhabitants, having a Stone Pavement down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs for the conveniency of the Water. Out of this Court there is a Passage into *Villiers-street*, and another into *Hungerford Market*." The wharf and lower end of the court were afterwards taken over by the York Buildings Waterworks Company, but the rest of the court remained intact until *circa* 1830, when the lower half was bought by the New Hungerford Market Company in connection with their new buildings. Hungerford Arcade, extending into Villiers Street, was built on part of it. The remainder of the court was bought by the Charing Cross Railway Company, and Charing Cross Station now covers the whole of the site.

York Buildings Waterworks.

The break-up of York House and Garden into streets of moderate-sized houses *circa* 1670-80 (see p. 57), a development typical of what was going on throughout the neighbourhood, made the problem of water supply a pressing one. The City supply which had been tapped by the larger householders of Westminster at the beginning of the century was quite inadequate to meet the new demands upon it, and in any case was jealously guarded by the City authorities. There was therefore opportunity for the growth of private enterprises. One of the earliest of these was the York Buildings Waterworks Company.* In 1675 Ralph Bucknall and Ralph Wayne† obtained a licence‡ to erect waterworks near the river upon part of York House Garden. A piece of ground at the bottom of Charles Court and Villiers Street, the site of which is shown on the plan of Hungerford Market (Plate 26), was purchased, and the buildings erected. The property was

* An abortive attempt to raise water by machinery at York House was made in 1654, when Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, then a prisoner, obtained permission from Cromwell to go to York House to supervise a trial of his invention " for raising water by the strength of one man, for which people have hitherto had to use horses at vast expense . . . with a 7-inch bore pipe." The machine does not seem to have been of practical utility.

† In 1663 Ralph Wayne had taken out a patent for " An Engyne which with the perpetuall mocion of it selfe without the help or strength of any person or Creature will not only dreyne great levells of vast quantities of water but also mynes of fifty fathom deepe or more." Perpetual motion proved once more to be a phantom, but Wayne was a man of resource and in 1665 having " found out severall springs of water neere unto Pickadilly " he took a partner, Francis Williamson, and obtained a patent for using the springs to supply the inhabitants of the district west of Charing Cross with water.

‡ Before the patent was passed Sir Christopher Wren reported " that he had viewed the place . . . and seene the designe of the Engine and did not Conceive it would be any annoyance, the Worke moving easily and without noyse."

at first divided into 12 shares, but the company was perpetually on the brink of bankruptcy and the number of shares was continually being increased. A fire broke out in the waterhouse in July, 1684, and burnt 12 houses in Villiers Street, Lord Willoughby's house being " blown up, furniture and all " to prevent the fire spreading further. The waterworks were entirely burnt in another fire in 1690. In the following year the company was incorporated by Act of Parliament and the buildings re-erected. A view of them is given on Plate 31.

De Saussure, a Swiss, who was in England in 1725-29, found the " abundant " water supply of London a cause for great admiration. " In every street there is a large principal pipe made of oak wood, and little leaden pipes carry water into all the houses. Every private individual may have one or two fountains in his house, according to his means, and pays so much a year for each—these fountains giving three hours' water in every twenty-four. Besides the pipes there are in many streets pumps and wells, where poor people who cannot afford to pay for water can obtain it for nothing." De Saussure found the York Buildings Waterworks machinery very " curious," a view which would be shared by modern engineers. " Smoke issuing with force through a little tube, and corresponding with a large and tightly covered boiler full of boiling water, sets in motion a large piece of machinery, composed of wheels, counterpoise, and pendulum, which in their turn cause two large pumps to work continually. This piece of machinery and the two pumps are placed at the foot of a wooden tower, about one hundred feet in height, its breadth diminishing after the manner of pyramids, gradually.

" At the summit of this tower, which is octagonal, there is a small leaden cistern or bath, which receives the water the pumps send up, and from thence it flows into the great reservoir or pond of Marylebone. The inventor of this machinery is a very clever mathematician, Dr. Desaiguillières, celebrated for his physical experiments and his hydraulic inventions." This premature steam-engine had but a short existence. In September, 1731, it was announced that " The York Buildings Company have given over working their fire-engine." Judging by contemporary accounts the York Buildings Dragon, as it was called in one pamphlet, seems to have produced more smoke than power.

During its most successful period the company is said to have supplied about 2,700 houses. In 1719-20 when the South Sea Bubble ramp was at its height, the company, which was always in want of capital, opened a subscription at Mercers' Hall for raising a fund of £1,200,000 for " purchasing forfeited and other estates in Great Britain." This new departure only increased the difficulties of the concern, which became involved in innumerable lawsuits with its creditors. In 1746 the proprietors let the waterworks on lease, an arrangement which continued for the rest of the century. In 1812, by which time there were 1,500 shareholders, the proprietors tried to improve the system by substituting iron mains for the wooden pipes, and installing a steam-engine, but the improvements failed to produce dividends, and in 1818 a 2,000-year lease of the works was sold

to the New River Company. The York Buildings Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1829 and all its effects sold.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

In 1836 a private company obtained authority from Parliament[184] to build a "Suspension Footbridge" from Hungerford Market to Lambeth with a northern approach through the market. Isambard Kingdom Brunel, who was then at work on the Clifton Suspension Bridge at Bristol, was engaged as engineer. Hungerford Bridge, an engraving of which is reproduced on Plate 25*a*, was not completed until 1845. It had a very brief existence, for in 1859 the Charing Cross Railway Act[185] authorised its purchase by the railway company. The new railway bridge was begun in June, 1860, and opened early in 1864. The two brick piers in the river up to the level of the railway are those originally built by Brunel.[186] Work on Clifton Suspension Bridge was abandoned in 1853 owing to lack of funds, but in 1860, after Brunel's death, a company was formed to complete it as a monument to its designer. The chains used were brought from Hungerford Suspension Bridge, which was then being demolished.

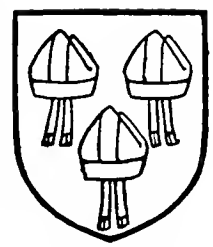
Although the name of Hungerford Bridge was in 1845 officially altered to "Charing Cross Bridge," the old name has remained in common use, and is now the only surviving reminder of the connection of the Hungerford family with this neighbourhood.*

* Brewer's Lane was in 1936 renamed Hungerford Lane (see p. 27), but it was not originally part of the Hungerford property.

CHAPTER 6

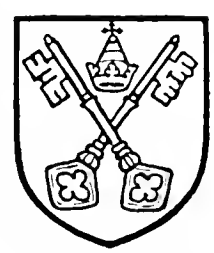
YORK HOUSE

The York Water Gate (see pp. 59-60) in the Victoria Embankment Gardens is now almost the sole surviving relic of the great houses which in the mediæval and Renaissance periods bordered the Strand between the Temple and Charing Cross.* York House, to which the York Water Gate formed the river approach, was originally the town house of the Bishops of Norwich and, like its easterly neighbour, Durham House, it fronted the river. The earliest reference to Norwich Inn which has been found is an order issued in 1237 to the Bishop to repair the Quay.[188] Little is known about the house during the mediæval period,† but it is probable that the street frontage was built on at quite an early date, for the inquisition *post mortem* on Bishop William Alnewick in 1437 states that he held five cottages in addition to his " hospicium " in Westminster.[189] These cottages formed the nucleus of what became known as Norwich Rents (see p. 58).



Bishop of Norwich

In 1536, the King, after providing the Bishop of Norwich with a house in Cannon Row, Westminster, granted[190] Norwich Place to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in exchange for the Duke's house in Southwark. This grant preserved the rights of William Hale, Richard Hale and " Katheryn," his wife, to the office of " kepying of . . . the Bysshop of Norwyche place . . . with the profightes of the gardeyns there." The Duke had already a London residence in Barbican, and he seems to have used the Strand house only occasionally.‡ Early in 1556 the Duke's heirs surrendered[191] it to the Queen, by whom[192] it was almost immediately granted to Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, under the description of " the capital messuage commonly called Suffolke Place *alias* Norwiche place with the appurtenances and 50 messuages, 10 cottages, 4 stables and 7 gardens in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields." Thenceforward " Suffolk Place " became " York House," but the Archbishop seems to have lived there only during the reign of Mary. In December, 1558, he gave up the charge of the Great Seal to Nicholas (afterwards Sir Nicholas) Bacon, who also took possession of York House, and during the greater part of the next 70 years the house was in lease to successive lord keepers.



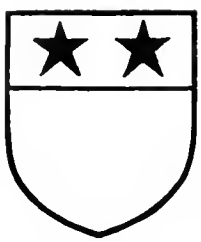
Archbishop of York

* The gateway at the end of Essex Street was not built until after the demolition of Essex House.[187]

† On 5th December, 1382, the Bishop of Norwich " at his inn at Charryng " executed a deed of manumission of his bondman, John Drolle.[4]

‡ Like its neighbour, Durham House, Norwich Place was occasionally used by persons about the Court even while it was still in its original ownership. Thus in 1532 there are letters of the Duke of Norfolk and of Sir Thomas Audley dated thence, and in October, 1534, the Duke of Richmond gave it as his address. In 1528 it had been suggested that Cardinal Campeggio should be lodged there, but Bishop Clerk wrote to Gardiner that " that lewd knave Jamys that nevyr did good hath so paynted Norwyche place to the Cardynall that it seemyth that logyng hym ther ye wold have logyd him in a pygge stye."[7]

THE STRAND



Bacon

From the accession of Elizabeth until his death in 1579, Sir Nicholas Bacon played a prominent part in affairs of state. He had married, as his second wife, Ann, the learned daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, whose sister, Mildred, had become the second wife of William Cecil, Lord Burghley. Francis Bacon, the second son of Nicholas by this marriage, was born at York House on 22nd January, 1561,[193] and lived there during his early years when the family was in town. Sir Nicholas won golden opinions from his contemporaries, one of whom described him as " a man of great diligence and ability in his place, whose goodnesse preserved his greatnesse from suspicion, envye and hate."[194] The unwieldiness of his body is frequently the subject of amusing comment in his own letters. As Elizabeth said of him, " his soul lodged well."[195] He died at York House on 20th February, 1578-9, " about eight in the morning,"[196] and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He left all his " intereste in Yorke House " to his wife.[197]

Sir Thomas Bromley succeeded Bacon as Lord Keeper, but no direct evidence has been found that he lived at York House, though several of his letters among the State papers are dated from Charing Cross.

In his introduction to the *Speculi Brittanniæ Pars*, published in 1594, Norden stated that, " Her Highnis hath now committed [York House] unto the right honorable Earl of Essex."* Essex was certainly there several years prior to this date,[198] but his tenure came to an end soon after, for on 2nd December, 1594, Sir John Puckering, the Lord Keeper, wrote to Matthew Hutton, " Understanding her Majestie's gracious resolution . . . to call you to the see of York . . . I am therby occasioned to make a request unto you concerning this house wherein I now dwell, belonging to that See which, as the Archbishop that first purchased it did . . . purposely destine . . . for a dwelling house for thoes that shuld have the charge of the great seale . . . I so desier to hold it of your Lordship [not] as a badd tenant (which I have not hitherto ben, for I have in this litle time bestowed above 200*l* in reparations about the house) but either to have it by leasse for some certein terme at a reasonable rent, as the late Lord Keeper had it, or otherwise by promis from your Lordship to enjoy it for your time mainteyning the house in due reparations and furnishing you with a convenient house for your owne use when you shall have occasion to be here at London."[199]

Apparently Puckering obtained a short lease, for after his death in 1596 the Archbishop wrote[200] to Sir Thomas Egerton, then Lord Keeper, who had also asked for the use of the house, that " My Ladie Puckering hathe a state in it for one yere after her husbands death."† Egerton took possession in 1596. In January, 1596-7, he wrote to the Earl of Essex, with whom he was on friendly terms, that he proposed to take a few days' holiday in the

* It was not, of course, the Queen's to give, but Essex may have had a lease from the Archbishop. In March, 1592-3, the latter granted to Edwin Sands, of the Middle Temple, London, and Milo Sands, of York, the custody of York House with the gatehouse, porter's lodge and garden house.[93]

† In a previous letter Hutton remarked that he had been informed that Egerton did not desire the house because it stood " nere the water and is thought to be somewhat rheumaticke."[200]

country " to air both myself and my house."[201] When Essex returned from his ill-fated expedition to Ireland in October, 1597, he was committed to Egerton's custody and lodged at York House, where his trial before the Privy Council took place. In December Essex fell sick, but he remained a prisoner, in spite of the petitions of his friends that he might be " removed to a better air, for he is somewhat straitly lodged in respect the Lord Keeper's household is not great."*[202] Lady Egerton died in January, 1599-1600, and Rowland Whyte commented that: " My Lord Keeper sorrows more than so great a man ought. He is discontented that his house is made a prison of so long continuance."[202] In the following month there was a report that the mother and friends of Essex had gained access to a house overlooking " York garden where he uses to walk " and had " saluted " him there.[202] In March, Egerton wrote to Sir Robert Cecil praying to be relieved of his charge, for " my indisposition of health increases, and the physicians promise me small comfort in this unsavoury house."[201] When Essex was finally removed from his custody Egerton was as grateful for his " liberty " as if he himself had been the prisoner.

On 9th June, 1600, Essex was again brought before the Lords of the Council, and was at York House from " 8 of the clock in the morning until almost 9 at night without either meat or drink."[196] He was finally sentenced to dismissal from all his offices and to remain a prisoner at Essex House. In August he was again summoned to York House and was given his liberty, but a bare pardon was insufficient for him, and when his efforts to press his claims at court failed he resorted to force. On 7th February, 1600-1, he tried, with a small band of followers, to raise the citizens of London in his cause. The attempt failed, and Essex was beheaded as a traitor within the Tower of London on 25th February.

In 1600 Egerton had married as his third wife, Alice, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, and widow of Ferdinando, 5th Earl of Derby. She was a well-known patron of English literature and added a number of books to the large library at Bridgewater House, which Egerton founded. At the accession of James I, Egerton was reappointed Lord Keeper, and was given the title of Baron Ellesmere.† He continued to reside at York House until his death there on 15th March, 1616-7. On the 20th of that month his widow wrote to Sir Edward Montagu, asking for a lease of a house in " Little Brytayne,"[204] and Sir Francis Bacon, who succeeded Ellesmere in office, seems to have moved into York House as soon as it was vacated, for on 25th July he applied to the City authorities for a supply of water to be laid on there.[62]

In January, 1619-20, Bacon was created Viscount St. Albans, and on the 22nd of that month the new Viscount celebrated his sixtieth birthday

* Elizabeth is stated to have paid a visit to York House in December,[119] but if she saw Essex her anger was not pacified.

† In 1602 Egerton and his wife were forced to move into the country for fear of the " small pockes," with which members of their household at York House had become infected.[203]

by giving a banquet at York House, at which Ben Jonson saluted him with some very bad verse beginning:

> " Hail happy genius of this Ancient Pile,
> How is it all things so about thee Smile ? "[205]

Three months later fortune's smile was turned to a frown, for Bacon was arraigned before the House of Lords on a charge of corruption. In May he was sentenced to a fine of £40,000, was imprisoned during the King's pleasure, and was disabled from sitting in Parliament and from coming within the verge of the court. The greater part of this sentence was remitted soon after, but the King's favourite, George, Duke of Buckingham, coveted possession of York House, and it was not until the spring of 1622, when Bacon consented to give it up, that he was allowed to come to London.

Buckingham took possession of his new residence at once, but did not obtain a formal grant of it until 1624, when the compliance of the Archbishop had been obtained by means of a promise that " lands of greater profit "[93] should be granted to the see in exchange.* Prince Charles and Buckingham repaired to York House on their return from their unsuccessful visit to Spain in October, 1623, and in the following month the Duke entertained the Spanish and Austrian ambassadors to a supper at which both King and Prince were present.[93] It is usually stated that as soon as Buckingham gained possession of York House he set about rebuilding it, but Sir Balthazar Gerbier, in his *Discourse concerning the . . . Principles of Magnificent Building*, suggests that the Duke was so impatient to make use of York House that he waited neither for the completion of his title nor for a systematic repair of the fabric, but that he had the buttresses removed from the " old rotten decayed walls . . . the Seelings of Roomes supported with Iron-bolts, Belconies clapt up in the old wall, daubed over with finishing Morter; and all this (as a Toadestoole groweth in a night) to serve untill a Model for a Solid Building (to stand even with the Street) were made, and to be built of such stone as the Portico or Water-Gate at the River side is; and this was done on a Moorish Ground, whereon no New Building could stand any time without Proppings." Gerbier was in Buckingham's employ and should therefore have known the truth of the matter, but the statement quoted above was written many years after Buckingham's death, and it must be accepted with caution, since by that time Gerbier had developed a grudge against the whole family of Villiers. The facts that York House was certainly in use at frequent intervals during the years 1624-8,† and that the Duke was invariably out of funds (his wife, Katherine, daughter of the Earl of Rutland, wrote to her cousin in July, 1625, wondering how they should " redeem themselves out of debt "[93]), make it unlikely that building operations on a large scale

* The King exchanged property in Yorkshire for York House by Act of Parliament (21 James I, cap. 30).

† When in London, Buckingham mainly resided at Wallingford House, Whitehall, where his son, George, was born on 30th January, 1627-8, but part at least of York House was in use for entertainments on a lavish scale.

were carried out. On the other hand, the view of York House given by Norden (Plate 1*b*) shows a very different building from that represented by Hollar (Plate 2*b*), though both represent the house in the same position —*i.e.* set back from the river and to the west of the main waterstairs, with a garden or orchard on the east side. In the Norden view there is a one-storey structure on the riverside of the main building which seems to be absent in the Hollar view. The latter shows the main building with a battlemented parapet and projecting wings at either end. The only definite evidence that has come to light in support of the rebuilding theory is the fact that James I gave Buckingham 2,000 tons of Portland stone for that purpose,[206] and only 200 tons at the outside could have been used for the Water Gate. It is probable that Buckingham having built the Water Gate* contented himself with patching up the rest of the building.†

Bassompierre relates that on Sunday, 15th November, 1626, " he went to the King at Withal (Whitehall), who placed me in his barge and took me to the Duke's at Jorschau (York House). The King supped at one table with the queen and me, which was served by a complete ballet at each course, with sundry representations, changes of scenery, tables and music. The Duke waited on the King at table, the Earl of Carlile on the Queen, and the Earl of Hollande on me. After supper the king and we were led into another room where the assembly was, and one entered it by a kind of turnstile as in convents, without any confusion, where there was a magnificent ballet, in which the Duke danced: and afterwards we set to and danced country-dances till four in the morning, thence we were shown into vaulted apartments where there were five different collations."[209]

During the few years that Buckingham possessed York House he collected a large number of art treasures there. Peacham in *The Compleat Gentleman*, published in 1634, says, " the Galleries and Roomes are ennobled with the possession of those Romane Heads and Statues, which lately belonged to Sir Peter Paul Rubens Knight, that exquisit painter of Antwerp: and the Garden will bee renowned so long as John de Bolognas Cain and Abel stand erected there, a peece of wondrous Art and Workemanship. The King of Spaine gave it his majestie at his being there, who bestowed it on the late Duke of Buckingham."‡ Gentileschi painted several of the ceilings, one of which was moved to Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, when York House was dismantled.[210]

On 23rd August, 1628, George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, was murdered by John Felton, and with his death all schemes for the rebuilding of York (or Buckingham) House were at an end. His widow, Katherine, continued to occupy the house, and on 28th July, 1631, wrote to

* For an account of the Water Gate, see p. 59.

† Gerbier refers to a room " not above 35 Foot square " near the York Water Gate, of which he had heard Charles I remark that in it " as much could be represented (as to sceans) as in the Banquetting House in Whitehall."[207] Vertue suggests that Gerbier designed this room.[208]

‡ There is a note in a letter from Dudley Carleton, dated 24th January, 1624-5, concerning marbles brought by lighter to York House Stairs.[93]

Secretary Dorchester asking that the painter, Gentileschi, might be paid the money due to him from the King so that " he could leave England, and be gone into his own country," and she could " have York House free to herself, for want whereof she is constrained to keep a family at Chelsea to look after her laundry."[93] The Duke had granted Gentileschi lodgings adjoining Gerbier's house, which was on the east side of the gatehouse to the Strand.* The Duchess also tried to expel Gerbier from his house on the ground that he was an alien, but the attempt seems to have failed.†

In August, 1637, Mary, daughter of the 1st Duke of Buckingham, and widow (at the age of 11) of Charles, Lord Herbert, was married to James Stuart, 4th Duke of Lennox and 1st Duke of Richmond. The wedding dinner was held at York House, where there were said to be " more cooks than guests."[196]‡ Two years previously Buckingham's widow had married Randal Macdonnell, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquess of Antrim, who lived in magnificent style and contracted enormous debts. He supported the Royalist cause in the Civil War, and his possessions, including the York House property, which he held during the life of his wife, were sequestrated. The Dowager Duchess of Buckingham died in November, 1649, and York House devolved upon her son, George, 2nd Duke of Buckingham. As, however, the latter was also a " delinquent " the property remained in sequestration. Several informations were laid concerning the " picktures and other Rich goods "[213] in York House, but nothing was done to claim them for the Commonwealth until 1649, by which time a large proportion had been sent secretly by a faithful servant to the young Duke of Buckingham in Antwerp.[214] In that year the house was granted to Thomas, Lord Fairfax,[215] in recognition of his services to Parliament, and during the next few years the 19 houses along the Strand frontage known as York Rents were granted to various purchasers (see p. 59).

In the summer of 1657 Buckingham, who was tired of exile and out of favour with King Charles, returned to England and courted Fairfax's only daughter. Mary Fairfax had been promised to the Earl of Chesterfield, and the banns had been read at St. Martin-in-the-Fields for the second time, but Buckingham proved irresistible, and in September his wedding with Mary took place at Bolton Percy in Yorkshire.[119] The Council ordered that Buckingham should be arrested, but Fairfax interceded for his son-in-law, and Cromwell allowed him to live in honourable confinement at York House. Buckingham soon found this restraint irksome and broke his parole, with the result that he was sent to the Tower. He was released in February, 1658-9, on condition that he promised not to aid the enemies of the Commonwealth,

* The gatehouse was at the west end of the Strand frontage adjoining the entrance to Bell Yard (see p. 57).

† In an inquisition on the subject dated 12th May, 1629, Gerbier is stated to have been born in " Middleborough in Zealand," but to have become a British subject on 21st January, 1629.[211]

‡ Algernon, 1st Earl of Northumberland, who was appointed Lord High Admiral in 1638, was in residence at York House in 1641 and 1642.[212] The Duke of Buckingham had previously held this office.

a promise which did not prevent his taking the field with Fairfax against Lambert in January, 1660. All his estates were restored to him after the return of Charles II, and he resumed his father's practice of living at Wallingford House when in town and using York House only for ceremonial occasions, as *e.g.*, in June, 1671, when he was formally installed there as Chancellor of Cambridge University.[93] The house was hired in turn by the Spanish, the Russian, the Danish, the French and the Portuguese Ambassadors, but so much had to be spent in repairs to keep the place habitable, that Buckingham found he was out of pocket, even when he charged £450 a year rent for it,[216] and since, although he was reputed the richest man in England, he was always in debt, he decided to sell or lease the property for building.

Owing to the fact that the ground was mortgaged two or three deep the transactions which led up to the sale of York House and its garden in building plots, were very involved.* Sir Philip Matthews, Matthias Bowman and Sir Anthony Deane respectively seem to have bought the largest shares, but their purchases were in the form of separate plots scattered over the estate, and not in compact blocks. Many purchasers bought only one site (or one house, for in some cases the plots were built on before they were sold). Edward Christian appears to have been responsible for the erection of a large number of the houses. The streets seem to have been laid out during 1674, their names being taken from the name and title of their erstwhile owner, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The original names have been retained, except in the case of George Street, which was renamed York Buildings *circa* 1852, and Of Alley, which is now York Place. A Terrace Walk was formed with the York Water Gate in the centre, and until well on in the nineteenth century leases or sales of houses on the estate always contained a clause granting the right to use both terrace and gate. Long before the erection of the Victoria Embankment the river frontage must have been offensive at low tide, for, as can be seen on the plan reproduced on Plate 28, embankments and piers had been built out on either side, leaving a muddy foreshore in front of the terrace, on which rubbish of all kinds could accumulate.

The Strand Frontage of York House (Nos. 31-53, Strand).

The Strand Gate of Norwich Inn (afterwards York House) lay at the western end of the Strand frontage, and from it a passage led to the hall of the inn. Probably there were some servants' lodgings over and adjoining the gate in the mediæval period as there were later. To the east of the gatehouse were five tenements, which from the fifteenth century onwards were let on lease. In 1520 these five tenements were rebuilt as seven, and they and the "void" ground between them and Durham Place were

* There is a very long indenture dated 10th November, 1674, entered on the close roll which recites most of the preceding transactions.[217] There are also a number of Chancery suits concerning the rights of the various trustees and mortgagees. Unfortunately no contemporary plan of the estate has been found.

leased to Robert Hale and Alice, his wife, and 12 new houses were built on the extra ground.* The 19 tenements became known as Norwich Rents. For a short time after 1536 they were called the Duke of Suffolk's Rents, and, later, York Rents. Robert Wyer, printer, set up his press in Norwich Rents in 1529-30, his device (shown here) being a representation of St. John seated on the Isle of Patmos writing, with an eagle holding his inkhorn. The earliest dated book printed there was Whytford's *Golden Pystle*, which was published in 1531.† Robert Wyer was succeeded at this house after 1559 by two other printers, Nicholas Wyer and Thomas Colwell, who used many of Robert Wyer's blocks and ornaments.

In 1596 Edward Coppinger obtained a lease from the Archbishop of York of a strip of ground at the back of York Rents in York House garden, containing " in length from Durham wall at ye east end of ye said ground unto ye wall wch did goe alonge ye greate and uttermost gate of ye said Capitall messuage untill ye hall dore of ye same at ye west end of ye same ground three H(undred feet) and in breadth from . . . yorke rents scytuate upon ye North side of ye said ground unto a greene Apple tree then growing in ye upper parte of ye greate gardein of ye said Capitall messuage Southward from ye said tenements. . . . Threescore and ten foote." Coppinger divided this ground into plots corresponding with the tenements in the Rents, and sublet it to the occupiers there. Previously these tenements had only been about 20 feet in depth, and in most cases part of the additional ground was used to increase the accommodation of the houses.‡

* The frontage of the " void ground " was given as 49 yards, and in a later deed (see below) the 19 tenements were said to contain three H(undred) feet (roughly from the middle of No. 33, Strand to the east side of No. 53, Strand).

† Robert Wyer is said to have begun life as a servant to Richard Fawkes, a printer, who lived in Durham Rents (see p. 87). One of Richard Pynson's publications, *Solomon and Marcolphus*, was described as being on sale at the sign of St. John the Evangelist at Charing Cross, but there does not seem to be any reason to believe that Pynson himself had a press there.

‡ These particulars have been taken from the proceedings in a Chancery suit on the subject of York Rents between Patrick Derrick, the King's sadler, who claimed to have bought the remainder of Hale's lease and John Dodd, who claimed to have a reversionary lease from the Archbishop.[218] Derrick is stated to have been living at the sign of the Cock, in the Rents. In 1617 the other tenants were: " Jasper Tyen, Henry Greene, John Grynkyn, Joane Burgis Widdowe,

YORK RENTS

York Rents were, of course, sequestrated with the rest of York House during the Commonwealth period. Purchasers could more readily be found for these small premises than for larger properties, and they were therefore sold off in lots of two or more in 1653. The house abutting on the New Exchange was in the tenure of James Livingstone and contained " two cellers wth one yard levell wth the said cellers. In the house, one Shopp and one kitchin; in the first story two Chambers ; in the second story one Chamber and a Closett in the said yard, and a shed covered with Pann Tyles conteyning in length fifty and one foote . . . and in breadth ten foote and an halfe . . . the Upper parte of which said shedd is used for a Long Walke or gallery the under parte whereof is one little roome and the rest lyeth open to the yard. . . . Which said messuage conteyneth in breadth thirteene foote and an halfe."[00] Similar descriptions are given of the other houses in the indentures of sale.

When the site of York House was cut up into building plots *circa* 1674, York Rents were also broken up. Most of if not all the houses seem to have been rebuilt, and entrances were made from the Strand into Villiers Street, Buckingham Street and George Alley (now George Court).

Two of the seventeenth-century shop fronts which survived into the nineteenth century are illustrated in this volume. Plate 27*b* shows No. 31, Strand, at the west corner of Villiers Street, where William Richardson sold prints from 1796 to 1813. Plate 57*c* represents No. 50, Strand, which was occupied in 1793-1814 by Timothy Sheldrake, a maker of surgical appliances. The Royal Arms above the window are those of George III, who granted him a patent in 1797 for " a method of curing all the deformities of Children or others which arise from Distortion in the form or combination of Bones that exist in the deformed part."

The York Water Gate.

The York Water Gate embodies in itself more than the common freakishness of such survivals. It was built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1626, two years after York House had ceased to belong to the Archbishop of York; it was built to form a suitable approach to the new residence which Buckingham planned to erect on the site of York House, but it is the only part of that edifice which we can be quite certain really materialised, and after serving for many years as a water approach to the houses on the Buckingham estate, it is now left high and dry 150 yards from the river.

The gateway is generally acknowledged to be a most successful architectural composition, but its present setting in the Embankment Gardens does not show it to the best advantage. It is of Portland stone, and is usually said to have been erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, though some doubt is cast on this statement by an entry in the note-book of Nicholas

[00] Symon Rowlandson, Edward Tonge, Samuell Drake, Edmond Burton, Robert Baker, William Goodall, David Tannett, Edward Stilkragg, Ann Woodlock, then widdow and since the wife of George Baker Gouldsmith, John Garrett, John Attwood and John Dodd."

Stone under the heading " Some of the Eminent Workes that my uncle Mr. Nickolas Stone Senior did in England . . ."; " The water Gate att Yorke House hee desined and built, and the Right hand Lion hee did frontting the Thames, Mr. Kearne a Jarman, his brother by marying his sister did the shee Lion."[220]

The structure on plan comprises three bays, the centre containing the passageway with steps leading down from York Terrace to the level of the old landing-stage by the water's edge (Plates 29-33). The lateral walls to the side bays are each pierced by arched openings and further divided by a central column between a balustrading formed of turned-wood balusters. The south or river front, which has a rusticated surface, consists of a central archway between two small openings and is divided by attached banded Doric columns supporting the entablature. The central portion, which is raised and treated as a segmental pediment with an escallop contains a carved cartouche bearing the arms of the Villiers family, encircled by the riband of the Garter and surmounted by a ducal coronet. Above each of the side bays is seated a lion holding a carved shield with an anchor representing Buckingham's admiralship. The north front has a plain ashlar face divided by four pilasters supporting the entablature and surmounted by large spheres on pedestals. The Villiers' motto " Fidei coticula crux " is inscribed upon the frieze, while the key stones to the three arched openings contain carved cartouches extending to the frieze. The middle one bears the arms of Villiers impaling Manners, and the other two a representation of an anchor. The side elevations have banded columns and general surface treatment in conformity with the south front.

The gateway, which is the property of the Council, has been scheduled as an ancient monument.

STATE OF REPAIR.

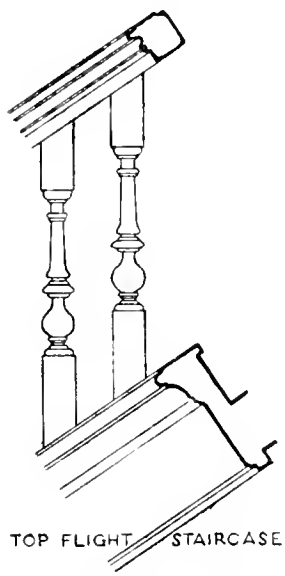
Good, but the carving and mouldings are weathered.

CHAPTER 7

VILLIERS STREET

Date and Description.

The entrance to Villiers Street from the Strand is approximately on the site of the Strand gate to York House, while the upper part of the street follows the line of the lane which led from the gatehouse to the main building. According to the ratebooks there were at least six tenements standing on the east side of this lane before the demolition of York House. These houses were pulled down in 1674, and most of the new houses on either side of Villiers Street were built in 1674-5. A comparison of the rates charged shows that the Villiers Street houses were for the most part smaller than those in Buckingham Street. In some cases they were used at first merely as annexes to their Buckingham Street neighbours.



TOP FLIGHT STAIRCASE

No. 34, VILLIERS STREET

The whole of the west side of Villiers Street was pulled down *circa* 1862-5 in connection with the formation of Charing Cross Railway Station. On the east side only three of the original houses remain, namely Nos. 32, 33 and 34, which were until recently numbered 7, 5 and 3 respectively. Even of these the upper storeys appear to be a later addition, while Nos. 32 and 33 have had the fronts stuccoed and the interiors altered. No. 34 has a brick front with recessed panels and plain horizontal bands between the storeys. The portion of the staircase from the first to the second floor is original and comprises stout turned balusters, square newels with pendants and close strings. The small back room on the first floor has a window with a solid frame and a transom and mullion contemporary with the stairs. It probably originally contained leaded lights.

Ground Landlords.

No. 32—J. Lyons & Co. Ltd.; No. 33—S. C. and J. Corazzi.

State of Repair.

Good.

Historical Notes.

The names of the occupants of Nos. 32, 33 and 34, Villiers Street, as shown in the ratebooks, are given in Appendix B. None of them appear to have been of note.

From about 1680 until the middle of the eighteenth century there existed in Villiers Street a fashionable concert room. The first of the annual celebrations held by the Musical Society

from 1683 until 1703 in honour of St. Cecilia, the patron saint of music, was held there, when an ode set to music by Daniel Purcell was performed.[221] Little is known about the room except from newspaper references,* and even its position is uncertain. In 1712 Sir Richard Steele became the tenant of a house a few doors from the lower end of Villiers Street on the west side, and fitted up part of it as a concert room to seat 200 people.[222] Whether this was the same room as the earlier Music Room is uncertain. The Concert Room remained in existence until about 1753, when it was pulled down and replaced by stables and coach-houses.

Evelyn of Wotton

The greater part of the *Spectator* was produced during the period of Steele's residence in Villiers Street (1712-24). He seems frequently to have used the concert room for social and literary gatherings as well as for music.

Few celebrities seem to have lived in the street, but mention must be made of John Evelyn, who " took a house in Villiers Streete, York Buildings, for the winter [of 1683-4], having many important concernes to dispatch, and for the Education of my daughters."[223] This house has not been located.

Rudyard Kipling occupied chambers in No. 43 (formerly 19) over the shop of " Harris the Sausage King " in 1889-91, and wrote *The Light That Failed* there.[224]

* *E.g. The Post Boy*, 13th-15th January, 1697-8. " The Consort of Musick which was performed last Monday in York-Buildings will be performed there again . . . on Monday next . . for the benefit of Mr. King and Mr. Banister."

CHAPTER 8

BUCKINGHAM STREET

Date and Description of the Buildings.

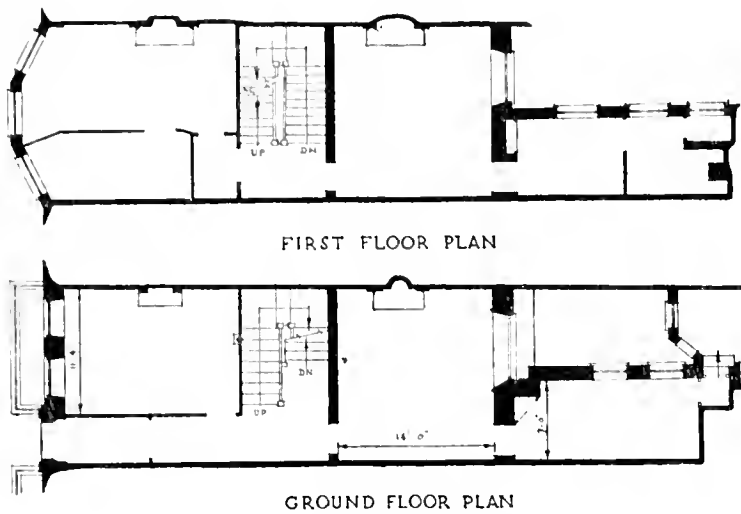
The records show that all the original houses in Buckingham Street were erected before 1680. As will be seen from the descriptions of individual houses given below a large amount of seventeenth-century work still remains, a fact which is especially surprising when it is considered that for well over a century, and in some cases for nearly two centuries, the premises have been used for commercial purposes. As was the case with the greater part of the houses on the York House estate, most of the houses in Buckingham Street had different builders and seem to have been designed to suit the convenience of their owners. There were therefore considerable variations in their original planning, and the differences have been increased by later alterations. All the older houses are of brick (Nos. 8-12 have a cemented front) and mostly comprise four storeys and basement. Nos. 8-12, 17, 18, 20 and 21 all appear to be of late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century date. There is some good contemporary ironwork to the front area railings including standards.

No. 8.—The entrance passage is lined with bolection moulded panelling in two heights and has also a keyed arched screen with panelled pilasters dividing the staircase from the hall. The staircase is mostly original with variations in the balustrading, three types being used. The lower flights have cut strings and turned balusters two to a tread, the lowest flight having one to a tread. The upper flights have turned and spiral balusters, all of which are of a substantial character. The strings are straight and the newels square with turned pendants. The doorways on the second floor have original architraves and there is also some bolection moulded panelling. The front room on the first floor has similar panelling, but the other rooms generally have square panelling.

No. 9.—This house, like No. 11, has key blocks to the window openings. The only internal features of architectural interest are the two top flights to the staircase, which have spiral balusters, square newels with turned pendants and close moulded strings, all being in oak and of very substantial construction, the whole balustrading being similar to that in No. 12.

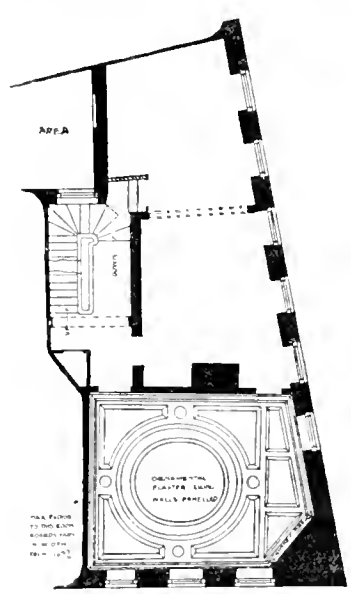
No. 10.—The front doorcase is flanked by rusticated Doric pilasters supporting an entablature with triglyphs forming a hood, which has been reduced by the projection of the bay window addition. The hall has bolection moulded panelling and a good moulded cornice. The front room was probably originally included in the hall, as it will be seen by referring to the plan that the fluted column at the end of the room is now buried in the screen wall. The staircase from ground to first floor is interesting. It consists of spiral balusters, three to a tread, carved foliated brackets to the return of the treads on the cut string and newels formed by a cluster of four balusters (Plate 40). The handrail which continues over the newels has carved leafage ornament.

The stairs to the basement are original and have substantial turned balusters (Plate 40*a*). The upper rooms are panelled and divided into two heights by



Nº 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET

the chair rail. The fireplaces on the first floor have a carved egg-and-tongue architrave to the marble jambs and good cast-iron grates (Plate 41).



No. 15, BUCKINGHAM STREET

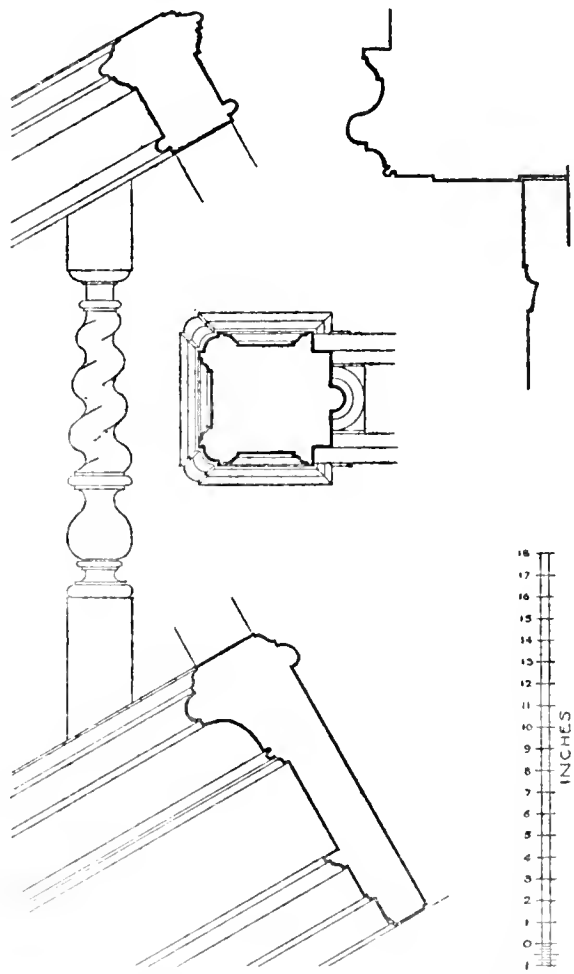
No. 11.—The window openings have their key blocks carved with human and lions' masks. The parapet has recessed panels corresponding to the window openings, while quoins define the flanks of the front. The back has a contemporary brick exterior with gauged brick arches. The north front room on the ground floor has a small wood mantelpiece with a carved central tablet of late eighteenth-century date. On the first floor, the ceilings of the front rooms are designed in geometrical pattern in low relief and with an ornamental frieze typical of the Adam period (Plate 37). The south room has a wood chimneypiece with consoles. The north back room has a carved wood mantelpiece with flat twin consoles set in a coved recess between a small staircase and cupboard. The south back room has an overmantel in carved light relief. The main stairs have turned balusters and a panelled dado. There is also some original bolection moulded panelling.

PEPYS' STAIRCASE

No. 12.—With the exception of the staircase and a small wood chimneypiece in the north back room on the first floor, which has a carved fret frieze, the premises retain little of interest. The staircase, which is constructed in oak in a substantial manner, has spiral balusters and solid square newels with turned pendants (Plate 38). There is also some bolection moulded panelling to the inner hall.

No. 13.—The front is in plain brick and dates from the end of the eighteenth century. The entrance has a wood doorcase flanked by Doric fluted pilasters supporting an entablature of the order, and a semicircular fanlight with radiating bars (Plate 42).

No. 14.—Has a plain brick front of four storeys over a basement with a wide return front to York Terrace (Plate 36*b*). The interior is plain. The stone staircase is semicircular on plan with a plain iron balustrading. Light is conveyed from the skylight by means of small wells formed in the landing on each floor.

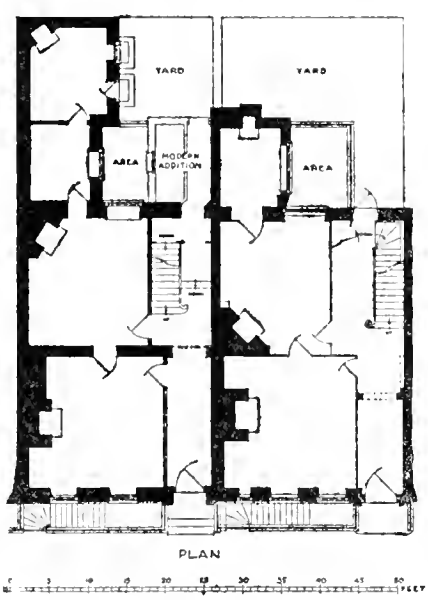


DETAIL OF STAIRCASE IN No. 12, BUCKINGHAM STREET

Nos. 15 *and* 16.—The former premises, which probably dated from the end of the seventeenth century, were demolished and rebuilt during 1906 as one building. Some of the decorative details from No. 15, including two painted ceilings, were preserved and re-used in the new building, which was designed by Mr. Paul Waterhouse. The former premises comprised four storeys and basement, the main front to No. 15 overlooking the Embankment Gardens (Plate 46*a*). The peculiar acute angle of the site of this house, as shown on the plan, was cleverly treated in the design of the ceiling to the front room, which has been re-fixed in the new board room. In the centre is an oval painting on plaster representing " Summer " personified, set in a floral border in high relief work. A small room adjoining the board room has been lined with old bolection panelling and carved cornice,

while the old eight-panelled doors retain their brass furniture and have carved architraves. The other decorative ceiling has been re-erected in the general office. One of the balusters to the basement staircase in the former premises is illustrated here.

No. 17.—This house has a band of gauged brickwork between the ground and the first storeys and a moulded brick cornice between the second and third storeys (Plate 47*a*). The window openings have segmental arches with the frames practically flush and the sashes divided into small squares. The entrance doorcase is flanked by fluted Corinthian pilasters supporting a segmental pedimented head (Plates 42, 47). The hall has bolection moulded panelling finished with a deep cornice. An elliptical arch, springing above shallow panelled pilasters and containing a fanlight, screens the stairs and back passage. The stair walls have panelling similar to that in the hall, while the stairs, which have turned balusters, two to a tread, and shaped brackets, appear to date from about the middle of the eighteenth century. Unfortunately, many of the rooms have been stripped of their panelling. The back rooms, however, on the ground and first floors still retain bolection moulded panelling and deep cornices and have the wall surface further divided by shallow pilasters, as shown in Plate 45. The front room on the first floor has a panelled ceiling with the ribs decorated with acanthus leaf, but as this room has been divided by a partition the effect of the ceiling design is spoilt. This room also contains a carved mantelpiece with marble lining to the fire opening (Plate 48), while the back room has some carved festoons to the chimneypiece representing fruit and foliage (Plate 46*b*).



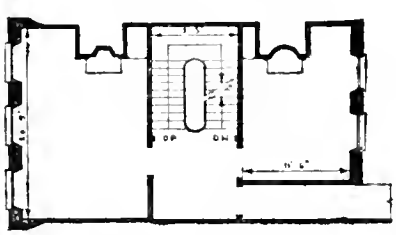
Nos. 17 and 18, BUCKINGHAM STREET

No. 18.—The front of this house is similar to that of No. 17. It has in addition a brick pilaster treatment to each flank. The doorcase contains fluted Corinthian pilasters with carved consoles above supporting a projecting panelled hood (Plate 42). The jambs of the doors are similarly panelled and there is also a good iron fanlight. The ironwork to the front area is interesting. It includes ramps of scroll-work to the sides of the door. The hall has a screen of fluted Doric pilasters and the floor paved with large black and white marble diamonds. The ground and first floor walls and the stair walls are panelled and fielded in two heights and finished with a deep moulded cornice. The second-floor has square panelling. The stairs have spiral balusters

three to a tread, carved brackets to the cut strings and the soffit panelled. The newels represent Corinthian columns and have the moulded handrail carried over (Plate 49*b*). The top flight has turned balusters.

No. 19.—These premises comprise a wide front four storeys in height over a basement. Relief is afforded to an otherwise plain stock brick exterior by the windows to the flanks being grouped on each floor by means of an iron balcony and the major portion in the middle being slightly recessed. The central entrance doorway is set in a semicircular opening with a large radiating fanlight. The staircase is in stone with a semicircular end to the wall on plan, and has a continuous plain iron bar balustrading and mahogany handrail, with the well top-lit by a circular skylight. The rooms are plain.

No. 20.—The front of these premises is relieved with gauged arches to the openings and flat bandings at the floor levels. The window frames are practically flush with the face of the wall and the sashes are divided into small squares. The windows to the top floor are set in a reveal. They appear to have been put in at the time when the lower part of the front was given a coat of cement. The entrance doorway has a delicate radiating lead and iron semicircular fanlight. The north wall of the entrance hall is panelled, the other walls having a dado, which continues up the stair. The staircase is of plain bar balustrading terminating at the second floor, and has an open well with an elliptical skylight. A small subsidiary stair continues to the top floor. Most of the rooms are lined with plain panelling in two heights, and the chimney breasts, as will be seen by referring to the plan, project well into the rooms. The mantelpieces are of later date. The back projection appears to be of early date though it now has a cement exterior. The back wall of the main building has been rebuilt.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
N° 20, BUCKINGHAM STREET

No. 21.—These premises have probably been refronted. The stairs to the lower flights have slight spiral balusters and a close moulded and pulvinated string with the newels grouped in pairs, each consisting of twin balusters with the handrail carried over. The top flight has also a close string and turned balusters. The rooms have square panelling divided into two heights by the chair rail and finished with a good moulded cornice. The mantelpieces are of later date. In the front room on the first floor there is an interesting corner china cupboard in two heights which has shaped shelves to the upper half following the semicircular lining.

Condition of Repair.

All the houses described here are in a very good state of repair.

Ground Landlords.

No. 8—A. Rubens; No. 9—Southern Railway Co.; No. 10—Mrs. Mary Olver;

No. 11—W. Leonard Grant ; No. 12—C. M. Trehern ; No. 13—Church Association ; No. 14—Trustees of C. E. Trimmer ; Nos. 15 and 16—Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses ; No. 17—J. K. Mannoch ; No. 18—Robert Schwend ; No. 19—Garrard, Wolfe, Wolfe & Co. ; No. 20—Josiah Oddy ; No. 21—A. G. Towell.

Historical Notes

The houses at the northern end of Buckingham Street were smaller than those nearer the river and they succumbed earlier to the commercialising influence of the Strand. The ratebook entries for these houses contain few noteworthy names, but mention must be made of Leonard Knyff, who occupied a house on the east side of Buckingham Street just north of Duke Street in 1683-98. Knyff made many drawings of Westminster which are of great topographical value. Several of them were engraved by Johannes Kip. Knyff died in 1721.[119]

No. 8.—None of the occupants of this house seem to have been of outstanding importance.

No. 9.—This house was built by John Coombes, citizen and " plaisterer " of London,[225] and was first occupied by Anne, Countess of Newburgh, widow of the 1st Earl of Newburgh. Garrick's " Pretty Peggy " (Margaret Woffington), who wore the breeches so successfully as Sir Harry Wildair in Farquhar's *Constant Couple*, lived here during the last two years of her stage career. She was immensely popular both on and off the stage, but during her last season her health declined rapidly, and on 3rd May, 1757, she was taken ill during a performance of *As You Like It*, in which she was playing Rosalind. She lived on for three more years, but was unable to act again. She died on 28th March, 1760, in Queen Square, Westminster, and was buried at Teddington.[119]

Laurence Holker Potts, physician and inventor, used No. 9 as his town house from 1844 until 1850 and carried out experiments in his workshop there. His best-known invention was that for sinking foundations by the force of air pressure on hollow iron piles, an invention to the perfecting of which he devoted the last years of his life and a considerable part of his fortune. It proved incapable of wide application, but its use gave rise to the system of sinking foundations by compressed air, an invention of great importance. Potts died here on 23rd March, 1850.[129]

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings had its offices here in 1883-5, and the Workmen's Peace Association, with its secretary, William (afterwards Sir William) Randal Cremer, had rooms here in 1872-88.

No. 10.—This house was built by James Richards, citizen and ironmonger of London, in 1675-6.[225] On 25th January, 1766, a certain William Rouet informed a correspondent that " David Hume and J. J. Rousseau are in Buckingham Street, next door to J. Stuarts [No. 11], where many go from civility to see him ; and our friend David is made the shower of the lion. He is confoundedly weary of his pupil, as he calls him ; he is full of oddities and even absurdities."[226] About this time Hume dated a letter from " Buckingham Street, York Buildings, Mrs. Adam's,"[227] and it is evident therefore that the two philosophers lodged with Mrs. Charlotte Adams at No. 10 during the two weeks that Rousseau remained in London. Rousseau was already harbouring jealous suspicions of Hume, but the emotional scene between the two men, of which the Frenchman made so much in his letters, did not take place until some weeks later when Rousseau came up from Chiswick and lodged for two days " chez M. Hume,"[228] probably at the latter's usual London lodging in Lisle Street.

Thomas Russell Crampton, who lived here in 1849-50, was a railway engineer, though his most distinguished work was the laying in 1851 of the first practical submarine cable between Dover and Calais. He was responsible for many improvements to locomotives and for other inventions.[119]

James Dredge, civil engineer and journalist, was here in 1871-6, soon after he had become joint editor and proprietor with W. H. Maw of *Engineering*. Dredge published several books on engineering subjects, including one on *The Thames Bridges*.[119]

No. 11.—This house, one of several in York Buildings erected by Robert Campion, was sold in 1676 to Robert Clarkson,[229] who in the following year resold it to Robert Nott,[229] an officer of the Wardrobe. It had, however, from the time of its erection, been let to the keeper of the Wardrobe, Ralph Montagu, afterwards Duke of Montagu, and the Wardrobe officials actually

took possession in October, 1676.* As was the case with several of the houses at the lower end of Buckingham Street, the corresponding house in Villiers Street was let with it, and the two continued to be used for the Wardrobe until 1724.

Thomas Bruce, 2nd Earl of Ailesbury, appears to have been in occupation of part at least of the Wardrobe premises in 1685-9, during which period he held the office of Groom of the Bedchamber to James II.† From 1690 until 1723 a series of Wardrobe officials are entered in the ratebooks as the occupants of the house, including Charles Bland, the storekeeper, and Thomas Dummer, the deputy keeper.

Baron Hoppeman (or Hopman), who occupied the house in 1731, was an envoy from the Duke of Mecklenburg.[231]

From 1743 until 1787 No. 11 was in the occupation of Archibald and John Stewart. Archibald Stewart was a successful wine merchant of Edinburgh who became Lord Provost in 1744-5. He was brought to trial in 1747 for allowing the Young Pretender to take possession of Edinburgh, and in 1748 David Hume wrote a pamphlet in his defence entitled *A True Account of the Behaviour and Conduct of Archibald Stewart, Esq.* A lifelong friendship was formed between Hume and the Stewarts. The latter frequently received and forwarded letters for Hume and transacted business for him during his absences from London.[232] Several writers have assumed that when, in January, 1766, Hume brought Jean Jacques Rousseau to England they both lodged with the Stewarts in Buckingham Street. In actual fact they lodged at No. 10 (see above), though No. 11, Buckingham Street seems to have been used as a *poste restante* both by Hume and Rousseau.[228]

Samuel Clegg is shown in the *P.O. Directory* at No. 11 in 1853. This was probably Samuel Clegg, junior, the author of a treatise on coal-gas and the only son of Samuel Clegg, the inventor and gas engineer.[119]

John Greville Fennell, artist and angler, had rooms here in 1862-5, while more recently (in 1895-7) the house has been the residence of an artist of a very different type, namely Arthur Rackham.

No. 12.—Though it has long been known that William Hewer and Samuel Pepys lived at No. 14, Buckingham Street, it is only in the course of preparing this volume that the fact has come to light that they lived at No. 12 for nine years before removing to No. 14. In 1676 the Wardrobe (No. 11) was the last house shown in the ratebook on the west side of the street. In 1677 "William Ewer" and "Thomas Dearham" appear below the Wardrobe, while No. 14 is not entered until 1680, when Lady Kilmorey was in occupation. We know that Hewer was living next door to the Wardrobe in 1680, for on 2nd November of that year he excused himself to Pepys for his delay in sending a letter by "the disorder that I am put in by an unlucky accident that was (very happily) discovered by our next neighbour at the Wardrope of a fire that had been kindling all day under a fire hearth next your Clossett and broake out about tenn at night."[233] Hewer is entered as the ratepayer for No. 12 until 1684, but Pepys lived with him after being liberated from the Tower in July, 1679. On the 14th of that month he wrote, "I am now with Will Hewer at his house, and have received from him all the care, kindness and faithfulness of a son on this occasion, for which God reward him if I cannot,"[234] and in November, 1680, when Pepys was staying at Brampton with his sister, Paulina, Hewer wrote to him, "I know nothing can make my life more uneasie to me than your making any other place your home while I have one."[233] In 1684 Nos. 13 and 14 were burnt down, and in the confusion caused by the fire a number of goods were stolen from Hewer's house.[235]

Pepys was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in June, 1686, but among the Admiralty records are letters of his dated from "The Admiralty Office, York Buildings" from 1684 onwards. He was entered as the householder of No. 12 from 1685 until 1687.

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* Among the Wardrobe Accounts is an entry dated 11th October, 1676, of a payment of 7s. 6d. for "removing of coales from the Savoy to York House."[230]

† James II granted the Keepership of the Wardrobe to Sir Richard Graham, Viscount Preston, though Ralph Montagu had a life interest in the office. The latter regained possession of it after the accession of William and Mary.[119]

THE STRAND

Pepys' move to No. 14 is clearly shown in the Poor Rate books for 1688 to 1690, the relevant entries in which are as follows :

June 1688			June 1689	
	Earle of Ailesbury	4.10.0	Earle of Ailesbury	4.10.0
Eyours Esq	~~Samuel Pepys Esq[r]~~	4.10.0	Wm Hewers Esq[r]	4.10.0
~~Samuell Peypes~~	S[r] Rob[t] Redding	2.10.0	Thoroton	1. 5.0
Esq[r] Peypes	— — — —	6. 0.0	Samuel Pepys Esq[r]	6. 0.0

June 1690		
Nott Esq.	~~Earl of Aylesbury~~	4.10.0
Montague	~~Wm Hewers~~ Esq.	4.10.0
	Thoroton Esq	1. 8.0
	Samuel Pepys Esq[r]	6. 5.0

With his return to office Pepys found himself a comparatively wealthy man, and it was perhaps because he wished to live in somewhat greater style, but found himself straitened for room by the use of part of his house for official purposes, that he decided to move to the newly rebuilt house facing the river at the bottom of Buckingham Street. On 12th March, 1687-8, Pepys' faithful friend, James Houblon, wrote to him, " I know that next to the King's business you have full employment in furnishing your new house."*[233] Hewer retained possession of No. 12 for another year, but he retired to Clapham about this time, and if he visited town again probably made use of Pepys' new residence, No. 14 (see p. 72).†

Mary, Countess of Fauconberg, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, lived at No. 12 after the death of her husband, Thomas, the 2nd Viscount. Burnet described her as " a wise and worthy woman, more likely to have maintained the post [of protector] than either of her brothers ; according to a saying that went of her, that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better ; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster."

Sir Thomas Pelham, afterwards 1st Baron Pelham, though he took some part in politics never attained any great importance. He was sworn in as vice-admiral of the coast of Sussex in 1705,[119] the year in which he moved to No. 12. His more famous son, Thomas, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, and Henry, probably lived there as children.

The Salt Office is entered in the ratebooks as occupying No. 12 from 1723 until 1731. The salt tax, which was unknown in England until 1694, was enforced during the greater part of the eighteenth century. The tax was repealed in 1730, but was reimposed at the suggestion of Sir Robert Walpole in 1732.‡ In that year the office was moved to No. 14, where it remained until 1788.

Alderman Henry Winchester occupied No. 12 in 1826-36. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1834-5, but the Common Council declined to give him the customary vote of thanks at the end of his term of office because he had refused to allow any political meetings in Common Hall. He died in 1838.[236]

Thomas Allom, architect and a well-known topographical artist in his day, had chambers in No. 12 in 1859, as did Benjamin Leopold Farjeon, a popular and prolific novelist of the late nineteenth century, in 1873-85.

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* This remark has been assumed by Dr. Tanner and Dr. Norman to refer to Pepys' entrance into full possession of the Buckingham Street house, after Hewer's removal to Clapham. It seems extraordinary that these patient investigators of Pepysiana did not light on the true explanation, but the evidence of the ratebooks and of Pepys' letter, quoted on p. 72, is incontrovertible.

† The Mr. Montagu who succeeded Hewer in the occupation of No. 12 was probably his successor in office at the Admiralty, but in the absence of his Christian name it has not been found possible to verify this assumption.

‡ In March, 1730-1, the Commissioners of the Salt Duty petitioned the Lords of the Treasury that the " late Salt officers " should " be employed in the Customs wherever possible, some of the men having served since the commencement of the salt duty in 1694, and their voluntary superannuation fund being now cut off."[231]

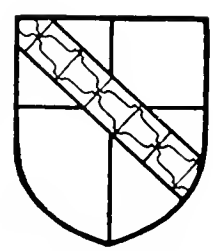
THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE

No. 13.—The plot of ground on which No. 13, Buckingham Street, stands, was sold on 20th August, 1675, to John Gregory of Westminster, gentleman.[237] Building operations must have been begun immediately, for in July, 1676, the house on the site was leased to Sir Thomas Dearham.[238] The " Lady Kilmurray " shown in the ratebooks of 1680-1 must have been an undertenant of Dearham's. She was probably the daughter of Sir William Drury of Beesthorpe, Norfolk, and the widow of Charles Needham, 4th Viscount Kilmorey, who had died in prison in 1660. Her second husband, Sir John Shaw, baronet, died in March, 1679-80, so that she was a widow for the second time.[140] She soon afterwards married Sir John Baber, M.D. The latter was living at No. 9, Buckingham Street, in 1699-1716.

Dr. William Coward and Dr. James Wellwood, who successively occupied this house from 1697 until 1727, seem both to have been more concerned with philosophical matters than with the care of the human body, though Wellwood served as physician to King William and Queen Mary.[119] Dr. Coward wrote several works on the soul, which were ordered in 1704 to be burnt by the Common Hangman, since the House of Commons considered they contained offensive doctrines. Dr. Wellwood is best known from his *Memoirs of the most Material Transactions in England for the last Hundred Years preceding the Revolution in 1688*, and for his other pamphlets in support of the Whig party. He died at No. 13 on 2nd April, 1727.[119]

William Jones, mathematician, who lived here in 1731-9, was a friend and fellow worker of Sir Isaac Newton and Edmund Halley. Oldys recorded that on 1st September, 1737, he visited Jones's " curious library and fine collection of shells, fossils (etc.), at his house next the Salt Office in York Buildings."[239] Jones died in 1749.

No. 14.—In November, 1674, Sir Thomas Estcourt bought[240] the ground facing the Terrace Walk at the southern end of Buckingham and Villiers Streets. The indenture stated that foundations for buildings thereon had already been laid, but some delay must have occurred in their completion, for the bottom house in Buckingham Street is not shown in the ratebooks until 1680, when the Earl of Dorset is given as the occupant. This was Charles Sackville, the 6th Earl, the writer of " To all you ladies now at land," and the patron of many poorer followers of the muse.



Sackville, Earl of Dorset

In July, 1684, when the house was in the occupation of Thomas, Baron Willoughby of Parham, it was burnt down by the fire which consumed the York Buildings Waterworks (see p. 49). A newsletter states[93] that the guards were called to help to extinguish the flames, and that one of them was killed " by a piece of timber falling from one of the houses." Several years elapsed before the house (or houses, for the building fronting Villiers Street was afterwards separated from No. 14, Buckingham Street) was rebuilt. No. 14 next appears in the ratebooks in 1688, when Samuel Pepys is shown in occupation. He probably took possession in March of that year (see p. 70).

His residence there seems at first to have been semi-official, in connection with his position as Secretary to the Admiralty, for among the Rawlinson Manuscripts is an account of a payment of £103 15s. to " Mr. Matthias Fletcher, of Greenwich, for carving the Anchor Shield and King's Arms for the Admiralty Office in York Buildings." The Shield was " for the middle of the front of the said office towards the Thames," and contained " the Anchor of the Lord High Admiral of England with the Imperial Crown over it, and cyphers, being 8 ft. deep and 6 ft. broad." The royal arms were " designed for the pediment of the said front." The warrant[241] for payment for this work, among the Admiralty records, is dated 27th April, 1689, but in the previous month Pepys had been forced to resign his office and had been ordered to hand over to his successor, Phineas Bowles, " all Books, Papers and things belonging to the Affaires of the Admiralty."[242] Bowles cast covetous eyes on No. 14, Buckingham Street, but Pepys referred him to William Hewer, whom he stated to be the owner of the house.*[243]

On 12th April, 1689, Sir John Lowther wrote saying that " The Committee, finding affairs could not bear the want of a house for so long a time as you required to remove, have agreed for a house elsewhere."[244] This was No. 3, Duke Street, where the ratebooks show the Admiralty office in possession from about May, 1689, until June, 1690 (see p. 79). Sir John Lowther did not

* This was a true statement, for Hewer Edgley, Hewer's heir, inherited the house at Hewer's death in December, 1715 (see p. 73). It is probable that Pepys bought the house in Hewer's name in order to insure it from confiscation in case of just such a contingency as happened to him in 1689, namely his arrest and imprisonment.

for a time abandon hope of obtaining No. 14, Buckingham Street. Among the Rawlinson MSS. is a letter written to him by Pepys on 20th February, 1689-90, which runs : " My Brother St. Michel has given me occasion of troubling you with this upon a fresh Enquiry of yours touching ye House I am now in. Concerning which give me leave (as heretofore) to observe to you, that besides ye considerations ariseing from my having accommodated it in every Circumstance to my particular Occasions and Method of Living (not easily to be had againe elsewhere) I have this further disswasive from quitting it, that my Charges in doing this and in ye finish^{s} and furnishing it for Ornam^{t} as well as for Use have been such and must in some degree be againe (wherever I goe) that I cannot conveniently beare. . . . But it is not impossible but I may at ye same time propose to you what may answer yor occasion every whit as well wth lesse Charge and much soon^{r} than it were possible to be done were I to remove ; namely by telling you that I have lately heard Mr. Hewer say something of his being likely to have that House of his at his disposal at Lady day next in this very Streete, wherein Mr. Mountague now lives [i.e. No. 12] and wherein I before held ye Office of ye Adm^{ty} several years w^{t} knowne Satisfaction in every sorte of accommodation requisite thereto. If you Judge it may be soe to you and shall command me, I will prevent Mr. Hewer's making any oth^{r} disposal of it till you have refused it . . ." Pepys' suggestion was not, however, adopted for in June, 1690, the Lords of the Admiralty removed from Duke Street, York Buildings, to Duke Street, Westminster. Pepys and Hewer were in the Gate House from 4th May until 15th June, 1689, but both before and after his imprisonment Pepys' correspondents continued from force of habit to address letters to him at " the Admiralty Office, York Buildings." On 7th March, 1689-90, John Evelyn " dined with Mr. Pepys, late Secretary to the Admiralty, where was that excellent shipwright and seaman Sir Anthony Deane."[223] During dinner Pepys deplored " the sad condition of our navy, as now governed by inexperienced men since this Revolution." On 24th June Evelyn again dined with Pepys, who the next day was sent to the Gate House for the second time, " on suspicion of being affected to King James." Pepys was allowed out on bail at the end of July " on account of indisposition," but it was not until 15th October that he was able to rejoice in being once again " a freeman." He sent an invitation to his sureties to share " a piece of mutton " with him to celebrate the occasion, and noted on his own copy of the letter that Mr. Hewer was at home with him.[245] Thenceforth Pepys settled down into the quietude of retirement. He spent much of his time in adding to and arranging his library, which he afterwards bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge. Among his possessions was a large collection of drawings and prints of London, two of which, showing the interior of his library in No. 14, Buckingham Street, are reproduced on Plate 39.

His material comforts were looked after by " the excellent Lady Mrs. Mary Skyner," as Pepys called her in his will, who seems to have been in charge of his household after the dismissal, in July, 1689, of Mrs. Fane, whose " devil of a tongue " had proved insupportable. In spite of Pepys' increasing infirmity of body his mind remained as active as ever. He corresponded on a great variety of subjects with John Evelyn, Dr. Gale, James Houblon, Sir Isaac Newton and others. For several years the more distinguished members of the Royal Society dined with him on Saturday nights, a weekly event to which both he and they looked back with great regret when it had to be abandoned on account of his ill health.* Pepys had a serious illness in 1697 and again during the winter of 1699-1700. He spent the summer of 1700 at Clapham, and during his absence extensive repairs were carried out at No. 14, Buckingham Street. In September, Mrs. Skinner was busy " in getting our quarters in York Buildings in a condition of receiving us again, after its having been for these two months past in all the dirt and dust that a whole host of tylers, bricklayers, plaisterers, joiners, glasiers and masons could put it into."[245] This was the last winter that Pepys spent there. Letters were addressed to him at York Buildings until September, 1701, but he had removed to Clapham a month or so previously and thenceforward he remained with Hewer until his death on 26th May, 1703. His best epitaph is perhaps the entry in Evelyn's diary for that day : " He was unusually beloved, hospitable, generous, learned in many things, skilled in music, a very great cherisher of learned men. . . . Mr. Pepys had been for near forty years . . . my particular

* In December, 1701, Evelyn wrote to Pepys, " In good earnest, Sir, I passe not by Yorke Buildings without serious regret. *Saturday*, which was wont to be a *jubily*, and the most advantagious and gainefull, as well as the most diverting to me of the Weekely Circles, is now become wholy saturnine, lugubrious and solitary."[00]

ROBERT HARLEY

friend." It was not until more than a century later, namely in 1825, that a transcription appeared in print of the diary which has made the name of Pepys immortal.

Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, succeeded Pepys in his occupation of No. 14 almost immediately.* Harley was at that time Speaker of the House of Commons, a position which he retained until 1703. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1710 and Lord Treasurer in 1711. He remained in Buckingham Street until his dismissal from office in July, 1714.†

Harley, Earl of Oxford

In 1705 Harley made his first considerable purchase of books, thus forming the nucleus of his famous library. From about 1707 onwards he employed Humfrey Wanley as his librarian.‡ The Harleian MSS. were bought by the nation in 1753, at a cost of £10,000, and are now in the British Museum.

It was during Harley's residence in Buckingham Street that he formed his lifelong friendship with Swift. The latter in his *Journal to Stella* described his first long conversation with Harley. " Mr. Harley came out to me, brought me in, and presented me to his son-in-law and his own son, and, among others, Will Penn, the Quaker, we sat two hours, drinking as good wine as you do, and two hours more he and I alone, when he heard me tell my business, entered into it with all kindness."[246]

Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, took possession of No. 14 after the Earl of Oxford's removal. Torrington had held important naval commands under Charles II and James II, but was cashiered by the latter for refusing to vote for the repeal of the Test Act. He was the commander of the fleet which brought William III to England, and was by him appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He was dismissed in 1690 and tried for his supposed misconduct in not attacking the French off Beachy Head, and though he was acquitted he never afterwards held office.[119] He died in April, 1716, during his tenancy of No. 14, and there is a note among the MSS. of the Marquess of Downshire dated 10th May, 1716, that " Lord Torrington has left a large house empty, held for three years certain or 15 at his pleasure, at 200L. *per annum*. It stands by the waterside in York buildings."[247]

On 19th January, 1716-7, Archdeacon Samuel Edgley, Vicar of Wandsworth, and William Hewer's cousin by marriage, wrote to his son, Hewer Edgley, who was Hewer's heir; " The Earle of Litchfield, of whom Mr. Bowdler§ gives a very good character, is like to be your tenant in York Buildings in the room of Lord Torrington."[245] This was George Henry Lee, 2nd Earl of Lichfield, the son of the 1st Earl by Charlotte, the natural daughter of King Charles II.

Edward Harrison, who succeeded Lord Lichfield at No. 14, had been the Governor of Fort St. George. He was afterwards appointed Postmaster-General. He died in 1732.[248]

For upwards of fifty years the Salt Office, which like Mr. Pepys had removed thither from No. 12, occupied No. 14. In 1688 the entry " Salt Office 94*l*." in the ratebooks is cancelled. In the following year the name " Jos. Skidmore " is entered and erased, and a note added, " House that was Salt Office empty." For the years 1791 and 1792 no entry in respect of the premises occurs in the ratebooks, and there is little doubt that the house was rebuilt during that time.

From 1793 onwards No. 14 was let in chambers, and, probably on account of its position facing the river and the good light provided by its windows, it became a favourite residence for artists. Charles Calvert, the landscape painter, was there for a short time in 1801, when the river perhaps compensated him a little for his exile from the Lake District. Prince Hoare, who was an artist as well as, in his day, a popular dramatist, was living at No. 14 in 1801-24. From 1824 to 1826 Sir Humphry Davy rented the basement of No. 14, presumably as a workshop in which to carry out his experiments on the prevention of the corrosion of the copper sheathing on the bottoms of sea-going

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* He had been negotiating for it even before Pepys left. On 10th May, 1701, George Follet wrote to Harley, " If you purpose seeing Mr. Pepys' house today, he prays to have notice at what hour, that he may forbear a little work about his books which he is upon."[123]

† Harley was still in residence in August, 1714, and there is extant a letter addressed to Humfrey Wanley " at the Earl of Oxford's house in York Buildings " as late as November of that year.[123]

‡ Wanley was living at No. 4, Duke Street in 1704-12 (see p. 79).

§ Mr. Thomas Bowdler was one of the executors of William Hewer's will.

vessels. He was living at No. 23, Grosvenor Street in 1824, but moved to No. 44 (formerly 26) Park Street, Grosvenor Square, early in 1825.

In 1826 William Etty took possession of the top floor of the house.* J. T. Smith in his *Book for a Rainy Day*, published in 1829, requested his readers " to look up at the three upper balconied Windows of that mass of building on the south west corner of Buckingham Street. Those and the two adjoining Westminster, give light to chambers occupied by that truly epic historical painter, and most excellent man, Etty, the Royal Academician, who has fitted up the balconied room with engravings after pictures of the three great masters; Raphael, Nicholas Poussin, and Rubens. The other two windows illumine his painting room, in which his mind and colours resplendently shine. . . . The rooms immediately below Mr. Etty's are occupied by Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman whose general knowledge in the graphic art, I and many more look up to with the profoundest respect. The chambers beneath Mr. Lloyd's are inhabited by Mr. Stanfield, the Landscape painter, whose clear representations of nature's tones have raised the scenic decorations of Drury Lane Theatre to that pinnacle of excellence never until his time attained." Etty continued in possession of his chambers at No. 14 until his death on 13th November, 1849, at York, though during his latter years he was only in London occasionally.

Clarkson Stanfield lived at No. 14 from 1826-7 until 1831. He had already acquired a reputation as a painter of easel pictures, and after this time he seldom painted theatre scenery except to oblige a friend. He afterwards lived for many years in Hampstead, where he died on 18th March, 1867. His second son, George Clarkson Stanfield, who was also a painter of some repute, was born in London in 1828,[119] and therefore in all probability in the chambers in Buckingham Street.†

Henry Sampson, well known as a journalist under his pseudonym " Pendragon," lived at No. 14 in 1880-1, while David James, the actor, lived there in 1884-7.

Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, who designed many scholastic buildings and wrote extensively on architectural subjects, lived there in 1892-1916, and Joseph Pennell, artist and author, also occupied rooms here during the earlier part of that time.

Nos. 15 *and* 16.—The ground on which these two houses were erected was demised in March, 1675-6, to Philip Doughty of Westminster.[249] It had a frontage of 50 feet to Buckingham Street and 60 feet to the Terrace Walk. In April, 1677, Doughty sold the " northernmost " of the two houses to William Bridgeman for £1,100,[250] but, with the exception of one or two short periods, Doughty himself occupied the house facing the terrace until 1700. He seems, however, to have sublet part of it, for the entries " John Blunt for ye Wardrobe," and " Widow Blunt for ye Wardrobe," occur in several ratebooks, and on more than one occasion between 1694 and 1699 " Lady Hacker " paid the rates on this house. This was probably the " Lady Elizabeth Hatcher " who in 1689 was arrested with Lord Griffin on a charge of high treason.[93]

Many writers have stated that Peter the Great of Russia was lodged at No. 15, Buckingham Street during his visit to England in 1698, but there does not seem to be a shred of contemporary evidence to substantiate this claim. On 21st December, 1697, the Lord Chamberlain ordered the harbinger, Sir Lambert Blackwell, " to take a Convenient House upon the River for the reception of the Czar of Moscovy and to give an Acco^{tt} thereof to the Lords of the Treasury."[251] Among the State Papers is a newsletter dated 11th January, 1697-8, which says, " The Czar arrived here last night. The King's barges were sent to Gravesend to bring him up, but he chose to come in a private barge . . . and went to the house provided for him in Norfolk Street, which stands very conveniently because he can go privately by water." In February a correspondent informed the Ambassador, Williamson, that the Czar " intends to remove out of Norfolk Buildings, and has hired Mr. Evelyn's house at Deptford."[93] The Czar left England on 29th April, 1698.[93] At that time all the houses

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* According to Etty's biographer, Gilchrist, Etty moved into the house in 1824 on his return from Italy, and for a time occupied the first floor, but moved to the top floor as soon as it was available.

† In 1908 the Council erected a tablet on No. 14 recording the facts that William Etty and Clarkson Stanfield had lived there and that Samuel Pepys and Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, had occupied the house formerly on the site.

on the York House Estate were usually referred to collectively as York Buildings, and it is probable that some searcher misread an abbreviation of " Norfolk " as " York " and then decided that No. 15, Buckingham Street, a large house facing the river, most nearly coincided with the description given (No. 14 being ruled out as in the occupation of Pepys), and so a misstatement arose which has been copied by later writers.

No. 15 was used as the Prize Office in 1704-10, but afterwards was again in private occupation. Sir John Colbatch, the physician, who was knighted by George I in 1716, lived here from 1717 until his death in 1729, and his widow continued to reside here for a further 10 years.

The Institute of Civil Engineers occupied this house in 1821-33, and in 1857-81 the second floor formed the residence of William Burges, the architect. Burges was responsible for a number of public buildings, Cork Cathedral and Brisbane Cathedral being perhaps the most notable, but he also designed a quantity of jewellery and furniture, some of which, painted by Rossetti, Burne-Jones and other artists of the pre-Raphaelite school, decorated his own rooms.[119]

From 1878 to 1898 William Black, the novelist, had rooms at No. 15, Buckingham Street, though his home during this period was at Brighton.

The Henry Martin who was at No. 16, Buckingham Street in 1690-4 was perhaps the essayist of whom Steele wrote that his name " could hardly be mentioned in a list in which it would not deserve precedence."[119]

Dr. John Bevis, or Bevans, M.D., was at No. 16 in 1733-5 before he removed to Stoke Newington. Though he was successful as a physician his main interest was in astronomy, to which he devoted the best years of his life. He was a friend of both Halley and Bradley, but never attained their eminence. He died in 1771.[119]

Nos. 17 and 18.—These houses were built in 1675-6, for Richard Wheeler, citizen and haberdasher of London, and Walter Brydall, " gouldsmith," of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.[225] None of their inhabitants has achieved any great fame. Samuel Howard, who was at No. 17 in 1742, was organist at St. Clement Danes, Strand, and St. Bride's, Fleet Street. He is still remembered for his " musettes."[119]

No. 19.—There were originally two houses on the site of No. 19, Buckingham Street, both of which were burnt down in 1794.*

The southern house was first occupied by Henry, Lord O'Brien, who married Katharine, the sister and heiress of Charles, 6th Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and who died in 1678.[140] The most famous occupant of this house was Lord Drumlanrig, afterwards 2nd Duke of Queensberry, who was there in 1690-3. According to Lockhart, " he was the first Scotsman that deserted over to the Prince of Orange." He was a faithful servant both to William III and to Queen Anne, and was the main instrument in bringing about the union of Scotland and England in 1707. He died in 1711.[140] In 1695 the occupant of the southern house was Lady Middleton, the wife of Charles, Earl of Middleton, who was attainted in 1695 and deprived of all his honours for his adherence to James II. Lady Middleton afterwards followed her husband to the court of St. Germain.[140]

The northern house was the residence of the Portuguese Ambassador from 1686 until 1693, and it was used as the Salt Office in 1706-22.† Lord James Cavendish, brother of William, Duke of Devonshire, succeeded the Salt Office in the occupation of the house and continued to reside there until 1751. After the fire the present building was erected and let in chambers by Peter Bogue. W. H. W. Betty, the actor, who afterwards had chambers in the Adelphi, lived here in 1817-20, and John Finlaison, the statistician, who by his life tables saved the Government many thousands of pounds a year,[119] was here in 1826-7. The Trades Union Congress Parliamentary

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* " About six o'clock a fire broke out in Buckingham Street, York Buildings, near the Adelphi, by which two large houses were totally consumed and burnt to the shell in about three hours, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the Firemen. The fire broke out in the house of Mr. Sanders, a tailor, and was occasioned by the snuffings of the tailors' candles having caught among the shreds of cloth in the second floor, and continuing to spread unperceived during the whole of the night. The flames communicated so rapidly, that it was impossible to save any of the furniture, but, happily, no lives were lost." (*Annual Register*, 20th December, 1794.)

† The house was let to the commissioners by " Mr. Matthias Cupper " at £130 a year.[34]

Committee met in rooms here from 1880 until 1892, during the greater part of which time Henry Broadhurst acted as its secretary.

Nos. 20 *and* 21.—Henry Trimen, botanist, who published the *Flora of Middlesex* in 1866 and who, at the time of his death, was compiling a bulky *Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon*,[119] lived at No. 20 in 1874-6, during which period he was engaged in conjunction with Professor Robert Bentley on a work, *Medicinal Plants*.

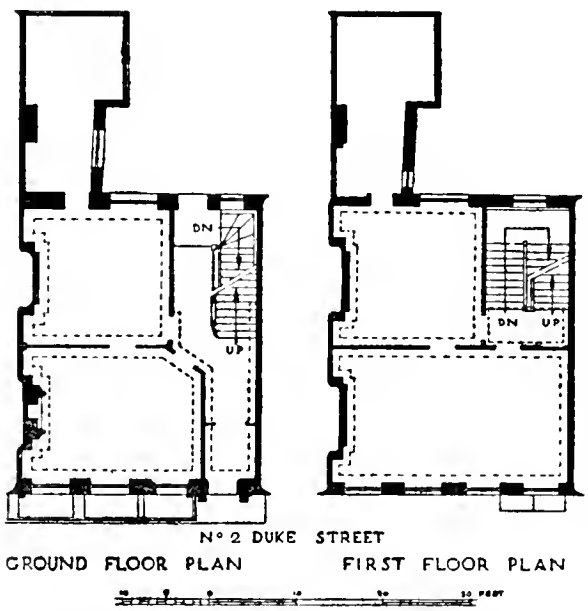
Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet and philosopher, lodged at No. 21 for a short time during the winter of 1799-1800. His translation of Schiller's *Wallenstein* was probably written there.

CHAPTER 9

DUKE STREET

DATE AND DESCRIPTION.

Only three seventeenth-century houses remain in Duke Street, namely Nos. 2, 3 and 4, but of these No. 2 has retained more of its original features than most of the premises on the York House estate. It now has a cement exterior, but it is probable that it formerly had a brick front with gauged work to the arches and quoins. The entrance doorway has a pedimented Ionic doorcase executed in wood (Plate 55). The staircase, which is of substantial construction, has stout turned balusters to the basement flight, while the main flights up to the top floor have spiral balusters, square newels with carved pendants, and a heavy handrail with the moulding forming a capping to the newels. The staircase walls have a bolection moulded dado (Plate 54). Some of the rooms retain their original bolection moulded panelling and deep cornice. The cornice to the back room on the ground floor has an unusual lozenge decoration to the corona member and an extra-deep bed moulding. The architraves to the doors in the back room on the first floor are enriched with carved acanthus leaf and some of the other doors have the moulded architraves, typical of the late seventeenth century (Plate 53*c*). The front room on the ground floor has a statuary and brocatella marble mantelpiece with detached Ionic columns supporting the shelf (Plate 52*b*).



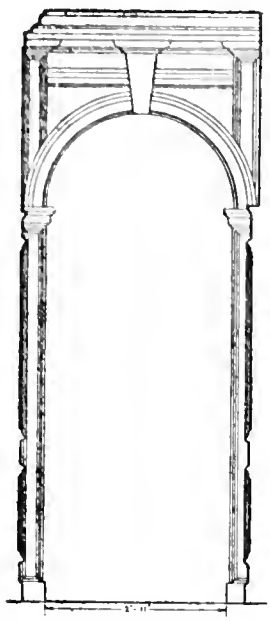
The interior of No. 3 contains no features of architectural interest. No. 4, like No. 2, has a cement front. The stairs have close strings, square newels, turned balusters and dado panelling, while the hall has some bolection moulded panelling and a semicircular arched screen with panelled pilasters.

STATE OF REPAIR.

Good.

GROUND LANDLORDS.

No. 2—J. A. Phillips; Nos. 3 and 4—A. G. Towell.



ARCHED OPENING IN ENTRANCE PASSAGE
N°4, DUKE STREET

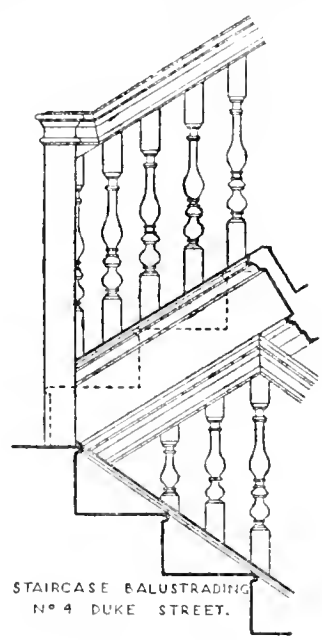
Historical Notes.

A list of the occupants of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Duke Street, is given in Appendix B.

No. 2.—The plot of ground on which this house was erected was sold on 1st June, 1676,[252] and in 1678-81 the house was in the occupation of Edward Christian, who built several houses on the York House estate. Richard Campion, one of the original mortgagees of the estate and the builder of some of the houses there, was in possession in 1691-1707. He is described in the deeds as a "carpenter." After his death his widow continued to occupy the house until 1725.

Francesco Geminiani, the famous Italian violinist, lived at No. 2 in 1726-7. His pupil, Matthew Dubourg, performed in the "Great Room" in Villiers Street in 1721*, and it is probable that Geminiani himself appeared there on more than one occasion.

No. 2 seems to have been empty for six years after Geminiani left, but in 1733 it was taken by a distinguished soldier, William Barrell, who remained there until his death in 1749. Barrell had served under William III and Marlborough, and was granted the rank of colonel in 1707. He was appointed brigadier-general of the 28th Foot in 1727, and was afterwards removed to the King's Own. He was promoted major-general in 1735. He led his veterans in the Duke of Cumberland's army at Culloden Moor in 1746, where they seem to have done their fair share of the "butchery," for after the battle "there was not a bayonet of this regiment but was either bloody or bent."[254]



STAIRCASE BALUSTRADING
N° 4 DUKE STREET.

Later residents at this house do not appear to have been of note.

No. 3.—This was one of the first houses to be erected on the York House estate, the sale of the "Ground and Messuage" being made in 1674, the purchasers being Charles Toll and Charles Morgan.[255] The house was not, however, entered in the ratebooks until 1678. Its occupant for the next ten years was Sir John Barkman Leyenbergh, the Swedish Resident.† Leyenbergh had previously lived in the Piazza, Covent Garden, where Pepys visited him on 21st January, 1666-7,[256] with Sir William Batten, and noted that he was "a cunning fellow" and his house "ill-furnished." Leyenbergh married Batten's widow in 1671. Pepys and Leyenbergh were on bad terms in 1670, perhaps over Batten's privateering accounts, for which the widow was responsible, and but for an

* "On Monday next will be perform'd a Consort [*sic*] of Vocal and Instrumental Music. The first Violin by Mr. Dubourg. Tickets at half-a-guinea each."[253] In April, 1742, Geminiani gave a concert at the Haymarket which provoked from an admirer a verse ending with the admonition:

"Britons, be just, and present worth allow
What Orpheus was, Geminiani's now."

† There is a warrant among the Treasury records dated 23rd September, 1678, "to deliver, Customs free, to M. Leyonbergh, the Swedish Envoy, at his house in Duke Street within York Buildings, near the Strand, a trunk of his clothes."[157]

order from the King Pepys would have challenged the envoy to a duel. The two men were, of course, near neighbours in York Buildings, and they seem then to have been on good terms, for in the Pepysian Library is a folio history of Sweden which Leyenbergh presented to Pepys in 1687 " in memory of twenty-six years of happy friendship."[257]

As stated above (p. 72) the Admiralty Office was at No. 3 from some time in 1689 until June, 1690, about the middle of which month the office was moved " to the late Lord Jeffreys' house in St. James's Park."[258]

From 1716 until 1741 a wine merchant, Charles White, whose name is frequently given in its French form " Le Blanc," was in occupation of the house.

No. 4.—The freehold of the ground on which this house stands was purchased in 1675 by the governors of St. Margaret's Hospital, sometimes known as the Green Coat School or Hospital, Westminster, a foundation which in 1873 was incorporated with the United Westminster Schools Trust.[259]

The only famous resident at the house was the antiquary, Humfrey Wanley, who probably took possession towards the end of 1704, about the time at which he was appointed librarian to Sir Robert Harley (then living at No. 14, Buckingham Street, see p. 73). Wanley had been an assistant in the Bodleian Library. From March 1701-2 until 1708 he held the post of secretary to the S.P.C.K. He had helped Dr. George Hickes to compile a catalogue of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts which was published in 1705. It was Hickes who introduced Wanley to Harley with the recommendation that he had " the best skill in ancient hands and manuscripts of any man, not only of this . . . but of any former age."[119] Wanley's claim to fame rests upon his catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts which, in the words of the preface, is a monument to " his extensive learning and the solidity of his judgment."

CHAPTER 10

YORK PLACE (*formerly Of Alley*) AND GEORGE COURT

York Place, a narrow court running parallel with the Strand between Villiers Street and George Court, was originally called Exchange Alley, probably from its proximity to the New Exchange, but within the first few years of its existence it became known as Of Alley, a name which it retained until *circa* 1855 when it was given its present designation. The houses there are of little architectural merit though the shop fronts are of some interest.

George Court is approached by a flight of steps between Nos. 50 and 51, Strand. The George on the east side has been in use as an inn ever since it was built *circa* 1675. It consists of two storeys and attics over the public rooms, and has a stucco front and tiled roof (Plate 51*b*). Internally the premises have been stripped of any panelling and the rooms are now plain. The upper part of the stairs, however, is original and consists of close strings, stout turned balusters, square newels with turned pendants and a heavy handrail and appears to date from the end of the seventeenth century.

No. 1 at the north-west end of the Court has a red brick double-fronted exterior of three storeys over low shops (Plate 51*b*). The window frames are flush and the arches in gauged work and the general appearance of the front, which is very dilapidated, appears to date from the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Internally the building is in a very poor state of repair and only the shops, the fronts of which are of later date, are occupied.

A stone tablet at the south-west corner of George Court bears the inscription:

George Court
M
17 G + E 78

GROUND LANDLORDS.

The George P.H.—Hoare & Co. Ltd.; No. 1—London County Council.

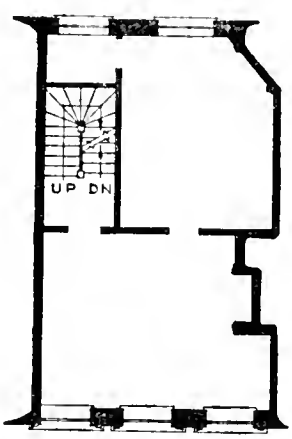
CHAPTER 11

YORK BUILDINGS
(formerly George Street)

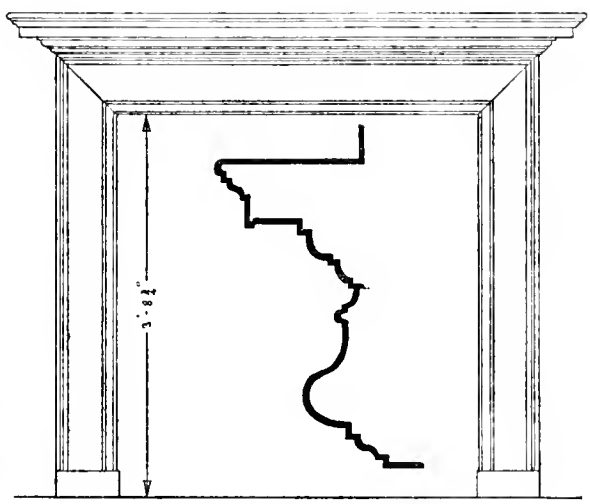
DATE AND DESCRIPTION.

York Buildings, the name which was once used generically for all the premises on the site of York House, was assigned to George Street *circa* 1852. Only four houses there, Nos. 6, 7, 9 and 10, all of which are on the west side of the street, contain features of architectural interest.

No. 6.—This house appears to date from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, and is probably the original house erected *circa*



Nº 6, YORK BUILDINGS.
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



WOOD MANTELPIECE,
BACK ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR.

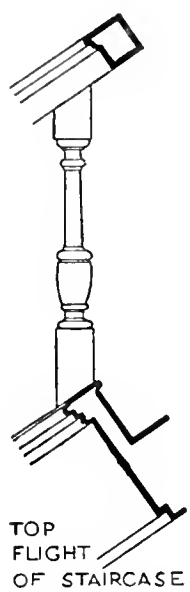
No. 6, YORK BUILDINGS

1676, but it has undergone many alterations. The upper flights of the stairs still retain their original close strings, turned balusters and square newel posts with ball terminals. The mantelpiece surrounds on the second floor are also contemporary with the date of the house and an example is illustrated here.

The premises consist of three storeys and have a cement front with horizontal boardings between the storeys. The entrance doorway has a straight hood with carved brackets. A semicircular headed window on the staircase with stout sash bars and a small window in the back room on the upper floor with similar features are original. The rooms generally have moulded panelling in two heights with chair rail and cornice.

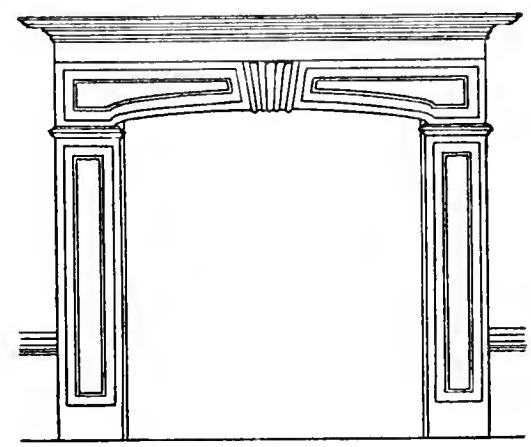
No. 7.—The external treatment of this house is similar to that of No. 6, the two houses being probably of the same date. The stairs to the upper portion have stout, turned balusters and close strings and the lower flight has a cut string with carved brackets. The mantelpieces are in stone with keyed centres and generally agree with the example here illustrated. The rooms have been stripped of any panelling.

York House (*No.* 9).—This is a house of early eighteenth-century date comprising two storeys above ground and basement with an attic in a tiled roof. The brick front has shallow panels on the north side to each floor corresponding with the window openings. The face of the two lower storeys



TOP FLIGHT OF STAIRCASE

No. 6, YORK BUILDINGS

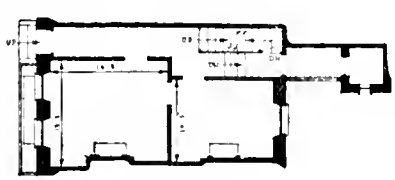


MANTELPIECE IN No. 7, YORK BUILDINGS

has been cemented. The window frames are set almost flush with the outer wall and the sashes divided into small squares. The hall is screened from the stairs by a semicircular keyed arch springing from panelled pilasters. The walls have bolection panelling in two heights. A window on the half landing to the stairs has stout sash bars and is probably original. The stair flight up to the first floor is of later date. The upper flights are original and have turned balusters and close strings. The principal rooms have moulded panelling in two heights with moulded chair rail and cornice. The upper rooms have square panelling. The chimney pieces are modern.

No. 10.—These are three-storey premises over basement, with tiled roof and a brick front to the upper portion, the lower portion being stuccoed.

YORK BUILDINGS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
N°10, YORK BUILDINGS

The whole appears to date from the latter half of the eighteenth century. The staircase has close strings, turned balusters and panelled dado. The rooms have been redecorated and were in all probability originally panelled.

Condition of Repair.

Very good.

Ground Landlords.

Nos. 6 and 7—J. Allnutt & Co. Ltd.; No. 8—R. A. Fairclough; No. 10—The Pilgrim Trust.

Historical Notes.

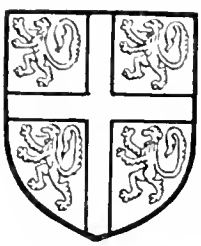
The ratebook entries for Nos. 6, 7, 9 and 10, York Buildings, are given in Appendix B. With the exception of No. 9 (for which there is no entry until 1678) the entries begin in 1676. None of the residents appear to have been of note. There is a vague tradition, cited by several writers, that Napoleon Bonaparte visited England and lodged for a short time in York Buildings, but the whole story of his visit to this country appears to be apocryphal.[260]

William Adam bought the bottom house on the east side of the street, adjoining the premises in Robert Street, in 1771, in order to have the right of embanking the river at that point.[261]

CHAPTER 12

DURHAM PLACE

Durham Place was, in the mediæval period, the most easterly of the mansions along the south side of the Strand in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster (which originally included the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields). It extended from the boundary of York House on the west (approximately the west side of James Street) to Ivy Lane (approximately on a line running through the centre of Shell-Mex House* on the east.



Bishop of Durham

Richard le Poor, Bishop of Durham, who had, as Bishop of Salisbury, carried out the removal of that see from Old to New Sarum in 1220, was the first known occupant of the house. The beautiful " Cathedral of the Waters " and the bishop's palace at Salisbury are sufficient evidence that he was a great builder and it is more than probable that Durham Place owed its existence to him.† In 1238, Otho, the papal legate, was lodged at " the Bishop of Durham's house near London " when the Oxford scholars came to ask pardon for attacking his attendants during his stay near Oxford. The scholars were required to take off their shoes and gowns on reaching the Bishop of Carlisle's Inn, which lay immediately to the east of Durham House.[263]

In 1258, Walter de Kirkham, Bishop of Durham, quarrelled with the King and refused to come to court. It was probably as a result of this quarrel that Simon de Montfort, the leader of the baronial opposition to the King,

* The eastern boundary of the parish has not been altered, but Ivy Lane was moved westward by Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury (see p. 121). There is little doubt that the lane came into being because of the stream which originally crossed the Strand and ran down into the river there. In a decree of 1222 issued by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, the eastern boundary of the parish is defined as running westward along the Strand " usque ad rivulum de Ulebrig decurrentem in Thamisiam."[262] There is mention of " the alley " between the houses of the Bishops of Carlisle and Durham in the Strand in a deed of 1422-40.[152] In 1598 Stow wrote that " Ivie bridge in the high streete hath a way or low [*O.E.D.* " Arch "] going downe under it, stretching to the Thames," but by the time he wrote the 1603 edition of his *Survey* the bridge was taken down, though " the lane remayneth as afore or better." It was about this time that Cecil built his house over part of Ivy Lane, and he must therefore have covered in what remained of the stream. In 1601 he made an offer to the parishioners of St. Martin-in-the-Fields that he and his neighbours should pay their share of the cost of a proposed alteration in the Strand " for the ease of passengers and making the street fairer and sweeter on both sides the way."[201] The removal of Ivy Bridge probably constituted part of this alteration. Among the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields is a note of a payment of 40*s.* for the making of a conduit at Ivy Bridge in 1546-7. In 1616-17 in a deed of trust Edward, 3rd Earl of Bedford, guaranteed that Edward, Earl of Worcester, should have the use at Worcester House of water from the conduit head in or near " Fryers Pyes " (see p. 126). There is little doubt that water from the Ivy Lane stream was used to supply this conduit. In later years the name " Ivy Bridge " was, by analogy with other stairs in the neighbourhood, applied to the water stairs at the bottom of the new Ivy Lane, hence the present Ivy Bridge Lane came to be so called, although it was some forty yards west of the original Ivy Bridge.

† In 1237 Walter de Burgo was ordered to deliver to the executors of the will of " R. formerly bishop of Durham " all the goods which he found within the London houses belonging to the bishop.[188]

De Montfort, Earl of Leicester

was lodged at the Bishop's house during the summer of that year. Matthew Paris relates[263] that one day, whilst Henry III was being rowed on the Thames, he was forced by a violent storm to land near Durham House. Earl Simon came out to offer him shelter, declaring that there was no cause for alarm. The King replied: " Thunder and lightning I greatly fear, but, by the head of God, I fear thee more."

Leland states[264] that Durham Inn was built by Anthony Bek, who was bishop from 1285 to 1310, while William de Chambre, a fourteenth-century Durham chronicler, says that Thomas Hatfield (bishop in 1345-81) " manerium sive hospitium episcopale Londoniæ, cum capella et cameris sumptuosissime construxit." It is probable that both bishops did a certain amount of rebuilding there. Richard de Kellawe (bishop in 1311-16) appointed Sir John Dautre to be keeper " of our houses in le Charryng "[265] in 1312, but two years later the keepership was transferred to Ralph de Blida, citizen of London, who was " to repair and make ready our houses with victuals and necessaries for our stay during the next parliament to be held at Westminster." It is interesting to note that in 1312 the Bishop sent his " victuals " by sea from Durham when he came south to attend Parliament.[265]

In 1333 Edward III appointed his former tutor, Richard de Bury, to the See of Durham in opposition to the wishes of the monks, who had elected their sub-prior. Richard de Bury was chancellor in 1334-5 and treasurer in 1336, and he must therefore have been living in London during the greater part of these years and almost certainly used Durham House, but no direct evidence has been found of his residence there. Though in actual fact he was more a statesman than a scholar he is chiefly known to fame as the reputed author of the *Philobiblon*.

In February, 1380-1, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, granted[4] to William de Beverley and others, who had been deputed to appoint twelve chaplains to celebrate divine service within his manor in London " two chambers in the said manor, *viz* a vaulted chamber under the chapel and a sollar by the entrance of the chapel towards the north, and the vestibule of the chapel with two chambers adjoining, and the whole inn with houses on the east side of the north gate of the manor, inhabited by the said William de Beverly, and a quarter of a garden within the walls thereof, extending from the garden entrance northwards as far as the king's highway, 160 feet in length and 140 in breadth,* and a waste without the manor opposite its north gate." The Bishop of Durham's garden originally contained about two acres of ground since it extended to the river and, prior to 1603, was wider than it is shown on the 1626 plan (see p. 92). The profits of the garden were, in mediæval times, one of the usual perquisites of the keeper of Durham Place.[4] A rough elevation of the chapel is given on the plan, where it is shown as a battlemented building with large windows at the south-east corner of the outer court adjoining the garden.

* This was approximately the ground bounded at the present day by the Strand, Adam Street, John Street and Durham House Street.

The great hall of Durham House abutted on the river from which direct access was obtained by means of a flight of steps. The hall was described by Norden *circa* 1592 as " stately and high, supported with loftie marble pillers. It standeth upon the Thamise very pleasantly."[266] There seems little doubt that it is a part of this building that is shown on the left of the view reproduced in Plate 2*d*.* In 1474 the hall was the scene of a rough-and-tumble fight typical of the disorders of the times. The then bishop, Lawrence Booth, was Lord Chancellor, and a certain Thomas Buyshop, grocer, who had been committed to the Counter for debt, was haled before him in his great hall for trial. The proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of " oon Thomas Gibbes, oon of the pety capitaynes in the Viage [voyage] late purposed into the parties of Burgoyne . . . accompanyed with other mysdoers of his affinite . . . defensibly arraied for the werre (who) then and there with force toke and rescued the seid Thomas Buysshop." A fight ensued which resulted in one of the sheriff's men being carried off a prisoner.[267]

There were, necessarily, long periods during which the bishop was not in residence at Durham Place, but during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, when several of the bishops of Durham held the chancellorship, the great hall must frequently have been used, as in the case cited above, for trials in equity. The buildings were also increasingly used for the accommodation of royal and other guests. In 1412 when " prynce Herry, the sone of King Herry the forthe " came to London, he " lay at the bysshoppes inne of Durham,"[268] Thomas Langley, the then bishop, being one of his political supporters. Catherine of Aragon seems to have stayed there in 1502 for there is an entry in the Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York of a payment " for conveyeng the Princesse in the Quenes barge with xvi rowers from the Bisshop of Duresme Place to Westminster and from Westminster again the vith day of Novembre."[269]

Letters to and from Wolsey show[7] that he was living at Durham House in 1516-18, probably during the completion of his building operations at York Place,†[9] He was on very friendly terms with the then Bishop of Durham, Thomas Ruthall, Keeper of the Privy Seal, who has been described as " singing treble to the cardinal's bass." Ruthall died at Durham House on 4th February, 1522-3, and was succeeded in his occupancy of the see by Wolsey. The latter purchased from Ruthall's executors a lot of the furnishings of Durham House, but he does not seem to have used it as a

* Efforts made to find the present whereabouts of this drawing have proved unavailing. There is a photograph of it in the Buckingham Palace Road Library. The pencilled title states that the drawing " is conjectured to represent a Chapel St. Mary Rounceval." The date of the drawing is unknown, but it is almost certainly later than that of the demolition of Rounceval (see pp. 4-5). Due allowance must be made for the vagaries of the artist's perspective, but, having regard to the relative positions of Westminster Hall, Henry VII's chapel and Whitehall Stairs, it is difficult to see what, other than the hall of Durham House, the buttressed and battlemented building shown in the foreground can represent.

† This was the York Place which afterwards became Whitehall Palace, and is not to be confused with York House in the Strand.

residence* until 1528, when he removed thither from York Place where he was rebuilding the great hall.†

In September, 1528, an inventory was taken of the furniture of Durham House and extra furnishings were provided from York Place and Hampton Court.[270] Late in 1529 Wolsey resigned the See of Durham, and Cuthbert Tunstall was appointed as his successor early in the following year. If Foxe's statement[271] can be trusted, Sir Thomas Boleyn (afterwards Earl of Wiltshire), the father of Anne Boleyn, was already in residence at Durham House in the summer of 1529 when Cranmer was entertained there in order that he might have quietude to write " his minde concerninge the Kinges question," *i.e.* the divorce. Anne Boleyn seems to have been living there in May, 1532.[7]

In July, 1536, Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, granted to the King " all that his capytall messuage . . . comenly called Durham Place, wyth all Houses, Buyldyngs, Gardeyns, Orcheards, Pooles, fysshyngs, stables and all other commodytes . . . late in the occupacyon of the Right Honourable Thomas, Erle of Wyltshyre; and also all . . . other his messuages . . . wythin the Towne of Westminster," in exchange for the " capytall mesuage . . . called Cold Herbrow, sett . . . in Teames Strete " and messuages in the parishes of " All halowez " and " Graschurche."[272] This was probably a poor exchange for the Bishop. Henry VIII at once made use of Durham House for the entertainment of ambassadors and others. In May, 1540, " their was a great triumphe of justing at the Kinges place at Westminster," and afterwards the " chalengers rode to Durham Place, where they kept open howsehold . . . [and] feasted the Kings Majestie, the Queenes Grace and her ladies with all the court . . . [with] delicious meates and drinckes."[273]

In 1544 the King made a grant to Nicholas Fortescue, groom porter of his household, of 22 messuages and gardens lying between Durham House and Ivy Lane.‡[274] These were the tenements known as Durham Rents, and they occupied approximately the Strand frontage between the present Ivy Bridge Lane (entered by an archway between Nos. 75 and 76, Strand) and the east side of the entrance to the old Hotel Cecil (see pp. 120-1). Humphrey Cooke, the owner of the Christopher on the site of Northumberland Street (see p. 21), and master of the King's works in Berwick-on-Tweed, was keeper of Durham Place and bailiff of " le Duresme rentes " in the early years of Henry VIII's reign.[7] Richard Fawkes was " dwellyng in duram rent " when he printed Skelton's *Garlande* in 1523 and *The Myrroure of Oure*

* In 1525-6 Durham House was used[7] to accommodate the household of the King's six-year-old son, Henry Fitzroy, who was created Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Richmond and Somerset in June, 1525.

† In May, 1528, Bishop Fox found Wolsey in bed at Durham House when he arrived late at night hotfoot from Rome with the unsatisfactory commission to the judges in the King's divorce suit.[7]

‡ The grant to Fortescue included some property on the north side of the Strand which had previously belonged to the bishop (see p. 126).

Lady in 1530. Robert Wyer, who had his own press in York Rents soon after (see p. 58), is said to have been his apprentice.

Edward VI resided at Durham Place for a time before he became king,* but in March, 1549-50, he granted it to Princess Elizabeth in fulfilment of his father's will. In the meantime a commission was granted (January, 1549),[4] to " John Bowes, esquire, treasurer of the mint within the king's manor called Dureham Place,"† and others " to coin certain new moneys " there, *viz.*, the " soveraygne of gold," the " half soveraygn or Edward Royall," the " croune " and the " half croune."

In July, 1550, the French Ambassador was lodged at Durham Place " which was richly hanged . . . and had at his cominge ready sett in the court of the same, for a present from the Kinges Maiestie, certeine fatt oxen, calves, sheepe, lambes and all manner of wyld foule of every sorte, a certain [number] all alive, and also of all manner of freshe fyshe of the best that might be gotten, with wyne allso in his cellar."[273] The Privy Council met at Durham Place in April, 1551, and about this time the house was made ready for the entertainment of the French Ambassadors, who came to ratify the peace.[275]

Early in 1553 John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, took possession of Durham Place and contrived to get Elizabeth's consent thereto, though not without her " conceyvinge some displeser " against him.[276] In this year three weddings " were celebrated with great magnificence there."[277] They were those of Lady Jane Grey with Guildford Dudley, Catherine, Jane's sister, with Lord Herbert, son of the Earl of Pembroke, and Catherine, youngest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland, with Lord Hastings, son of the Earl of Huntingdon.

Lady Jane lived at Durham Place until the death of King Edward, when, after her proclamation, she " was brought by water to the Tower; attended by a Noble Train of both Sexes."[278] Her brief tragedy was soon at an end, and her successor, Queen Mary, restored Durham Place to its original owner, the Bishop of Durham, Cuthbert Tunstall.[279] Tunstall was no " Vicar of Bray," and suffered in consequence. In 1551 he had been confined to his house near Coldharbour, and during his imprisonment had written his *De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Domini nostri Jesu Christi in Eucharistia*, perhaps the best contemporary statement of the Catholic doctrine of the eucharist. He refused to take the oath of supremacy at the accession of Elizabeth, and " for his contumacy and disobedience "[280] was deprived of his bishopric. He died at Lambeth Palace in November, 1559.

* In February, 1549, an order was given to " Marmeduke, Yeoman of the Kinges . . . to convey to be preserved in the Tower such stuffe as is in his chardge at Durham Place which sarved his Majeste therin when he was Prince."[275]

† During the investigation which followed the arrest of Somerset in January, 1549, Thomas Parry, Elizabeth's cofferer, stated that " The Lord Admiral [Somerset] . . . said he was sorry that the Lady Elizabeth could not have the house in Durham Place which was to be made into a Mint, but offered his own house to her Grace, stuff and all, with much kindness."[201] Somerset had been a suitor for Elizabeth's hand.

SIR WALTER RALEGH

In January, 1553-4, Durham House had been used as a lodging for the Spanish Ambassador,[281] and in the following year King Philip himself resided there.[282] After the death of Tunstall it is probable that Elizabeth again took possession. In any case the Spanish Ambassador was lodged there from 1559 until 1565.[277] Machyn tells us that on Candlemas Day, 1562-3, " ther was sertyn men whent to Duram plase . . . to here masse, and there was sertyn of them cared [carried] by the gard and othur men to the contur [compter, prison] and odur places."[281] A great deal of stir was made by De Quadra, the Spanish Ambassador, regarding this incident, since it concerned not only the right of an ambassador to use the ceremonies of his faith, but also his control over his ambassadorial residence. A similar incident occurred in the time of Charles I (see p. 93).

In July, 1565, Elizabeth supped at Durham Place on the occasion of the wedding there of Henry Knollys, son of Sir Francis Knollys, with Margaret, the daughter of Sir Ambrose Cave, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.[277]* At some time in this year, Sir Henry Sidney seems to have obtained possession of the house,† and he remained there until February, 1579, when he moved to Baynard's Castle.[202] In May, 1566, the Queen supped at Durham House with the Earl of Leicester (Sidney's brother-in-law),[93] and in 1572 the Earl of Essex seems to have been staying there, since he dated a letter thence.[93] In March, 1567-8, Sir Henry Sidney wrote from Durham House asking Archbishop Parker " for a licence to be granted to my boy, Philip Sidney, who is somewhat subject to sickness, for eating of flesh this Lent."[283] Philip Sidney was then at school at Shrewsbury, but probably spent some part of his holidays at his father's London house.

Sir Walter Ralegh was in residence at Durham House in 1591 and probably earlier.‡ Norden says[266] that the Queen " committed the use " of the house to Ralegh, but it is certain, both from his and his wife's letters on the subject, that he never obtained any formal grant of the property, and it seems very doubtful that it was the Queen's to give. Aubrey says that Ralegh " after he came to his greatness " lived in Durham House, " or in some apartment of it," and adds, " I well remember his study, which was a little turret which looked into and over the Thames, and had the prospect which is pleasant perhaps as any in the world, and which not only refreshes the

* A story is told of Cave that he once picked up the Queen's garter, which had slipped off while she was dancing. Elizabeth refused to take it from him, whereupon he tied it on his left arm, and said he would wear it all his life for the sake of his mistress.[119]

† Among his accounts for 1565-6 is a payment of £13 13s. 9d. for " extraordinary charges at Duresme place," and in 1578 a payment of £21 for tapestry and bedding there.[202]

‡ On the Middlesex Sessions Roll for 1584 is a " True Bill that, at Westminster on the said day (26th April, 1584) Hugh Pewe late of London gentleman stole a jewel worth eighty pounds, a hatt bande of pearls worth thirty pounds, and five yards of white silk called damaske worth three pounds, of the goods and chattels of Walter Rawley, esq. at Westminster." Dr. Brushfield assumed that " Westminster " meant Durham House, and accepted this as evidence that Ralegh was living there in 1584.[284] In 1603 Ralegh stated that he had been in occupation of the house nearly 20 years.[284]

eiesight but cheeres the spirits and (to speake my mind) I believe enlarges an ingeniose man's thoughts."*[285]

Ralegh certainly merits the description " ingeniose," for his interests were exceptionally wide even in that versatile age. He was on friendly terms with most of the literary men of the day, and was as keen to investigate the metaphysical world as he was to explore the physical. His visitors at Durham House must have been many and varied, but only a few of their names have come down to us. In 1592-3 he was on intimate terms with the deist, Thomas Harriot, and the dramatist, Christopher Marlowe, whose religious views were equally unorthodox, an association which nearly got Ralegh into serious trouble with the authorities. In October, 1595, there is a note in the diary of Dr. John Dee, the mathematician and astrologer, that he " dyned with Syr Walter Rawlegh at Durham House." Dee had acquired a lifelong reputation as a magician owing to the clever stage effects he introduced into a performance of the *Peace* of Aristophanes at Cambridge in 1546, and he had recently been the leading spirit in a small society whose object was the discovery of the philosopher's stone.[119] He was probably an unwise associate for Ralegh, whose interest in metaphysics was already suspect.

Sir Arthur Gorges, poet, and his cousin, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, both of whom sailed with Ralegh on the Islands Voyage in 1597, dated letters from Durham House in 1595 and 1596 respectively.[201] Sir Ferdinando afterwards became a partisan of Essex, who was at enmity with Ralegh, and in February, 1599-1600, after the failure of Essex's revolt, Sir Ferdinando confessed that " Sir Christopher Blount had persuaded him to murder or seize Sir Walter,"[286] though nothing came of the attempt.

Anne, Lady Cobham, was staying at Durham House in May, 1599,[201] and her husband, Sir Henry Cobham, who was associated with Ralegh in an embassy to Lord Grey in the Low Countries in July, 1600,† was to have been a visitor there after his return, but was prevented by the fire which consumed some of the buildings in October of that year. Lady Ralegh, in a letter[288] to Sir Robert Cecil, said that " this mischans of feeiar cam . . . by me cossin Darci's sarvant—a woman that delleth just under our loggong, and anoyeth us infenitly," and she suggested that " Hit will now be a fit time for you to get sum intres in that rotten howes for your selfe and your frind: other wies, I knoo none so unwies that will besto so many hundred pounes as Sur Wattar hath dun, without fardar intrest or assurans of hit. I besuch remembar hit

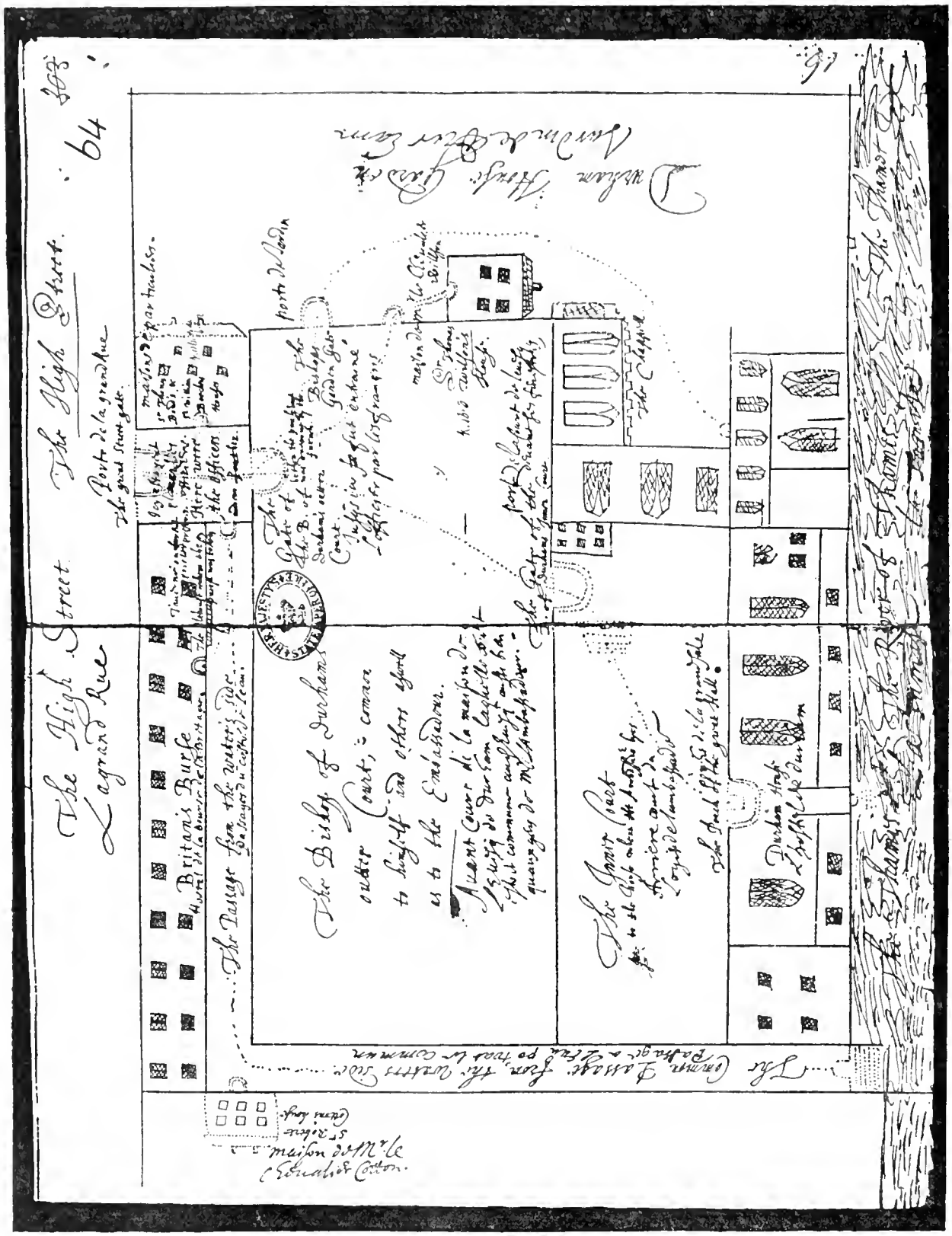
* On the other hand Ralegh certainly had lodgings by the bishop's stables facing the Strand, since the fire which damaged Ralegh's rooms in 1600 also destroyed the stables, and it seems unlikely that the flames could have extended across the open court. It is probable that Ralegh occupied rooms on both the street and river frontages. In 1603 he stated that he had laid in provisions for 40 persons and 20 horses,[200] a household for which fairly extensive accommodation would be necessary.

† In 1603 Ralegh, Cobham and Grey were together accused of complicity in the Bye Plot. They were condemned, and though reprieved from execution were imprisoned in the Tower. At the trial Ralegh and Cobham were first charged with conspiring at Durham House " to advance Arabella Stuart to the Croun and royal throne of this kingdom," but no evidence in proof of this charge was adduced during the hearing of the case.[287]

now, soo shall not the Quine be trobled to bild the Bushope's ould stabels." Cecil wanted a strip of Durham House garden for use in connection with his own house in the Strand which was then in building (see p. 120), but he made no effort to obtain it until after Elizabeth's death. Then, thanks to the machinations of Henry Howard, afterwards Earl of Northampton, Ralegh found himself completely out of favour at Court, and Cecil wasted no time in getting him expelled from Durham House and a grant of part of the ground for himself. It is difficult to acquit Cecil of duplicity in the matter, for until the death of his mistress he to all appearances treated Ralegh as a friend and neighbour, yet a fortnight afterwards he was in treaty with the Bishop of Durham for Ralegh's eviction.* As he himself wrote to Sir James Harington at this time: " 'Tis a great task to prove one's honesty and yet not mar one's fortune."[290] One of James's first acts as King of England was to address a warrant to the Lord Keeper and others[200] in which, after stating that " upon examination . . . of the matter between the Bishop of Duresme and those that now dwell in his house . . . it appeareth that neither the said dwellers have any right therein nor we," he ordered that warning should be given " to Sir Walter Raliegh, Knight, and Sir Edward d'Arcy to delyver quyet possession of the said house to the said Bishop. . . ." Ralegh was told to give up the use of the stables and garden at once and to vacate the rest of the buildings by midsummer. He made a vigorous protest against this summary treatment, but it was of no avail, and, in fact, a month later he was a prisoner in the Tower under charge of treason. One of the chief sources of suspicion against him was his " reasonable causes for discontent "!

During the early part of James I's reign, Durham House was shorn of its Strand and Ivy Lane frontages, both of which were granted to Cecil (then Earl of Salisbury). The stables along the Strand front were taken down and the New Exchange erected in their stead (see pp. 94-5) and the Ivy Lane frontage was used for Great and Little Salisbury Houses (see pp. 120-1). The main buildings of Durham House were nominally restored to the See of Durham, but in practice the King seems to have made use of them for state purposes whenever he wished. In 1610 Durham House was used for the ceremony of the creation of Knights of the Bath.[291] In 1619 Sir Thomas Wilson wrote that the ambassadors of France, Savoy and the States were staying there.[196] In 1623, when Prince Charles was expected to bring back the Infanta from Spain as his betrothed, Durham House was requisitioned to accommodate the " grandees " who would attend her.[93] In the following year the French Ambassador was again in occupation, and 240 feet of hangings were put up in the " Dyning roome and presence " and his bedchamber was

* During the last few years of Elizabeth's life Cecil was playing a delicate and dangerous game in which both his own interests and those of his country were at stake, and Ralegh was a difficult friend at such a time. In Aubrey's phrase Ralegh was " damnable proud," and he was apt to give unwanted advice and to try to force confidences. It has been suggested that political reasons demanded that he should be removed from power and the possibility of doing harm to the new king, and that Cecil's personal feeling for Ralegh remained unchanged.[289]



Plan of Durham House in 1626

" new matted with Bullrush matts."[292]* Foreign ambassadors were a constant source of disturbance about the English Court at this time, being continually involved in quarrels over questions of precedence or over their religious privileges. A serious dispute on the latter subject occurred at Durham House in 1626.[93] The King had asked the Bishop of Durham to allow the French Ambassador " some Lodgings in his house, which had stood free from infection all ye Sickness time; which the said Bishop performed, crouding vp himself and his whole family being great, into the worst and basest roomes of his house, leaving all the good and large roomes thereof, with others, to the number of 30 one with another, to the Ambass^rs^ vse; yet reserving to himself and his family passage through the Hall and through all ye Gates and dores, leading either to the Water, or High Street." The Ambassador was, of course, allowed to have Mass celebrated within his lodging, but considerable scandal arose from the fact that many English Catholics attended. On Sunday, the 26th February, constables were sent to arrest these recusants as they came out from Mass. A fight with the Ambassador's men ensued, and afterwards a long investigation was found necessary to mollify the Ambassador's offended dignity. The rough plan of Durham House reproduced on the opposite page was drawn to show what had taken place, since the main point at issue was whether or no the English officers had trespassed on the Ambassador's domain in order to make their arrests. This, the only known plan of the area of Durham House, gives a rough idea of the disposition of the courts and buildings, but no accuracy of scale or detail can be expected from it.†

Considering the large cost of repairs necessary for so old a fabric and the small enjoyment he had from it, the Bishop of Durham was probably only too glad to agree to Charles I's proposal in 1641 that Durham House should be granted to Philip, 4th Earl of Pembroke, in return for the annual payment of £200.‡ An Act of Parliament to this effect was, therefore, passed.[294] Webb, the pupil of Inigo Jones, designed a large house to occupy this site, but, probably owing to the outbreak of the Civil War, the design was never carried out.§ Parliamentary soldiers were quartered in the old buildings in 1650,‖ and the chapel became for a time a church for French Protestants.¶

Herbert, Earl of Pembroke

Soon after the Restoration Pembroke's son, the 5th Earl, decided to

* In 1626 a number of pieces of tapestry, " standing bedsteeds," " feather bedds," chairs and stools were hired for the use of the French Ambassador.[293] It was about this time that the parishioners of St. Martin-in-the-Fields petitioned the King that, as their church had become too straitened for their needs, they might have " a hall in Durham House now used as a passage " for use as a church.[93] Nothing came of this suggestion.

† Sir Thomas Wilson's house shown in the garden was known as the Still house, and was hired from the Bishop after Wilson had disposed of his house by the New Exchange to Sir Robert Cotton.

‡ This annual rentcharge is still paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

§ His designs are preserved in Worcester College, Oxford.

‖ In 1650 Dr. Thomas Moreton, formerly Bishop of Durham, complained that for four years no rent had been paid for Durham House.

¶ The French Church was afterwards accommodated first in Somerset House and then in Hungerford Market.

take down the dilapidated old house and lease the site in building plots.[295] The new lay-out of the ground is shown on the extract from Morden and Lea's map of 1682 (p. 27). A few moderate-sized houses were erected on the south side of Durham Yard with gardens to the river,* but from the first there were wharves on the river front used for commercial purposes, and soon the greater part of the site was covered with courts of little houses occupied by small traders and artisans.† By the middle of the eighteenth century Durham Yard had become a slum, and by the time the Adam brothers took it over, practically all the buildings were in ruins.‡

THE NEW EXCHANGE (THE SITE OF NOS. 54-64, STRAND).

By a complicated series of transactions extending over the years 1603-10, the Earl of Salisbury obtained possession of a piece of ground about 208 feet in length by 60 feet in depth on the south side of the Strand between York House and the gatehouse of Durham Place.§ There, on the site of the old stables which, according to Stow,[301] had become "but a low ruin . . . ready to fall, and very unsightly," Salisbury erected "a very goodly and beautiful building . . . after the fashion of the Royall Exchange in London,

* There is an entry in Pepys' diary concerning a "great fire" which broke out in Durham Yard on the night of 20th April, 1669, at "the house of one Lady Hungerford, who was to come to town to it this night; and so the house is burned, new furnished, by carelessness of the girl sent to take off a candle from a bunch of candles, which she did by burning it off, and left the rest, as is supposed, on fire. The King and Court were here, it seems, and stopped the fire by blowing up of the next house." This fire occurred at the house of Rachel Hungerford, widow, who lived in Durham Yard. Her neighbour, Anne Tiser, was awarded damages since her house had to be blown up to stop the spread of the fire.[296]

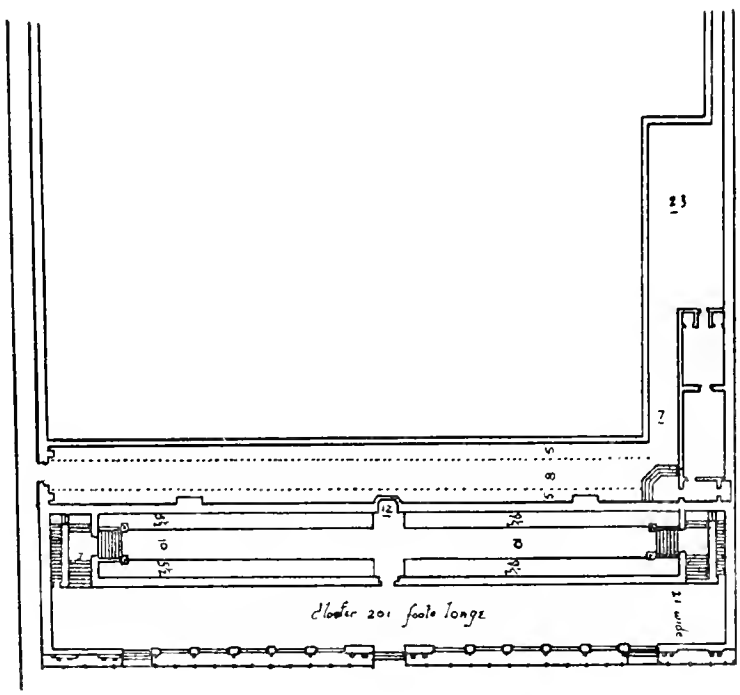
† *E.g.*, a lease dated 1739[297] shows that there were three houses on the site of Sir Robert Cotton's house, which itself was only a small building.

‡ The Land Tax Assessment for 1767 gives only "Thomas Paulin" and "Millisants Wharf" for Durham Yard and has the note "all the rest in ruins no houses." In October, 1677, the Earl of Pembroke had sold all the property to Sir Thomas Mompesson for £8,100.[298] In 1716 Mompesson's representatives disposed of it to the trustees of the will of Sir John Werden, and by this means Durham Yard became the property of Charles, 2nd Duke of St. Albans, who married Werden's daughter, Lucy. It was by the trustees of the 3rd Duke of St. Albans, who was deeply in debt, that Durham Yard was in 1769 leased to the Adams. George, 3rd Duke of St. Albans, died without a male heir, and his title and property devolved upon George Beauclerk, the great-grandson of the 1st Duke of St. Albans. Beauclerk's aunt Charlotte, the daughter of Lord William Beauclerk and Charlotte, the other daughter of Sir John Werden, had married John Drummond, the son and successor of Andrew Drummond, the founder of Drummond's Bank. Her nephew devised the freehold of the Adelphi Estate to her, and it has remained in the hands of her descendants until the present day.

§ Salisbury did not buy the ground directly from the Bishop of Durham, but from the Bishop's grantees. The indentures, most of which are preserved at Hatfield, do not contain any measurements, those given here being adduced from the measurements of the houses later erected on the site. In addition to the actual site of the Exchange the Earl obtained a grant of sufficient of the courtyard to make a lane behind the Exchange extending down to the river on the west side of Durham Place. In 1609 he granted to Thomas Wilson a lease of a piece of ground eight yards in depth and seven in breadth on which to build a house behind the Exchange and adjoining the wall of York House garden.[299] This house Wilson afterwards sublet to Sir Robert Cotton, the antiquary.[300] It is marked on the 1626 plan (p. 92).

with Sellers underneath, a walke fairely paved above it, and Rowes of Shops above, as also one beneath answerable in manner to the other, and intended for the like trades and mysteries."

According to the illustrations on Plate 58 the building consisted of two storeys, the lower having an open arcade which, on the plan from the Smithson collection reproduced here, is described as a " Closter," and figured



201 feet in length and 21 feet in width. Behind the arcade was ranged a long double row of shops with a central gangway 10 feet wide. There were three entrances from the Strand, and at each end staircases led to the upper floor. In the rear was a yard extending on the western side to a greater depth and including further buildings southwards.

The front of the market was apparently erected in brick with stone dressings and divided into bays by pilasters, which treatment, according to the Smithson drawing (Plate 58*a*), was repeated to the upper storey, finishing above the parapet with ball terminals. The central bay and the two wings were carried up to form gables. The Smithson drawing, which shows the design of only half of the front of the building, represents a rather ornamental exterior with scrolls and details of the Jacobean period of architecture, and the general effect is light and spirited. It is, however, doubtful whether the design according to the Smithson drawing was ever carried out, as in the later engraving by Harris (Plate 58*b*), the pilasters to the

upper storey are omitted and a high parapet is shown, linking up pedimented dormers in a steep pitched roof. Yet though the whole front bears a more severe appearance, the basis of the Smithson design can be seen.

The third view of the building, reproduced on Plate 58*c*, is from an ink and wash drawing in the Council's collection. It shows all the windows as square headed, and differs in several other details from the Harris engraving and is probably of a later date. The drawing was originally in the Gardner collection, and it seems likely that the drawing of the New Exchange by T. H. Shepherd, which is now in the Westminster Public Library,* was made from it.

The illustration (Plate 60) showing the interior of the New Exchange probably represents the treatment of the principal room on the upper floor.

The building was completed in November, 1608,† and in the April following it was officially opened by the King.[93] James I suggested that it should be called Britain's Burse, but the name did not catch on, and the building was usually referred to as the New Exchange. A list of orders was issued for its government, which provided that the only persons allowed to keep shops there were haberdashers, stocking-sellers, linen-drapers, seamsters, goldsmiths, jewellers, milliners, perfumers, silk mercers, tiremakers, hoodmakers, stationers, booksellers,‡ confectioners, girdlers and those who sold china ware, pictures, maps or prints. The shops were to be open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. in summer, and 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in winter.[93] The citizens of London at first opposed the enterprise as a possible rival to the Royal Exchange,[62] but their objections were overruled and were, indeed, ill-founded. The New Exchange did not meet with the success which was expected, though it enjoyed a considerable vogue in the reign of Charles II, when it became a favourite resort of ladies and their beaux. On 27th October, 1666, Pepys recorded that he and his wife took Mrs. Pierce and her boy and Knipp there, and " my wife bought things, and I did give each of them a pair of Jesimy plain gloves and another of white. Here Knipp and I walked up and down to see handsome faces, and did see several." Many such visits are mentioned in the *Diary*.§

The New Exchange survived until 1737,‖ though little is heard of it during the last few years of its existence. Eleven houses were built on the site, the centre and largest of which (afterwards numbered 59, Strand) was leased to George Middleton, goldsmith, the flourishing banking business of the firm of Middleton and Campbell being moved thither from the Three Crowns

* The drawing is reproduced in *Some Famous Buildings and Their Story*, by A. W. Clapham and W. H. Godfrey, which gives an account of the New Exchange.

† The Act of Parliament authorising its erection was not passed until 1610.

‡ The first edition of *Othello* was published by Thomas Walkley in 1622 at the Eagle and Child in Britain's Burse, and Henry Herringman, who printed Dryden's early plays, had his shop in the " Lower Walk in the New Exchange."

§ An interesting account of the New Exchange is given in *The Adelphi* by Charles Pendrill.

‖ " All the Shopkeepers who liv'd in the new Exchange in the Strand, having quitted the same, pursuant to notices given them some time ago, the Workmen began yesterday to pull it down, in order to build Houses instead thereof."—*London Evening Post*, 10th December, 1737.

near Hungerford Market. Middleton died in 1747, and his brother-in-law, George Campbell, in 1761. Neither of them left a male heir, and the firm passed into the hands of the brothers, James and Thomas Coutts,* the elder of whom had married George Campbell's niece. No. 59 remained the "shop" of Coutts' Bank until 1904. The premises were extended to include Nos. 58, 57 and 56 early in the nineteenth century. Plans of the three houses are given on Plate 62*a*.

The 11 houses were designed as a comprehensive composition and comprised three storeys over shops and basement. They had a plain brick front relieved with a stone modillion cornice above the second-floor windows. No. 59 had a break forward with a pedimented front and formed the central feature of the block; the end houses forming the wings, though of less frontage, were treated in a complementary manner. A good illustration of the whole front as it was in 1852 is shown on Plate 59.

No. 55 had a wood staircase continuing in short flights around a top-lighted well. It had turned balusters and newels with a straight string and panelled dado. These details were typical of the staircases in the other houses.

No. 59 (Coutts' Bank) formerly had a pedimented doorcase to the private house. A doorway inserted in one of the windows formed the bank entrance (Plate 57*b*), but when No. 58 was added to it a stone front to the ground storey was introduced, which was divided into bays by Greek Doric pilasters supporting an entablature (Plate 59). Internal alterations were also carried out consequent upon the linking-up of the houses. The rooms generally were panelled and the mantelpieces carved. When the houses were demolished some of the panelling and mantelpieces were retained by the Council and are now preserved at the Geffrye Museum in Shoreditch.

No. 59 had a stone staircase with iron bar balustrading. The doors leading from the landing on the first floor had good semicircular fanlights with radiating bars in lead and iron (Plate 65*a*), and there were also some elliptical borrowed lights in the walls to the staircase of a similar nature. In the basement was a cast-lead cistern with interlaced ribs on the front forming three decorative panels—the centre contained initials $\begin{matrix} & \mathrm{M} & \\ \mathrm{G} & & \mathrm{M} \end{matrix}$ and the date 17—9 along the top (Plate 63*a*).

Thomas Coutts employed the brothers Adam, who were recommended to him by Lord Bute, an important customer at the bank, to reconstruct and redecorate his apartments. At various times between 1775 and 1817 Coutts bought most of the houses between John Street and William Street, and in 1799 he obtained authority by Act of Parliament to throw a bridge across William Street, thus connecting the two parts of the bank. The bridge (Plate 68*b*), which is of brick and stone, was designed by William Adam. The fee simple is now the property of the Council, and during the erection of the new premises on the site of Coutts' old bank, arrangements were made for this charming bridge to be preserved.

Coutts

* For a detailed history of Coutts' Bank and its clientele, the reader is referred to the various books on the subject, *e.g.*, *Coutts'*, by R. M. Robinson, and *Thomas Coutts*, by E. H. Coleridge.

The famous Chinese wallpaper, which Lord Macartney brought back from China and presented to Thomas Coutts, was removed from the old drawing-room and fixed in the board room of the new bank premises across the Strand, as was also one of the eighteenth-century marble mantelpieces.

It should be recorded that when the Adelphi scheme was being prepared, Mr. Coutts made special arrangements with the Adams to preserve the view from his back windows which overlooked the river.

All the 11 houses were demolished in 1923, and the front portion of the site was used to increase the width of the Strand.

Durham House Gate and the Strand Frontage between it and Ivy Bridge Lane (the site of Nos. 65-75, Strand, The Tivoli, etc.).

When Salisbury acquired the stables of Durham House he also bought the gatehouse and lodgings adjoining.[288] These he demolished and rebuilt, making a way under the gatehouse and behind the New Exchange down to the river, which afterwards became Durham House Street. The gatehouse survived until *circa* 1790.[302] On Plate *56b* is a view of it just before its demolition, which shows the steep incline of the street.

The remainder of the Strand frontage eastward to Ivy Bridge Lane was sold with the rest of Durham House in 1641, but was in separate ownerships before the end of the century. It was built up in small tenements, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century when it is possible to list the shops and their owners such varied signs are found among them as : The Golden Lion (John Holden), The White Lion (John Bignall), The King's Head (Daniel Duke), The Katherine Wheel and Shovell (Nicholas Sweeting), and the Golden Tun (Charles Wheeler, goldsmith). Charles Wheeler was a descendant of William Wheeler, goldsmith, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Francis Child, the founder of Child's Bank.[39] It is probable that Child's Court, formed between 1720 and 1740 approximately on the site of Wheeler's shop near Ivy Bridge Lane, was so named because of this family connection. At about the same time a second court was formed further west nearer Durham Gate. This was called Theobald's Court after the Theobald family who owned part of the frontage there.[99]

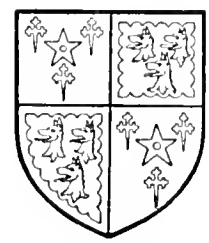
Robert Adam leased the ground between Durham Gate and Ivy Bridge Lane in order to complete the Adelphi scheme. Adam Street was cut through to the Strand between Theobald's Court and Child's Court (the latter disappearing), and the house at the east corner (afterwards No. 73, Strand), was let to Thomas Becket, the bookseller and friend of Garrick. This house, which was then in the occupation of Mr. Fearn, jeweller and silversmith, was burnt down in June, 1822,[129] and afterwards rebuilt to the same design. A photograph of it is reproduced on Plate 61. The New Exchange Coffee House was the fourth house west of Adam Street, afterwards No. 69, Strand. The houses west of Adam Street were pulled down in 1924, and those east of Adam Street in 1927, the new premises on the site being set back to widen the Strand.

CHAPTER 13

THE ADELPHI—GENERAL

The Adelphi, which forms one of the most notable works of the brothers Adam, was developed between the years 1768 and 1774. The design of the buildings was for the most part the work of Robert Adam, though his brothers, James and William, were also concerned with the scheme.

The father of this remarkable family, William Adam of Maryburgh (now Blair Adam), near Kinross, Scotland, had a considerable practice as an architect. He died in 1748. John, the eldest son, appears to have remained in Scotland, but the three younger sons, Robert, James and William, all came to practise architecture in London.



Adam of Maryburgh

Robert Adam was born in 1728 and educated at Edinburgh University. In 1754 he visited Italy and other countries and studied Greek, Roman and Italian building. He made a detailed examination of Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro, his drawings of which he subsequently published in book form. As a result of such studies he developed a distinctive and original type of architectural design based upon the decorative expression of Classic domestic architecture, rather than upon the more severe temple architecture which had inspired most Renaissance work. The light and elegant treatment thus evolved resulted in a decorative manner that has come to be considered typical of the Adam style. The characteristic qualities of Robert Adam's method of working were well illustrated in the Adelphi group of buildings and the attractive forms of decorative design developed by him appear, externally, in doors and door-cases, in the flat but richly ornamented pilasters, entablatures, string courses, medallion ornaments, etc., applied to the various façades, and, internally, in door-cases, columned screens, fireplaces, and delicately ornamented ceilings.

At the time the Adelphi scheme was commenced Robert Adam was about 40 years of age and had already to his credit a number of fine houses and architectural designs. The Adelphi was an achievement of which, despite the sneers of Walpole and others, any architect might well be proud, for Adam transformed a sharply sloping, derelict site, subject to inundations from the river at high tide, into one of the most desirable residential quarters in London. He produced a workable gradient for his streets by the expedient of building them on a series of brick arches, which increased from one to three tiers as the streets approached the river. Access to these arches was provided by subterranean streets duplicating those above (see plan, Plate 67).

The architectural design of the Adelphi was a bold one, but the financial side of the scheme was daring even to rashness; no agreement was signed with the freeholder of the property, the Duke of St. Albans, until 1769, a year after work had been begun on the site; no authority was sought from Parliament for the reclamation of land from the river until 1771; the brothers reckoned on securing a return for their expenditure on the arches, the most costly part of the scheme, from the Government who they thought

would rent the vaults for Ordnance stores, though they had no kind of guarantee that any such contract would be forthcoming; and finally the cost of the enterprise was greatly under-estimated and proved to be far beyond the resources of the promoters.

When, in 1771, the brothers applied to Parliament for powers to embank the river, the City of London Corporation opposed the application in defence of the city's right to the bed of the river. " Mr. Lee," counsel for the city, acknowledged at the bar of the House of Lords " that Messrs. Adams were very able and experienced architects; but although he admired the elegance of their buildings, he never could allow that from thence alone arose a right of building on that ground."[303] Nevertheless the Bill went through,[304] for the embankment was a definite improvement to the foreshore, which had previously been filthy and noisome at low tide and no protection to surrounding property when the tide was high.

At the beginning of 1773 the promoters found their capital exhausted, while many of the buildings were unfinished and but few had found a purchaser. In this extremity they decided to promote a lottery, a favourite method of raising money for London improvements in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. An Act[305] authorising the lottery was passed in July, 1773, provoking Walpole to exclaim: " What patronage of the arts in Parliament, to vote the City's land to these brothers, and then sanctify the sale of the houses by a bubble! "[306] The amount required—calculated by adding 5 per cent. to the estimated cost of the Adelphi buildings—was raised by the issue of 4,370 £50 tickets. There were eight principal prizes and a number of smaller ones, consisting of the houses, shops, warehouses and vaults in the Adelphi not already sold, and a few houses in Queen Anne Street and Mansfield Street, as well as a collection of pictures and other works of art. A prospectus[307] was published setting out the prizes in detail. One of these prizes, the value of which was given as £9,960, consisted of:

1. The 10th house west from Adam Street on the south side of John Street (No. 10) subject to a ground rent of £22 a year.

2. The 11th house there (No. 12) " in the occupation of Mr. William Adam, and let on a lease " from Ladyday 1773 at £150 per annum. Ground rent £23 per annum.

3. A house at the corner of John Street and York Buildings (No. 14) with cellars underneath. Ground rent £34 a year.

4. A house in the Strand at the east corner of Adam Street (No. 73) " let on lease to Mr. Thomas Becket " from Ladyday 1773 at £163 per annum. Ground rent £70 per annum.

5. " The New Exchange Coffeehouse, being the 4th west from Adam Street, in the Occupation of and let to Mr. Townshend. The Front Part on a Lease of 21 years from Midsummer 1771," at £50 per annum, and the " Back Part on a Lease of which 31 years are unexpired from Michaelmas 1774," at £20 per annum. Ground rent £44 17s. 9d. per annum.

" *N.B.* This house is greatly underlet."

THE ADELPHI

The prices at which the houses were assessed proved to be somewhat optimistic, for when on 11th July, 1774, some of the prize-winning tickets were put up to auction they fetched considerably less than their nominal value.[303]

The scheme of the Adelphi included Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street and Adam Street to the west and east respectively, John Street to the north parallel to the Terrace, Durham House Street, and the north-east corner of York Buildings, etc. It embraced an area of roughly 400 ft. by 360 ft., or $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres of ground. It will be seen, therefore, that the development was on an ambitious scale, comprising several streets and a large number of houses, practically all of which contained architectural features of distinction and interest. Adelphi Terrace formed the principal feature of the whole design and, with the advancing ends of the houses in Adam and Robert Streets, composed an effective group from the river.

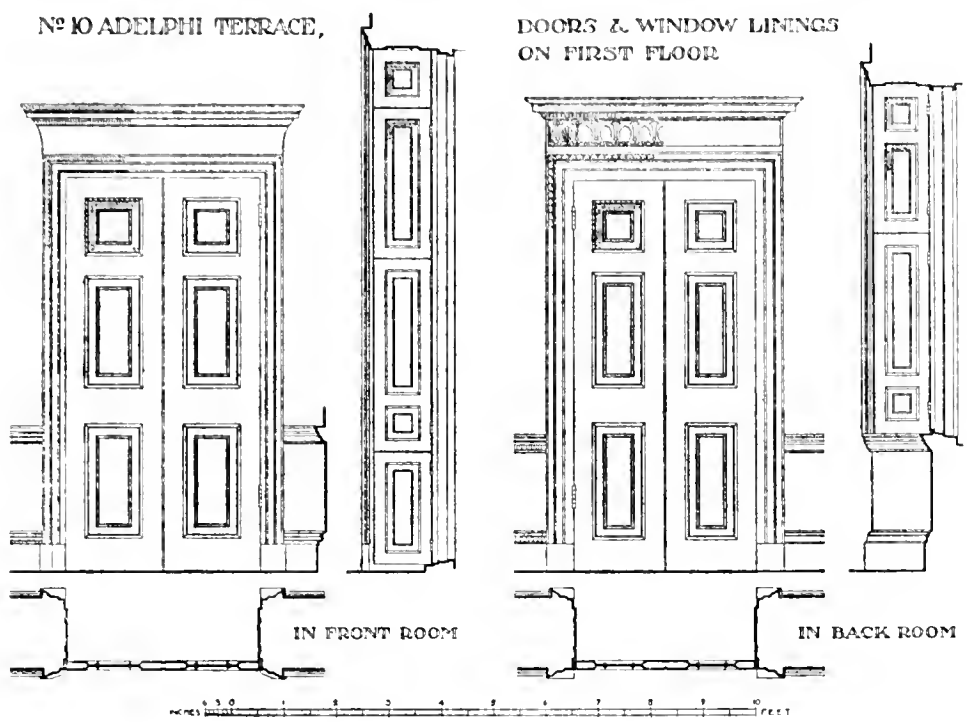
The houses as originally designed showed plain brick façades with portions emphasised, such as the angles or centres of the blocks, with ornamented pilasters, entablatures, string courses, etc., in stucco, pleasantly designed metal balconies to windows, metal railings to areas, with lamp standards flanking doorways, and enriched door-cases. The character of the treatment will be seen by reference to the illustrations, which also show parts of the interior with the characteristic Adam decoration in wall linings, ceilings, fireplaces, door-cases, staircases, vestibule and other screens, etc. The ceilings in some cases include paintings by artists of the period, as *e.g.* that to the first-floor front room of No. 4, Adelphi Terrace (Plate 78).

Adelphi Terrace formed the most extensive individual group of houses. The whole of the front was altered by the unfortunate changes made in 1872, when the façade was cemented over and vulgarised on Victorian lines, entirely destroying its original character. The general effect of the buildings facing the river was, moreover, considerably modified when the Victoria Embankment with its gardens and roadway was formed in 1864-70.

The houses show a good deal of similarity in planning. The most notable individual building is undoubtedly that occupied by the Royal Society of Arts in John Street, which, unlike the others, possesses the feature of an attached order of columns above the ground-floor stage of the front. In general design and detail its treatment shows a fine appreciation of the decorative possibilities of Classic Art. The more characteristic façade treatment in flat pilasters is illustrated in cases such as Nos. 1 and 7, Adam Street, while interesting examples of doorways occur at Nos. 11, 13 and 20, John Street. As regards the interiors, the first-floor front room of No. 4, Adelphi Terrace, was especially notable as shown in the illustrations. Examples of fine ceilings such as that of the first-floor front room at No. 3, Adelphi Terrace, and others at Nos. 9 and 13, John Street, are also illustrated. The beautiful design and workmanship of some of the fireplaces are shown in Plates 80 and 84 (from No. 8, Adelphi Terrace), and Plate 106*b* (from No. 5, Adam Street).

THE STRAND

With the disappearance of Adelphi Terrace, it becomes increasingly important that record should be kept of this notable example of late eighteenth-century domestic architecture under the hand of one of the most talented designers of the period.



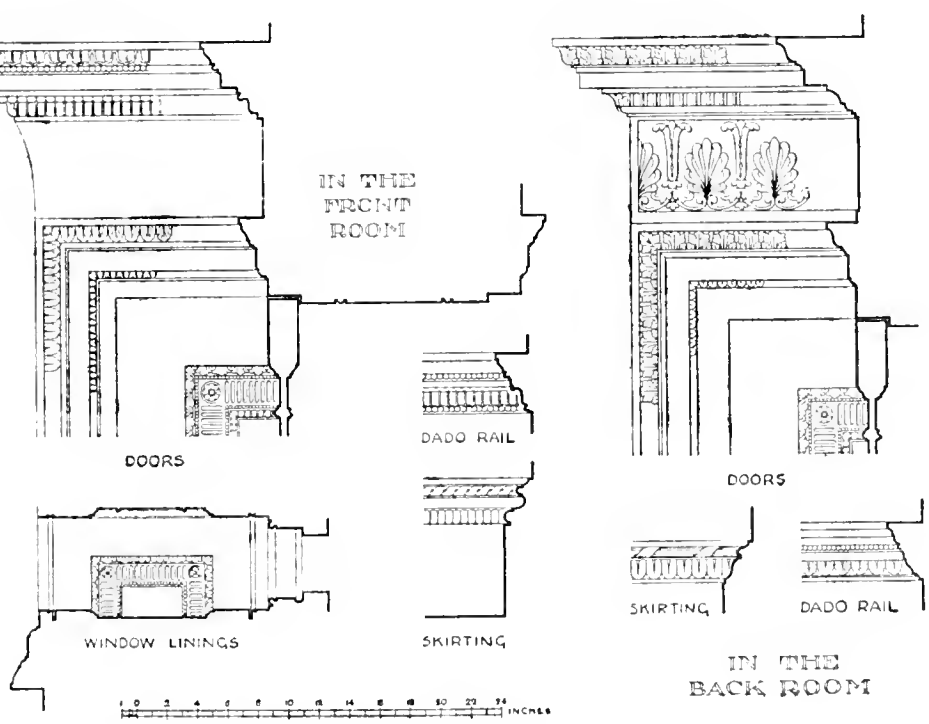
CHAPTER 14

ADELPHI TERRACE

(Demolished)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Adelphi Terrace (originally known as Royal Terrace), which was demolished during 1936, comprised a block of 11 houses four storeys in height over double basements. Their exterior was originally faced with brick, with strings and main cornice executed in patent stone. The two corner and middle three houses had a series of pilasters ornamented in low relief in similar material. The main front was designed with the ground-floor stage treated as a podium upon which stood the pilasters embracing the first and second floors and an attic storey above the main cornice. The windows to the first storey had light iron balconies, which were discarded when the alterations to



Joinery details from No. 10, Adelphi Terrace

the front were carried out in 1872. Under the terrace roadway and overlooking the river were so-called cottages, one to each house.

The houses in the terrace were, with the exception of the two corner houses, which were entered from the side streets, constructed on the same

plan. The entrance passage leading to the hall had a groin-vaulted ceiling with the staircase beyond in stone and an iron balustrading. No. 5, the home of David Garrick, had a handsome bronze balustrading (Plate 76*b*). The end of the front room on the ground floor was divided from the main portion by Ionic columns and responds (Plate 75*a*). The principal rooms generally contained enriched cornices and friezes and ornamental ceilings set out with radiating centres in low relief stucco work, and in some cases with medallions containing classical subjects painted on paper by Zucchi, Angelica Kauffmann and other famous artists. The mantelpieces were carved in marble or wood. It has been found impossible to describe or illustrate all the features of decorative interest in the houses, and a selection has, therefore, been made for illustration in this volume from the large collection in the possession of the Council. Examples of some of the joinery details from No. 10 are given on the preceding pages.

Historical Notes.*

No. 1a.—This house, which until 1845 was numbered 20 in Adam Street, was, with No. 5, the first in the Terrace to be completed.† Dr. John Turton, the first occupant, was a fashionable physician who enjoyed the patronage of the royal family. His mother, the daughter of Gregory Hickman, was the lady to whom Dr. Johnson wrote the verses *To Miss Hickman playing on the Spinet.*[119] Dr. Turton acquired a considerable fortune through his practice, and during the last years of his life he bought and rebuilt Brasted Place, Kent, where he died on 14th April, 1806.[129] His wife, Mary, the daughter of Joseph Kitchingman of Balk Hall, near Thirsk, retained possession of the Adelphi house until 1809.

The Junior Garrick Club occupied this house in 1878-88 and from 1897 until its demolition in 1936 it was used by the Police Institute.

No. 1.—The second house west from Adam Street, which was valued for the lottery at £3,200, was leased to John Hart Cotton from Lady Day 1773 at a rent of £210 a year. In the first year of his residence the rate collector apparently confused him with Sir John Hind Cotton, baronet, a Cambridgeshire man. John Hart Cotton came from Warfield, Berkshire. He died unmarried in 1784.[309]

Sir John Mitford, who lived here in 1793-1801, was the author of several treatises and pamphlets on legal and political matters. He was knighted in February, 1793, two days after his appointment as Solicitor-General. He became Attorney-General in 1799, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1801, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1802, when he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Redesdale. "His integrity was unimpeachable, his manners were stiff, and his sense of humour was deficient."[119]

Sir Edward Banks, who started life as a day labourer, was, at the time of his residence in Adelphi Terrace (1820-35), the chief partner in the firm of Jolliffe & Banks, contractors for the erection of Waterloo, Southwark and London bridges and for other public works. Having made his fortune from these contracts, Banks was knighted in 1822. He died at Tilgate, Sussex, on 5th July, 1835, and was buried at Chipstead.[119]

Thomas Allen, who occupied the house from 1857 until 1869, was the inventor of a light cable for submarine telegraph transmission which he patented in 1853, though it does not seem to have been widely used.[311] The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company had its offices at No. 1 during the early years of its existence. The house was occupied by the French Club in 1883-8 and the Arundel Club in 1883-1901.

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* For the inhabitants of the houses up to 1800 see Appendix B.

† The lease of No. 1 to the Adams in June, 1771, states that it "abutteth East on a messuage leased . . . to John Turton Doctor in Physick."[303]

ADELPHI TERRACE

No. 2.—None of the residents at this house seem to have been of outstanding importance. The National Cottage Hospital for Consumption was housed there in 1870-4, and from 1880 until 1907 the London Bible Mission and the Indian Female Normal School Society had their offices here.

No. 3.—Topham Beauclerk, a brilliant talker and a collector of books, lived at this house from 1772 until 1776. He owes his fame mainly to the fact that he was a friend of Dr. Johnson and a prominent figure in Boswell's *Life*. His wife, Lady Diana Beauclerk, the eldest daughter of Charles Spencer, 2nd Duke of Marlborough, in addition to being a charming conversationalist, was an amateur artist with abilities above the average. In 1775 Beauclerk fell ill and his life was thought to be in danger, but thanks to Lady Di's assiduous nursing, he recovered, and a month or so later entertained Garrick and Boswell to supper. The former, being pleased with the report that Dr. Johnson had praised his prologues, proceeded to take up one of the doctor's favourite topics, the nationality of the Scotch. " Come, come, don't deny it : they are really national. Why, now, the Adams are as liberal-minded men as any in the world, but, I don't know how it is, all their workmen are Scotch."[312]

No. 3 was the town residence of William, 1st Baron Weir, from 1919 to 1936.

No. 4.—The fifth house west from Adam Street was, in the words of the lottery prospectus, " let on lease to Messrs. Robert and James Adam . . . from Ladyday 1773 . . . at 230*l.* per Annum with valuable Fixtures."[307] In all their work together, and James seems to have done little of any worth apart from his brother, Robert supplied the ideas and the initiative and James acted as his aide-de-camp, reducing his rough sketches to neat working drawings and helping with the practical realisation of his schemes. During the time in which they lived in Adelphi Terrace Robert and James Adam published the first two volumes of their *Works in Architecture* in folio parts. In 1778 they removed to No. 3, Robert Street (see p. 110), and the quack doctor, James Graham, took possession of No. 4 on the Terrace. In a pamphlet published in 1780 he described his " Temple of Health " as " situated in the centre of that noble pile of buildings called the Royal Terrace, Adelphi . . . [it is] light, airy, healthful and retired . . . commanding as beautiful a prospect as can be conceived or anywhere seen. . . . The stately and highly ornamented pilasters, which run up in the front distinguishing this and the other two centre houses, give my house a temple-like appearance." The hall, after the fashion of certain places of pilgrimage at the present day, was hung with " walking sticks, ear trumpets, visual glasses, crutches, etc., left, and here placed as most honourable trophies, by deaf, weak, paralytic and emaciated persons, cripples, etc., who being cured had no longer need of such assistance."[313] Graham possessed the showman's art in high degree; a small amount of elementary electrical apparatus was displayed to the fullest advantage by metallic globes, a flying dragon, " its eyes ablaze with electrical fire," and a bench " firmly insulated with green glass," while Room III contained " a curious machine " brought from America " for throwing by the force of electricity, æthereal essences, vivifying air, and the magnetic effluvium through the whole body or into any particular part of it." In actual fact he seems to have relied for his cures on faith, fresh air and plain diet. One of the chief attractions of his establishment was his " celestial bed " for the use of which he charged £100. In 1781 he is said to have exhibited Emma Lyon, afterwards Lady Hamilton, as the Goddess of Health. The Adelphi house proved too expensive for Graham, and in the spring of 1781 he was forced to move to Schomberg House, Pall Mall, and in the following year his goods were sold to pay his debts.

John Henderson, who had previously lived at No. 3, on the Terrace, occupied No. 4 from 1790 until 1797. He was an amateur artist of some merit and an early patron of Thomas Girtin and J. M. W. Turner, who were probably introduced to him by Dr. Monro, the occupant of No. 8.[314] John Henderson, junior, who bequeathed his valuable collection of water-colour drawings to the British Museum, was born at No. 4 in 1797.[119]

Brook (afterwards Sir Brook) Watson, having been left an orphan at an early age, went to sea. When he was only 14 years old a shark removed his leg, but though he was forced to give up the sea, he served as a commissary to the army in Canada. In 1759 he settled in London as a merchant and made a considerable fortune. In 1798, the year in which he moved to Adelphi Terrace, he was appointed commissary-general to the forces in Great Britain, and he was made a baronet in December, 1803. He died at East Sheen on 2nd October, 1807. He was described by Lord Liverpool as " one of the most honourable men ever known."[119]

Sir William Bolland, who was knighted in 1830, occupied this house from 1811 until 1835. Though he was by profession a successful lawyer his hobby was the study of early English literature, and it was at a dinner party held at his house on the 16th June, 1812, that a few "enthusiastic and resolute Bibliomaniacs" founded the Roxburghe Club.[315]

The Royal Literary Fund and its secretary, Octavian Blewitt, were accommodated at No. 4 from 1861 to 1872. Blewitt, though trained as a surgeon, held the secretaryship of the Fund from 1839 until his death in 1884, and he did much to increase the scope of the institution and to put its finances on a firm basis.

Richard D'Oyly Carte, who occupied No. 4 from 1888 until 1901, was perhaps the best known of its residents. He had the house redecorated in flamboyant fashion, gilding and colouring the carvings and ceiling mouldings in the principal rooms, thus completely transforming their previous sober appearance in accordance with his theatrical tastes. He was the son of Richard Carte, a partner in the firm of Rudall, Carte & Co., army musical instrument makers, and after serving an apprenticeship in his father's firm he set up for himself as a concert agent in Craig's Court in 1870. In 1875 he produced Gilbert and Sullivan's *Trial by Jury*, which was such a success that he formed a small syndicate to rent the Opera Comique Theatre for the presentation of other light operas by the same author and composer. Afterwards D'Oyly Carte, Gilbert and Sullivan went into partnership. The Savoy Theatre, the first public building in the world to be lighted by electricity, was opened on 10th October, 1881, with *Patience*. Among his other achievements D'Oyly Carte was responsible for the introduction of the theatre queue into England.[119]

No. 5.—On 29th April, 1772, when Dr. Burney and his daughter, Fanny, were out on a round of visits, they called, by invitation, "at Mr. Garrick's and saw his new house in the Adelphi buildings," where Mrs. Garrick received them with "a politeness and sweetness of manners inseparable from her."[316] Garrick was a friend of the Adams and he supported their venture by taking a lease of the centre house on the terrace before it was completed, he and Dr. Turton (at No. 1a) being the earliest residents there. During the last four years of his professional life Garrick was acting at Drury Lane with undiminished brilliance. He made his last appearance on the stage in June 1776. His house in the Adelphi became a social centre for the wits and savants of the day, and contemporary memoirs and letters teem with references to the gatherings held there. "No wonder, Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "that he is vain; a man who is perpetually flattered in every mode that can be conceived. So many bellows have blown the fire, that one wonders he is not by this time become a cinder." Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor at No. 5, and although he often made sly gibes at Garrick he would never allow anyone else to abuse him. Garrick used occasionally to take off the worthy doctor's provincial accent, "squeezing a lemon into a punch-bowl, with uncouth gesticulations, looking round the company, and calling out, 'Who's for Poonsh?'"[312]

In 1776 and many subsequent years Hannah More lodged at the Garricks' home during her visits to town. She seems to have had her own rooms at the top of the house where she sometimes entertained, but to have joined the Garricks' party on any festive occasion. On one "great evening" Hannah informed her family that "Lord and Lady Camden, their daughters, Lady Chatham and daughters, Lord Dudley, Mr. Rigby, Mrs. Montagu, the Dean of Derry and his lady, Sir Joshua [Reynolds] and his sister, Colman, Berenger" and others were all present. Lord Camden, she thought, looked like an elderly physician though there was "something of genius about his nose."[317] On another evening Miss More herself entertained Mrs. Boscawen, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, Miss Reynolds, Dr. Johnson and Dean Tucker. Dr. Johnson kept the party at the tea-table for an hour and a half, but the company were not bored, for "they all stayed till near eleven"[317]

On 20th January, 1779, David Garrick died at his Adelphi house. He was buried in Westminster Abbey with exceptional honours. Crowds thronged the streets, and the route to the Abbey was blocked with carriages. Mrs. Garrick lived on at No. 5 for another 43 years. She ceased after a time to enjoy much society, though Hannah More, who herself became increasingly strait-laced with advancing years, continued to visit her when she was in London. Mrs. Garrick died "seated in her armchair in the front drawing-room of her house" in October, 1822, and was buried beside her husband.[318]

None of the later occupants of the house was of outstanding importance. For many years part of it was used as the headquarters of the Institution of Naval Architects. Miss Lillah McCarthy had rooms here from 1919 until 1922.

ADELPHI TERRACE

No. 6.—The third of the centre houses in the terrace, valued for the lottery at £3,700, seems to have been the last to be let. In 1836-40 it was used as an office by the Colonisation Commissioners for Southern Australia, to whom Rowland Hill was secretary. It was while holding this appointment that Hill in his out-of-office hours planned his scheme of penny postage.[119] From 1841-5 the house was occupied by the Census Commission, and thereafter successively by the Metropolitan Public Carriage Office, the Metropolitan Buildings Office, the Cambridge University Commission, the Agents-General for Crown Colonies, the Chancery Funds Commission, and the Sea Fisheries Commission. The house was used by the Savage Club from 1890 until March, 1936 (see Plates 85 and 86).

No. 7.—Sir Thomas Mills, who is the first person named in the ratebooks as resident at this house, was knighted in 1772. He had been town major of Quebec. He was one of Garrick's many friends and was present at his funeral.

John Cator, who moved into No. 7 in 1782, had a country seat at Beckenham, Kent, where Bozzy and Johnson sometimes found "a cordial solace."[312] He died in Adelphi Terrace on 21st February, 1806.

Joseph Chitty, barrister, lived at No. 7 for a short time in 1811. Though he himself was never in the front rank of his profession he trained many eminent lawyers and issued a large number of standard legal works. His four sons, Joseph, Thomas, Edward and Tompson, all followed in their father's footsteps.[119]

The musician, William Hawes, moved from No. 27, Craven Street, to No. 7, Adelphi Terrace, in 1817. During his residence at the latter house he composed and published a number of songs, and he assisted in the production of several operas at the Lyceum and Drury Lane theatres. He died in Adelphi Terrace on 18th February, 1846.[119] His daughter, Maria Billington Hawes, was a well-known singer.

The Royal Literary Fund and the Society of Schoolmasters had their offices at this house in 1880-90. Thereafter it was annexed to No. 6 as part of the Savage Club.

No. 8.—This house, valued at £3,600 for the lottery, was not occupied until 1776. The first tenant, Sir Edward Dering, baronet, of Surrenden, Kent, and M.P. for New Romney, remained there only for a year.

Archibald (afterwards Sir Archibald) Macdonald, judge, was made a King's Counsel in 1778, the year in which he moved to Adelphi Terrace. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1784 and Attorney-General in 1788. In 1792 he prosecuted Thomas Paine for publishing the *Rights of Man*. He was a Member of Parliament from 1777 until 1793, when he was appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Macdonald owed his successful career mainly to his marriage with Lady Louisa Leveson-Gower, the eldest daughter of Granville, 2nd Earl Gower, afterwards Marquess of Stafford, for he was not outstanding either as a lawyer or a speaker. He was, however, a great favourite in society, and earned " the nickname of the Arabian knight for having a thousand and one tales."[119]

Dr. Thomas Monro, who lived here from 1794 until 1820, became a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1791. He succeeded his father as physician to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospital in the following year, a post which he retained until 1816, when he in turn was succeeded by his son, Dr. Edward Thomas Monro. Beside being a distinguished physician, Thomas Monro was a good amateur artist, and he used his leisure in training young artists in the painting of landscape in water colour. A number of young men, including Turner and Girtin, used his house in Adelphi Terrace as a studio on winter evenings. The " good Doctor," as Turner always called him in after life, " was in the habit of giving them half-a-crown each for their night's drawing, and a supper afterwards."[314] His large collection of water-colours, which was sold at Christie's after his death in 1833, contained a number of early drawings by Turner.

Arthur (afterwards Sir Arthur) William Blomfield, architect, had offices on the first floor of No. 8 from 1864 until 1868, having moved thither from No. 8, St. Martin's Place. He had not at this time established his reputation (he was not elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects until 1867), but he had a considerable practice. It was in his office that Thomas Hardy learnt the architectural vocabulary which he afterwards made use of in drawing the character of George Somerset in *The Laodicean*. To a correspondent Hardy wrote some years later: " I sat there drawing, inside the easternmost window of the front room on the first floor occasionally

varying the experience by idling on the balcony. I saw from there the embankment and Charing Cross Bridge built, and of course, used to think of Garrick and Johnson. The rooms contained fine Adam mantelpieces in white marble on which we used to sketch caricatures in pencil."[319] The ground-floor rooms were at this time occupied by the Reform League, whose members were greatly tormented by Blomfield's "Tory and Churchy" pupils.[319]

During the last sixty years of its existence the house was mainly used for club or office premises, but in 1919 part of it was for a short time the London home of E. Temple Thurston, the novelist and playwright, best known, perhaps, as the author of *The City of Beautiful Nonsense*. The British Drama League had its offices here from 1926 until the demolition of the house in 1936.

No. 9.—Although Sir John Skinner is the first resident to be mentioned in the ratebooks the house was occupied at least three years before his advent, for in 1775 John Robinson dated a letter thence.[320] Robinson was at this time Secretary of the Treasury and the chief agent for bestowing ministerial bribes. Sheridan, when attacking government corruption in Parliament, in response to shouts of "name, name," looked at the Treasury bench and replied, "Yes, I could name him as soon as I could say Jack Robinson." But though Robinson corrupted others, he was himself incorrupt, and he died in 1802 a comparatively poor man.[119]

It was in 1791 that Francis Plowden wrote from Adelphi Terrace to Lord Kenyon concerning his proposed "revision and compression of the statutes,"[321] for which Oxford University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. two years later.

Sir John William Anderson was Lord Mayor of London in 1797-8, when he moved to No. 9 on the terrace.

From 1860 onward the house was mainly used for the offices of various societies and institutes, among which were the Royal Statistical Society in 1885, the Institute of Chemistry in 1885-93, and the Royal Literary Fund in 1890-1. Charles Booth, who had been president of the Royal Statistical Society in 1892-4, occupied part of the house in 1894-1901, while he was compiling his *Life and Labour*, one of the earliest attempts to make a scientific investigation into the working and depressed classes of London. The passing of the Old Age Pensions Act, in 1908, was largely due to his influence.

No. 10.—The first occupant of the most westerly house on the terrace was Thomas, 3rd Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl-Marshal of England. He was Governor-General of Jamaica at the time of his death in 1791.[290]

Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Colt Hoare lived in this house for the two years of his married life. As a young man he had worked in the family banking house, No. 37, Fleet Street, but having become independent through an allowance from his grandfather, he devoted himself to the study of antiquities, producing in later life a voluminous *History of Wiltshire*. His wife, Hester, daughter of William Henry Lyttelton, afterwards Lord Lyttelton, died in August, 1785, and Hoare gave up his London home in order to assuage his grief by continental travel.

In 1820-1 the house was occupied by Henry Nugent Bell, a professional genealogist, who had won fame by his successful advocacy of the claim of Mr. Hans Francis Hastings to the long dormant Earldom of Huntingdon. As frequently happens with genealogists his imagination was sometimes too active for accuracy. He died on 18th October, 1822, on the day on which a verdict was given against him in an action for debt brought by Cooke, the engraver.[119]

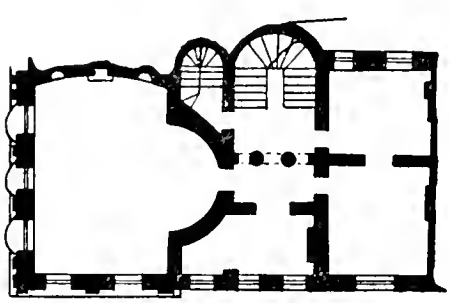
During the second half of the nineteenth century the house accommodated various clubs, the best known being perhaps the Crichton Club which was there in 1891-6, but in 1897 a lease of it was taken by "Miss Payne Townshend, afterwards Mrs. Bernard Shaw, and she and her famous husband lived there"[322] until 1927. The London School of Economics and Political Science, which had begun life in John Street in 1895 (see p. 113), was moved here in 1897 and remained until 1900, when, having been admitted as a school of London University, it removed to a new and more adequate building in Clare Market.

CHAPTER 15

ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI

The east side of this street (shown in Plate 104*a*) formed part of the island block demolished with the houses of Adelphi Terrace during 1936. The west side, which is still standing, has a similar elevation. The southern face, with the corresponding houses on the eastern side of Adam Street, formed advanced wings to the main architectural composition of the Terrace front. This southern face, which is divided into three bays by ornamental pilasters, terminates with a shallow pediment, and retains the characteristic decorative features incorporated in the general scheme.

No. 1, 2 *and* 3 (*west side*).—The chief rooms to Nos. 1 and 2 have ornamental ceilings with a central panel surrounded by elliptical bands incorporating a series of medallions containing classical subjects in light relief stucco work (Plate 105*a*). On the ground floor to No. 1 there is a carved wood mantelpiece and a good cast-iron grate. There is a similar mantelpiece and grate to the second-floor room of No. 2 (Plate 105*b*).



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
No. 3. ROBERT STREET.

No. 3, which was formerly the Caledonian Hotel, is now connected with the two adjoining houses. The end room on the first floor was probably the chief reception-room of the hotel and is an apartment of good proportions. The western side, as will be seen by the inset plan, has a segmental end and there is a deep cove on the northern side. The ornamental ceiling is set out with a central panel within an elliptical band in the customary low relief, while the window reveals and door linings have carved enrichments. The doors are six-panelled in mahogany. The statuary marble mantelpiece follows the curve of the end wall and has the frieze adorned with four delicately carved female heads in relief. The corresponding room on the floor below has similar features. The mantelpiece is also in marble and curved, but more restrained in detail. The entrance hall has a screen of Doric columns and a good cast-iron grate. The landing to the floor above has a corresponding screen of Ionic columns supporting an entablature set in an arched opening. The stairs were in stone with plain cast-iron balustrading and top lighted. The main stairs have, however, been reconstructed in wood.

No. 5 (*east side—demolished*).—On the first floor of this house there was a plaster ceiling, comprising a ring of eight medallions of classical subjects, and a statuary marble mantelpiece (see Plate 83*a*).

CONDITION OF REPAIR.

Very good.

THE STRAND

Ground Landlord.

Nos. 1-3 are the property of Mr. G. H. Drummond.

Historical Notes.

Nos. 1, 2 *and* 3 (*west side*).—Nos. 1 and 2 were among the first houses in London to be built specially to be let in flats or chambers. In the particulars of prizes for the Adelphi Lottery No. 1 was valued at £5,000, and a note stated that "These chambers have been greatly sought after; but not being quite finished, no Bargain could be fixed for them till the Lottery should be drawn." None of the earlier residents in these two houses were of note, though Benjamin Booth (at No. 1) may have been the inventor of book-keeping by double entry.

William Henry West Betty, known in his youth as the Young Roscius, occupied chambers at No. 1 in 1835-45, having previously been at No. 14, John Street. He had retired from the stage and was living on the fortune earned in his teens. Henry Ryall, the well-known Victorian engraver, lived at No. 1 from 1841 till 1850, and John Urpeth Rastrick, one of the pioneers of English railways, was there in 1847. From 1793 to 1795 the ratebooks show a Thomas Rowlandson in occupation of the basement of No. 2. This was, in all probability, the artist and caricaturist who afterwards lived at No. 1, James Street (see p. 112). If so, his fortunes must have been at a low ebb just at that period, for in 1796, the year following his removal, the rate collector noted that this basement was "a dismal uninhabited place, and likely to remain so."

The poet, Thomas Hood, lived at No. 2 from 1828 till 1830, when he moved to Winchmore Hill.

Robert Adam moved to No. 3 from Adelphi Terrace in 1778 (see p. 105). Early in the nineteenth century this house was turned into the Caledonian Hotel. There, in July, 1824, died the King of the Sandwich Islands of smallpox, a disease which had caused the death of his wife, Tamehamelu, a few days previously at Osborn's Hotel in John Street.[129]

Since 1908 the three houses have been known collectively as Adelphi Terrace House. Among the many residents there who have attained fame in literature or politics may be mentioned: E. Temple Thurston (1909-10), Joseph Pennell (1909-17), John Galsworthy (1917-18), Margaret Bondfield (1925-6), and Sir James Barrie (1911-37).

No. 5.—Bennett Hooper Brough, the mining expert, was at No. 5 in 1887.

No. 6 (*sometimes numbered* 12, *John Street*).—As soon as this house was completed William Adam moved into it from No. 6, Adam Street (see p. 118). It was afterwards subdivided and in 1849 it is entered in the *P.O. Directory* as *New Adelphi Chambers*. Of recent years it has been used almost entirely for offices.

During the nineteenth century the back part of No. 10, Adelphi Terrace was sometimes let separately from the front and was known as No. 4, Robert Street. Edward (afterwards Sir Edward) Hyde East occupied No. 4 from 1801 until 1813, the year in which he was appointed chief justice of Calcutta. East is chiefly known as a legal writer from his *Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench*, the first law reports to be published regularly at the end of each term.[119] Holmes Coote, who was at No. 4 in 1841, served as a surgeon in the Crimean War, and afterwards wrote several papers which, though they contain little original matter, are of interest as evidence of the practice of his period.

CHAPTER 16

JOHN STREET, ADELPHI

The southern side of John Street between Adam and Robert Streets was recently demolished with the remainder of the island block. The plans of the houses generally conformed to type, as will be seen by referring to the plan (Plate 66). Nos. 1-4 at the eastern end were united as the Adelphi Hotel. The corner house had the characteristic ornamental pilaster treatment to the exterior, while the entrance which was in Adam Street had a decorative door-case with side lights divided by pilasters and an ornamental frieze and dentilled cornice (Plate 91*a*). The ceilings of the principal rooms were adorned with painted or plaster panels—similar to those in other houses in the street—and the mantelpieces were carved wood or marble. A charming wall treatment to the stair landing in No. 9 is shown on Plate 88*a*. It consisted of a semicircular niche within a frame of fluted Ionic pilasters with a panelled frieze containing modelled figures.

Nos. 13 and 14, west of Robert Street, remain. The entrance doorway to No. 13 with its tasteful cast-iron lamp brackets is shown on Plate 100*a*. Plates 103*a* and *b* illustrate the ceilings to the principal rooms of No. 13.

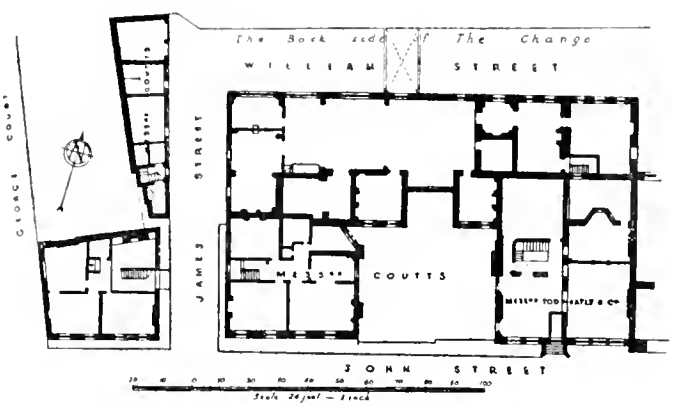
The most important building on the north side of the street is that of the Royal Society of Arts. It was especially designed for the Society by Robert Adam. The charming front (Plate 93), in brick with stone dressings, represents an architectural composition of three vertical bays, formed by the application of attached Ionic columns the height of the first and second floors, with the ground storey acting as a podium. The decorative frieze to the main entablature has a broad central panel inscribed " Arts and commerce promoted." Relief is afforded to the plain tympanum of the pediment by a circular window with radiating bars. The main entrance has double doors in a wood casing with side lights divided by Doric columns and pilasters which support a decorative frieze and cornice. To the middle bay of the first floor in a large semicircular arched recess is a three-light window, divided by small Ionic columns with the centre light arched and the spandrel between the two arches occupied with plaster decoration in the shape of a fan. A further decorative feature is an ornamental band at the second-floor sill level between the columns.

The chief room on the ground floor, now the library, has handsome twin marble mantelpieces on opposite sides (Plates 95 and 96*a*).* These, according to the original specification, cost £80 each. Four fluted columns

* A clause in the agreement made with the Society in 1772 by Robert and James Adam runs : " The bricks in all the walls to be sound and well burned . . . the strings, columns and entablature of the front to be of Portland Stone and the great stairs from the hall of the secretary's house to the two pair storey to be likewise of Portland Stone. . . . Two handsome marble chimney pieces to be put in the great room of the value of £80 each and marble faces and neat carved wooden mouldings in the other apartments."[74] The picture shown above the fireplace is of the Union Bridge near Berwick-on-Tweed. It was painted by Alexander Nasmyth for Sir Samuel Brown, the inventor of the chain link used in suspension bridges, and was bequeathed to the Society in 1861 by Lady Brown.

with block entablatures divide the room and support the floor of the lecture room over. The main staircase is in stone with iron balustrading. It originally continued to the upper floors, but alterations have been recently carried out at the first-floor level and the wall has been pierced and columns inserted, forming a screen to the landing (Plate 96*b*). Similar work has been carried out on the ground floor and the entrance lobby has been increased on either side (Plate 99*b*). The lecture hall, formerly the meeting-room, with its famous paintings, is approached from the first floor, and as the seating has been turned round to face eastwards, steps have had to be inserted to the annexe (see the plan on Plate 94). Plates 98*a* and *b* illustrate two mantelpieces in No. 19, and their contemporary iron grates. No. 20 has a wood door casing (Plate 100*b*), and an ornamental ceiling with radiating ribs and plaster medallions in light relief (Plate 102).

The portion of Durham House Street leading into John Street was originally called James Street. Isaac D'Israeli lived at No. 2, James Street before his marriage in 1803, as did Caleb Whitefoord, the diplomatist, in 1803-4. At the corner house (formerly No. 1, James Street, now No. 16, John Street) lived Thomas Rowlandson, the artist and caricaturist, from 1803 until his death there on 22nd April, 1827. Behind this house was a chapel which was used for a time by a body of dissenters but which was afterwards absorbed into Coutts' Bank.



The Little Theatre on the north side of John Street stands partly on the site of the open space which was kept clear in the original Adelphi scheme in order to suit the convenience of Thomas Coutts and partly on the site of the chapel in James Street. A banking hall and offices were built on the open space early in the nineteenth century, the buildings being kept low so that the view from the windows in Coutts' premises in the Strand should still be unimpeded. Early in the present century the chapel and banking hall were gutted but the external walls were utilised for the theatre and the upper tier of the old bank vaults adapted to form cloakrooms and dressing-rooms. The lower tiers or " great vaults " were cut off and let as wine cellars. The Little Theatre was first opened in 1910 by Miss Gertrude Kingston. On 4th September, 1917, it was wrecked by a German bomb, though fortunately no lives were lost and the vaults and main walls were uninjured. The theatre was reopened in 1920.[323] At the north-west end of James Street were Coutts' stables.

JOHN STREET

Condition of Repair.

The houses remaining are in good condition.

Ground Landlords.

Nos. 13 and 14, Mr. G. H. Drummond; Nos. 20 and 21, Messrs. E. Foster & Co. The Royal Society of Arts building is the property of the Society.

Historical Notes.

Nos. 1-4, *The Adelphi Hotel.*—These four houses were originally in separate occupations.* Antonio Zucchi, who lived at No. 3, had in 1754 accompanied Robert Adam in his tour through Italy and Dalmatia, sketching architectural remains. In 1766 Adam invited him to England and they collaborated on the interior decoration of a number of houses, including several in the Adelphi. Zucchi and Angelica Kauffmann between them were responsible for the painted panels in many of the ceilings there. The two artists were married in July, 1781, when they left England for Italy.[119]

John Reynolds, the first occupant of No. 4, was a Whig attorney who acted for Chatham, Wilkes and other prominent politicians of the day. His son, Frederic, who afterwards attained some fame as a dramatist, was a lively boy at the time, and in his reminiscences records many anecdotes of Garrick and his circle, and of other residents in the Adelphi. In particular young Reynolds and his friends were the plague of Dr. Graham, the back of whose house on the Terrace was opposite that of No. 4, John Street. From the first-floor window they indulged themselves in discharging paper pellets " with all the force of fingers, thumbs and arms, full against the eager visages of the Doctor's patients."[324] It was perhaps with feelings of relief that in 1782 the neighbours learnt that by a sudden reverse of fortune, John Reynolds had been forced to give up his town house and flee the country.

William Osborn, the owner of the Adelphi Tavern on the opposite corner of John Street, gradually bought up these houses and founded Osborn's, later the Adelphi Hotel. Osborn took a personal pride in his kitchen, which he described as his " elaboratory," and his hotel became world famous. Among many notable visitors there may be mentioned Edward Gibbon (in 1787, after the completion of *The Decline and Fall*); the Queen of the Sandwich Islands (in 1825, see p. 110); and the immortal Snodgrass (*Pickwick Papers*).

Nos. 6 *and* 7.—These two houses were from 1834 onwards known as Adelphi Chambers. They had during the term of their existence a large number of residents, among whom journalists and artists predominated. Edward Du Bois, wit and miscellaneous writer, was at No. 6 in 1834-44. John Douglas Cook, editor of the *Saturday Review*, was at No. 7 in 1844, and Robert Ormsby, classical scholar and biographer, lived there in 1850.

Nos. 8 *and* 9.—John D'Aigremont, who held the lease of both these houses, let them out in tenements. During the nineteenth century they were mostly occupied as offices. The Index Society was housed in No. 8 in 1885, when H. B. Wheatley, the compiler of many books on London and the editor of what was until recently the standard edition of Pepys' *Diary*, was its secretary.

Lord Snell, in his *Men, Movements and Myself*, records that the London School of Economics " began its career in the year 1895 in three small rooms on the ground floor of No. 9, John Street in the Adelphi. It had at the beginning no library, and no place where students could work: the rooms were dark and depressing, but they were conveniently situated and close to the lecture room of the Society of Arts where some of the more popular lectures were given."

No. 17.—The original numbering of John Street was very irregular, and, until 1907, this house was numbered 11. The architect, Owen Jones, who was appointed superintendent of the works of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and who was responsible for much of the interior decoration

* Most writers on the Adelphi have stated that the Adelphi Tavern was on the south-east corner of John Street and afterwards became Osborn's (or the Adelphi) Hotel, but the evidence of the rate-books is conclusive that the Adelphi Tavern was on the north-east corner at No. 22, John Street, and that William Osborn subsequently moved to Nos. 1-4. Frederic Reynolds, in recounting a story of his boyhood, when he lived at No. 4, speaks of Osborn as " the proprietor of the Hotel opposite us."[324]

of the Crystal Palace, had rooms here in 1841. Six years later William Pare, a disciple of Robert Owen, and one of the founders of the Co-operative Movement, occupied chambers here. John Scott Russell, civil engineer, was here for a short time in 1847, when he was appointed secretary of the Society of Arts. In more recent times Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, the creator of "Old Bill," Granville Barker and Cedric Hardwicke have had chambers here.

Nos. 13 *and* 14.—These two houses, which are on the south side of John Street between Robert Street and York Buildings, have always been let out as chambers or offices. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution had its headquarters in No. 14 in the middle years of the nineteenth century. More recently the house has contained the office of the surveyor of the Adelphi Estate. William (afterwards Sir William) Lawrence lived at No. 13 in 1806-8, when he was a young practitioner. He became professor of anatomy and surgery to the College of Surgeons in 1815, and later was for 33 years lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1847-50 John D. Bishop, a professor of a very different sort, lived at No. 14. His subject was "phalacromiasy" and he dealt, presumably, in hair restoratives. Kate Bishop and her daughter, Marie Lohr, formerly lived at No. 14, and Edmund Gwenn has for many years occupied chambers here. From 1868 until his death in 1902 John Francis Bentley had his office in No. 13, and it was here that he designed Westminster Cathedral.

Nos. 18 *and* 19, *John Street—The Royal Society of Arts.*—In 1770 the Society of Arts, which had been formed in 1754 by William Shipley, found its premises in the Strand inadequate for its needs, and advertised in the daily papers for suitable accommodation. The brothers Adam thereupon offered to include a house for the Society in their Adelphi scheme, and, after much discussion, an agreement was reached by which the Adams were to have a premium of £1,170 and a rent of £200 a year for the house. The foundation stone was laid in 1772 by Lord Romney, and in 1774 the Society entered into possession.

The building, which except for some minor internal alterations has remained practically undisturbed till the present day, consists of two houses, one of which was intended for the private residence of the secretary. There has, however, always been a communication between the houses on the ground and first floors, and in recent times one has been made on the second floor also. Arthur Aikin, the chemist and scientific writer, was secretary from 1817 until 1840, and in that capacity occupied No. 19. The last secretary to live on the premises was Sir George Grove, the author of the standard *Dictionary of Music and Musicians.*

When the Society first took over its new premises it decided to invite a number of artists to paint historical and allegorical pictures for the decoration of the meeting-room. This scheme fell through owing to the refusals of the artists, led by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to participate in it, but in 1777 James Barry, then a young and little-known painter, offered to undertake the whole work himself, provided that the Society paid for the materials. This offer was accepted, and Barry was given a free hand to carry out his ideas. By 1783 his six enormous pictures were completed. The series was intended to illustrate the maxim "that the obtaining happiness, as well individual as public, depends on cultivating the human faculties. To prove the truth of this doctrine, the first picture exhibits mankind in a savage state, full of imperfection, inconvenience and misery. The second represents a Harvest Home, or Thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus. The third, The Victors at Olympia. The fourth, Navigation, or the Triumph of the Thames. The fifth, the Distribution of Rewards by the Society, and the sixth, Elysium, or the State of Final Retribution." Barry received the proceeds (£503 12s.) of a public exhibition of these pictures, but no other payment. The pictures have always been carefully treated and regularly cleaned, and they are still in good condition (Plates 97*a* and *b*). In 1846 the room was redecorated by D. R. Hay, though the pictures remained *in situ.*

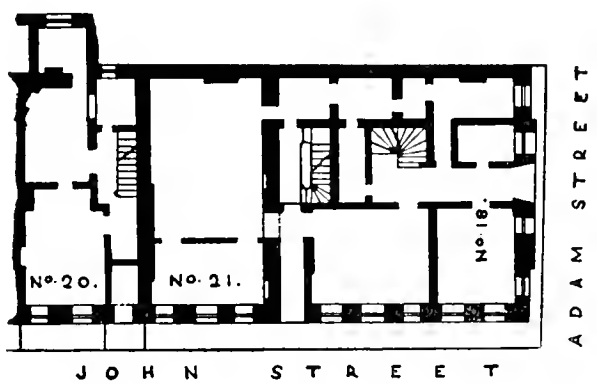
The Society of Arts building was one of the first in London to be fitted with electric light. At its first installation in 1882 the current was obtained from a dynamo driven by a gas engine.

The Royal Society of Arts was formed "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce." In the list of its early members are to be found most of the famous names of the second half of the eighteenth century* and through their instrumentality and through the incentive

* Among the early medallists of the Society were: Sir Joseph Banks (1763); George Romney (1763); John Flaxman (1766); Sir Thomas Lawrence (1784) and Sir John Millais (1839).

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

of prizes offered for good work and invention it secured the promotion of its objects. In many fields in which the Society was the pioneer its work is now carried on by independent associations, *e.g.*, the Royal Academy of Arts was founded as a result of the success of a public exhibition held by the Society in 1760; the Colonial and Imperial Institutes have taken over the Society's work of developing industry and agriculture in the colonies; and the Royal Agricultural Society, which was founded in 1838, continued the development of agriculture in which the Society, with the help of Arthur Young, had until then been the prime mover.*



* Most of the information given here has been derived from Sir Henry Trueman Wood's *History of the Royal Society of Arts*, which gives a very full and interesting account both of the building and of the Society's activities.

CHAPTER 17

ADAM STREET

At the time when the Adelphi was built the custom of numbering houses was just coming into general use, and the Adelphi houses though they were at first referred to according to their position in the street (see *e.g.* the lottery particulars quoted on p. 100) were soon given numbers. The intersecting streets seem, however, to have caused the numerators some difficulty, and most of the corner houses were numbered in two streets. In Adam Street the east side was numbered consecutively 1-11 from south to north, but Nos. 12-15 appear to have been assigned to the houses at the corners of the Strand. Nos. 16 and 17 were on the west side between the Strand and John Street. They were pulled down *circa* 1920. No. 18 was also numbered in John Street. No. 19 lay between John Street and Adelphi Terrace and was demolished with the rest of the island site in 1936. No. 20 was renumbered as 1A, Adelphi Terrace, in 1845.

Nos. 1 *and* 2.—These premises correspond in position and design to those at the south-west corner of Robert Street. The south front has the characteristic ornamental pilasters, while the attic storey has on the return face a shallow pediment containing a cartouche bearing the arms of Adam (Plate 71*a*).

At some time during the nineteenth century a one-storey building was erected on the southern forecourt (see Plate 71*a*), thereby impairing the general appearance of the front. Since 1906 a second storey has been added (Plate 71*b*). The entrance to Nos. 1 and 2, which, during the greater part of their existence, have been combined, has a wood casing with carved pilasters and frieze. On each side are interesting cast-iron lamp standards similar to those of No. 13, John Street, illustrated on Plate 100*a*.

The entrance hall has a screen of Doric columns and beyond it the main staircase continues by a series of oak winders to the first floor (Plate 75*b*). The landing has an arched recess enclosing Ionic columns and responds supporting a blocked entablature, and double mahogany doors with carved mouldings to the panels. The staircase well, semicircular on plan, continues to the top floor and is provided with a skylight. The passage way continues across the side of the well to the upper floors while a decorative band indicates the floor levels. The north room on the first floor has a ceiling with a circular design enclosing a painted panel, and there is also a good carved pine mantelpiece, which was originally in Adelphi Terrace (see Plate 84*a*).

No. 3.—With the exception of a decorative ceiling to the front room on the principal floor, the premises are devoid of any internal features of interest. The ceiling has a circular device with small panels containing painted classical subjects, but is not on the whole a very successful composition.

Nos. 4 *and* 5 have a carved doorcase forming a common entrance and stairs screened by a glass enclosure. On the first floor the front room to No. 4 has the ceiling decorated with a broad oval band containing a series of

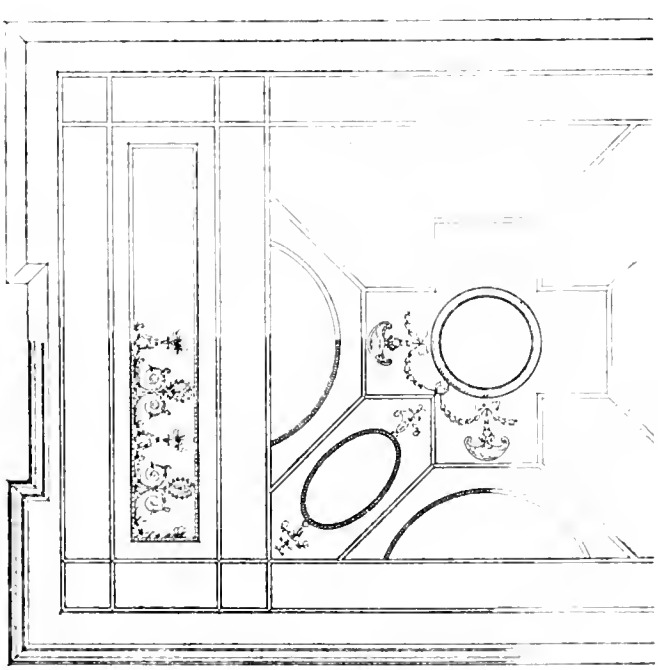
medallions between vases and swags (Plate 106*a*). The front room on the first floor of No. 5 is well proportioned. It has a ceiling of geometrical design and a painted central panel. The mantelpiece is of carved pine which has been carefully pickled. There is also a good contemporary cast-iron grate (Plate 106*b*).

No. 6.—The front room on the principal floor has an ornamental ceiling consisting of a central panel surrounded by eight plaster medallions containing classical subjects interspaced with radiating foliated bands and scrolls.

No. 7.—The front of these premises is more ornate than that of the adjoining houses, as it forms the climax of the vista from the western end of John Street (Plate 92). The exterior is divided into three vertical bays by ornamental pilasters while the attic storey terminates with a shallow pediment containing a cartouche similar to that on the southern front of No. 1. The windows still retain their cast-iron balconies. The entrance has a semicircular fanlight with radiating bars, and carved pilasters and frieze to the door case. The front room on the chief floor has an ornamental ceiling with a painted central panel.

No. 8.—Nothing of special interest except a good entrance doorcase similar in character to those at Nos. 7 and 9.

No. 9.—The front room on the first floor has a good ceiling with a painted oval centre panel and a handsome statuary marble mantelpiece which was formerly in No. 4, Adelphi Terrace (Plate 79*a*). The cellars under the roadway parallel with the front of this house are known locally as Fagin's kitchen and have been recently fitted up as a board room, etc. They make very good lofty barrel-vaulted rooms.



No. 19, *Adam Street. Ceiling from front room on first floor*

No. 10.—The design of the ceiling of the front room on the principal floor consists of an oval band of ornamentation representing vases and wreaths similar to that in No. 4 (see Plate 106*a*). The wood mantelpiece conforms to the curved face of the wall of the room.

No. 19 (*demolished*).—The chief rooms in No. 19 had carved wood mantelpieces and decorative ceilings with painted panels.

The staircases in most of the houses are top lighted and of wood construction with plain bar balustradings.

Condition of Repair.

Very good.

Ground Landlords.

Nos. 1 and 2—Institution of Naval Architects; No. 3—Messrs. Hardisty, Rhodes & Hardisty; Nos. 4 and 5—Mr. George Gee; No. 6—Actors' Benevolent Institution; No. 7—The Lancet; Nos. 8 and 9—Russell House (Adelphi) Ltd.; No. 10—Captain Alan Dower, M.P.

Historical Notes.

Nos. 1 and 2.—The first occupant of No. 2 was John Arnold, one of the earliest makers of marine timekeepers and the first to give them the name of chronometers. He made several improvements on the instruments with which John Harrison had won the reward offered by Parliament for a method of finding the longitude at sea. He also perfected a standard model which could be produced in comparatively large quantities by skilled workmen. His contemporary, Thomas Earnshaw, was working along much the same lines, and there was considerable rivalry between the two men. In 1780 Arnold published a book at No. 2, Adam Street, which contained "An Account of the Going, during Thirteen Months, at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich of a Pocket Chronometer Invented and Made by John Arnold." Arnold's son, John Roger Arnold, afterwards had a clockmaker's shop at No. 84, Strand.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Nos. 1 and 2 were in the same occupation. The Rev. Vicesimus Knox, miscellaneous writer, took these houses in 1812, when he resigned his post as head master of Tonbridge, a position which his father of the same name held before him, and which his son, Thomas, occupied after him. His original writings soon fell into oblivion, but his *Elegant Extracts*, of which he published several volumes, retained their popularity for a considerable number of years. After his death, in 1821, his elder son, Vicesimus, continued to reside in Adam Street.

The New Zealand Colonisation Company and its secretary, John Ward, the diplomatist, occupied these premises in 1840-1.

William Bridges Adams, the inventor of the fish-joint for railway rails, and his wife, Sarah Flower Adams, the hymn writer, were here for a short time in 1844.

The Palestine Exploration Fund had its offices here in 1881, the year in which Walter, afterwards Sir Walter, Besant, then its secretary, edited the *Survey of Western Palestine*.

Sir John Scott, judicial adviser to the Khedive of Egypt, 1891-8, had his London residence at Nos. 1 and 2, Adam Street, in 1899.

No. 3.—The Spanish Consul occupied part of this house from 1851 until 1863.

Nos. 4 and 5.—In 1805 these two houses were taken and fitted up for the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

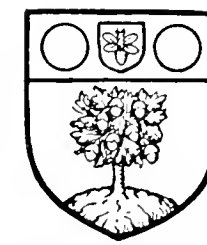
William Butterfield, architect, had his office at No. 4 from 1844-56, and his more famous son of the same name from 1854-89. The latter, among other works, designed the churches of All Saints', Margaret Street, and of St. Alban's, Holborn.

No. 6.—William Adam, the youngest of the four "Adelphi," occupied this house when it was first built. He seems to have looked after the financial and business dealings of the brothers. The only part of the Adelphi buildings which has been definitely ascribed to him is the bridge over William Street, built for Thomas Coutts, but that he had architectural ability is proved by his designs for the Houses of Parliament preserved in the Adam Collection at the Soane Museum. He died in 1822, having outlived the rest of the family by more than 20 years.

No. 7.—Alderman Christopher Smith, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1817-18, occupied this house from 1814 until his death in 1835.

Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, who spent a great part of his life working for religious freedom in different parts of the world, used this as his London house from 1859 until his death in 1863. His son, Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, succeeded him at the house.

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT



Sir Richard Arkwright

No. 8.—Sir Richard Arkwright was rated for No. 8, Adam Street, from 1788 until his death in 1792. He was described by Carlyle as "a plain, almost gross, bag-cheeked, pot-bellied Lancashire man, with an air of painful reflection," and was the inventor of the spinning-frame and the first manufacturer of cotton goods on a large scale through the use of water power and later of steam. During the last 10 years of his life Arkwright was constantly engaged in lawsuits concerning his patents and had frequently to visit London in connection therewith, and it was probably for this reason that he took the house in the Adelphi.

Thomas Brassey, railway contractor, who was responsible for the erection of railways in many parts of the world, had his office in this house in 1848, and Thomas Roger Smith, architect, who designed a number of public buildings in Bombay and London, was there in 1859.

No. 11.—Joseph Locke, civil engineer, who had been articled to George Stephenson in 1823, and was responsible for the construction of many miles of railway in the British Isles and abroad, occupied No. 11, Adam Street, in 1848-51, when he was M.P. for Honiton.

No. 16.—Thomas Stewardson, portrait painter, occupied this house from 1813 until 1826, and much of his best work was done here.

CHAPTER 18

SALISBURY HOUSE

Bishop of Carlisle

Prior to the Reformation another episcopal mansion, that of the Bishop of Carlisle, occupied the site west of Durham Place on the opposite side of Ivy Lane. Early in the fifteenth century the Bishop granted out the Strand and Ivy Lane frontages to the Prior of Carlisle, and shops and small houses were built there which became known as Carlisle Rents. In 1539 an exchange took place by which Carlisle Inn passed into the possession of John Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford.* Francis, the 2nd Earl of Bedford, who died in 1585 at Russell Place (sometimes called Bedford House), left that house to his twin grand-daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, and his stables and ground on the north side of the Strand to his grandson, Edward Russell,[325] who became the 3rd Earl of Bedford, and who built the second Bedford House there "over against the olde."[301] The old house was renamed Worcester House, for it became vested in Anne Russell, who married Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert, afterwards 1st Marquess of Worcester.† In the reign of Henry VIII Thomas, Lord Dacre, built himself a house in Carlisle Rents and in 1527 his successor, William, 3rd Lord Dacre, obtained a lease thereof from the Bishop of Carlisle.[288]

Elizabeth, granddaughter of the 3rd Lord Dacre, married Lord William Howard, who rebuilt this house and used it as his London residence.[327] In 1598 it was occupied by Sir Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley, who afterwards leased it to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst (afterwards Earl of Dorset). In 1599 Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, bought the house‡ from Lord Herbert, together with the tenements on the north-west corner of Ivy Lane,[327] and proceeded to pull them down and erect a new house on the site. The ground proved too restricted for his plans, and he therefore purchased Durham Rents on the west side of the lane from William Fortescue,[328]§ and

* The Bishop of Carlisle was compensated with the Bishop of Rochester's house in Lambeth, while the latter bishop obtained Russell's house in Chiswick.[7]

† In 1616-17 the Earl of Bedford guaranteed that water should be supplied to Worcester House from the conduit in or near Bedford's ground called "Fryers Pyes" (see p. 12).[326]

‡ Described in the deed as lying "betweene the highe Streete on the North and the Ryver of Thames on the Southe and the messuage . . . called Russell house . . . on the East and . . . Ivey lane on the weste."

§ William Fortescue was the son of Nicholas Fortescue, groom porter, to whom Henry VIII originally granted this property (see p. 87). His son Nicholas, afterwards Sir Nicholas, was in 1618 made Chamberlain of the Exchequer. Fortescue had leased out his houses in Durham Rents and Salisbury bought them piecemeal as opportunity arose. In December, 1601, Fortescue wrote: "I understand you desire two other of my houses for enlarging your late building. . . . Your many favours to myself and my son bind me to give satisfaction to your demands, beseeching you, nevertheless, to consider that houses are not to be valued by their present rents."[201] The final purchase was not concluded until 1606. In 1601 Sir Anthony Cope wrote to Sir Robert Cecil: "No man could have procured my removing from Cecil House (east of Burleigh House on the north side of the Strand) had it not been your desire. . . . I beseech you, therefore, that I may be

all that part of Durham House garden which lay to the south of the Rents from the King, who had obtained a surrender thereof from Toby Matthew, Bishop of Durham.[329]* He also enclosed a strip of ground four feet in width along the Strand front of his new house, and closed up Ivy Lane, which was " verie narrow, foule, and solitarie," and built a new lane farther west, broader and " more commodious " than the old, with a footpath fenced off from the horse-way with " faire and stronge Timber Railes and Postes." For this he afterwards obtained sanction by Act of Parliament.†[330]

Simon Basil, Surveyor of the Works, superintended the building of Salisbury House, the main part of which was finished by the end of 1602, for in December of that year the Queen was " verry royally entertained" there and was " marvelous well contented " with her reception, though " at hir departure shee strayned hir foote."[332] Building operations, probably mostly in connection with Little Salisbury House, which occupied part of the ground bought by the Earl on the west of the original site of Ivy Lane, were going on until 1610.[333] Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Wilson, who was in the Earl's employment and in residence at Salisbury House, complained that the labourers crept " about their business like snails."[201] There seems to have been some difficulty in getting building materials, and stone was brought from such diverse places as Berwick, Oxford and Canterbury.‡ Little Salisbury House was let to various tenants. William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Salisbury, occupied it for a time and made a home there for his former tutor, the philosopher,

bold to put you in mind whether you promised not in the parting from it that if Rutland House came into your hands I should not fail to have it of you ? "[201] Rutland House was the most westerly house in Durham Rents, the Earl of Rutland being Fortescue's tenant there.[180]

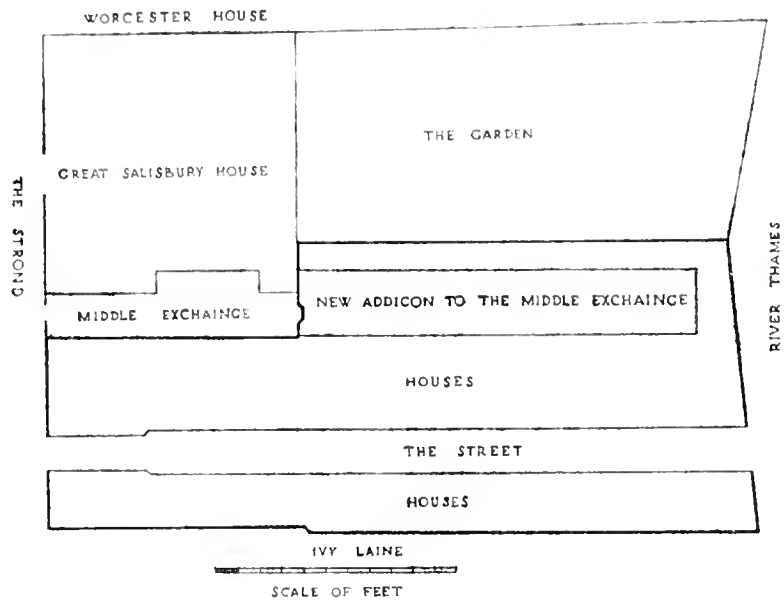
* The ground taken from Durham House garden was said to be about seven perches in width and sixteen perches in length. These measurements are not reconcilable with the facts as obtained from later plans unless a very big margin of error be allowed for. If a perch be taken as $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, then the ground would measure $115\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 264 feet. In the plan of Salisbury's property in 1672 (p. 122) the width between the garden of Salisbury House and the second Ivy Lane is about 127 feet. The distance between the parish boundary (the site of old Ivy Lane) and Ivy Bridge Lane at the present day is about 150 feet. The whole distance between the Strand and the river in 1672 was only about 320 feet, and of that 108 feet was included in the purchase from Fortescue.

† It seems probable from the records of the transactions with Fortescue that the lane at its first removal had a bend part way down,[331] being farther west at the lower end than at the top, but that it was straightened after Salisbury purchased the more westerly of Fortescue's tenements.

‡ On 14th August, 1601, Basil wrote to Cecil : " Commanded by your Honour to proceed with the front of your house, I have made Mr. Coape therewith acquainted, who likes very well of it, if so be that the new addition in the court were correspondent ; the which, if your Honour's pleasure were to have performed, is impossible, the season of the summer being so far spent ; but that side next the court may be coloured like unto bricks, and being done at such time as the plaster is green, it will retain his colour very well. Touching the front, I have conferred with the masons and bricklayers what more speedy course may be had. I likewise have caused our purveyor to provide at Oxford thirty tons of stone for tables, crest and piers ; other some we will borrow here that is the Queen's. And for that we are to make the front with two fair returns of square windows, the one proportionable to the breadth of your gallery and the other answerable next my Lord Herbert's house, I am to entreat you not to assure yourself of the furnishing thereof by the beginning of October."[201]

Thomas Hobbes. Aubrey relates in his *Life of Hobbes* that when, two or three days after his restoration, Charles II " was passing Salisbury House in his coach, he saw Mr. Hobbes, who was then living there with his patron. The King called Hobbes to come to him, offered him his hand to kiss and enquired after his health and welfare."* A view of the river front of Salisbury House by Hollar is given in Plate 2*c*.

In 1672 James, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, obtained permission by patent to build on his ground west of Great Salisbury House.[334] A copy of Sir Christopher Wren's plan of the ground dealt with in this patent is given here,



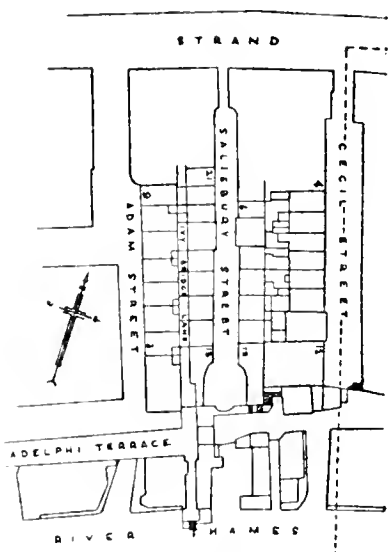
the area to be newly built on being indicated by the thick line. Accordingly, in Strype's words, Little Salisbury House " was pulled down and made into a Street called *Salisbury-street*; which being too narrow, and, withal, the Descent to the *Thames* too uneasy, it was not so well inhabited as was expected. Another Part, *viz.*, that next to *Great Salisbury-house* and over the long Gallery, was converted into an Exchange, and called the *Middle Exchange*,† which

* John Pell, mathematician, records his meeting with Hobbes in the Strand, who " led me back to Salisbury House, where he brought me into his chamber and there showed me his construction of that Probleme, which he said he had solved, namely the Doubling of the Cube."

† The Strand end of the Middle Exchange was built before the rest, for it is mentioned in March, 1670-1, when Palmer, the bookseller, was " set in the pillory over against " it.[93] The *London Gazette* for 24th-28th April, 1690, contains an advertisement concerning a collection of paintings which was " to be sold by Auction at the Middle Exchange, otherwise called Salisbury Change in the Strand." The *Life of Colley Cibber*, published in 1740, mentions " a famous Puppet-shew " which was formerly to be seen in Salisbury Change.

consisted of a very long and large Room, with Shops on both Sides, which, from the *Strand*, run as far as the Water side, where was a handsome Pair of Stairs to go down to the Water side to take Boat at; but it had the bad Luck to have the Nick-name given it of the *Whores-nest*; Whereby few or no People took Shops there, and those that did, were soon weary and left them: Insomuch that it lay useless, except three or four Shops towards the *Strand*."

By 1690 most of the large houses along the south side of the Strand had disappeared, and James, 4th Earl of Salisbury, decided to pull down Great Salisbury House and put up shops and houses on the site. The enabling Act[335] did not, however, become law until after his death in 1694, when the guardians of his infant son carried out his intentions, and Cecil Street, " having very good houses fit for persons of repute," was built.



Salisbury Street was rebuilt in 1783, the architect being James Paine.* The general street façade was treated as a comprehensive architectural composition in brick. The middle blocks were carried up a storey above the general height of the houses and their fronts were slightly advanced, forming thereby a central feature. The houses at the southern end were also similarly carried up and their fronts treated in a more decorative manner (Plate 110*a*). A plan is here reproduced which indicates the general lay-out of the street.

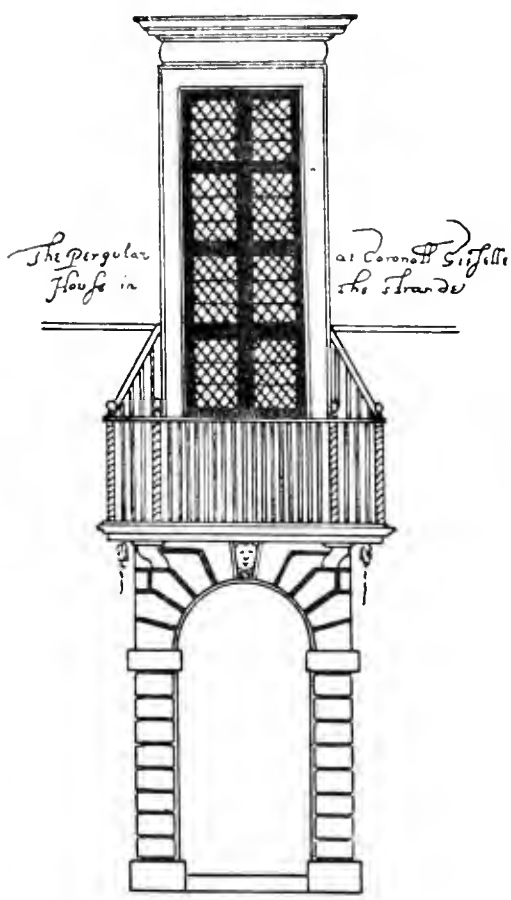
The whole of the Salisbury estate in the Strand was sold in 1888. Shell-Mex House now occupies the greater part of the site.

* James Paine gained a reputation for his designs for country mansions, Kenleston Hall, completed by the brothers Adam, being one of his most important works. He also designed Richmond, Chertsey and Walton bridges and old Kew Bridge (the latter has since been rebuilt).

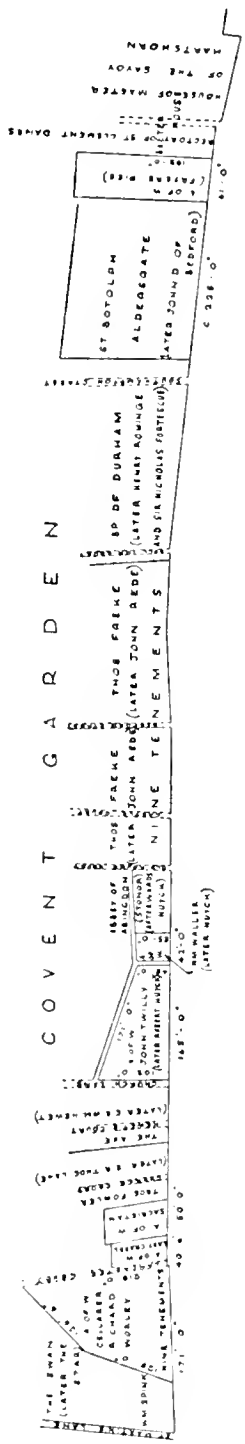
CHAPTER 19

THE NORTH SIDE OF THE STRAND

In the plan given on the next page an attempt has been made to plot out the properties on the north side of the Strand as they were in the reign of Henry VIII and to show their development during the following century. Prior to the Dissolution, the "Covent Garden," which belonged to Westminster Abbey, extended from St. Martin's Lane to Drury Lane and a large part of the ground between Covent Garden and the Strand was unbuilt on, though by the end of the fifteenth century a fringe of small tenements was springing up on the street frontage. After the Dissolution, Bedford House, Burleigh House (afterwards Exeter House) and Cecil House, and a few houses of the lesser gentry, were built there, the rest of the frontage being used for inns and shops. In 1646, when St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was made a separate parish, the street frontage between Covent Garden and the Strand remained a part of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.



Two passages had connected the Strand with St. Martin's churchyard from mediæval times, and a lane had led from Drury Lane to the church in a line roughly parallel with the Strand. During the early part of the seventeenth century several inn yards were formed into thoroughfares, and towards the end of that century a large amount of rebuilding was carried out, and the network of small courts shown on the extract from Morden and Lea's map (p. 27) was the result. No further important alteration was carried out on the north side of the Strand until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Then Exeter Change, east of Burleigh Street, was pulled down and the street frontage westward to Southampton Street was set back. The formation of Trafalgar Square, and of Duncannon Street, Adelaide Street, King William Street and Agar Street entirely transformed the north-west corner of the Strand, and though several small courts



still remain between Southampton Street and Bedford Street (formerly Half Moon Street), practically all the buildings there have been erected within recent years. A brief history of the properties on the north side of the Strand working westward from the parish boundary (the centre of Burleigh Street), to St. Martin's Lane, is given below.

(i) *Burleigh House* (*afterwards Exeter House*) was built on the site of the rectory of St. Clement Danes, a house of the master of the Savoy, and the Hartshorn and other tenements which had formerly been the property of Westminster Abbey. The house was begun by Sir Thomas Palmer (executed in 1593) and completed by Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley.[336] The latter also built Cecil House adjoining it on the east which formed the residence of Sir Robert Cecil until the erection of Salisbury House on the south side of the Strand.[337] At Burghley's death his house passed to his elder son, Sir Thomas Cecil, who in 1605 was created Earl of Exeter. Cecil House was burnt down in 1627, when it was in use as the Dutch Embassy.[338] After the Restoration, Exeter House was occupied by Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, who had married Frances, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Exeter.[339] Views of it are given on Norden's plan of Westminster (Plate 1*b*) and on the plan of the west central part of London by Hollar, which shows the corner turrets to the main building, the garden behind, and an avenue of trees with an outlet towards Drury Lane. In 1676 the house was sold for building,[93] and Burleigh Street, Exeter Street, Exeter Court, Exchange Court, etc., were erected on the site, with Exeter Change jutting out on the street frontage as Exeter House had previously. Exeter Change, famous for its menagerie, remained in existence until 1830, when it was taken down to widen the Strand. Nash originally proposed to erect a similar bazaar farther back,[129] but instead the Lowther Arcade was built between Adelaide Street and the Strand through the new triangular block of buildings there where Coutts' Bank now stands.

(ii) *Fryers Pies.* The origin of this name is obscure. It occurs under various forms in the rolls of the Cellarer of Westminster Abbey, to whom the ground belonged. It was stated to be 58 feet wide in the earliest deed[340] to give measurements, but it may

originally have been larger.* It was granted to John Russell, Earl of Bedford, after the Dissolution,[341] and by him leased to Arnold Oldisworth and others.[343] Part of it may have been acquired by Cecil for Burleigh House. A conduit head in or near Fryers Pies has already been mentioned (p. 120).

Marygold Alley was formed on this ground in the seventeenth century, but most of the houses there, which were small and dilapidated, were burnt down in February, 1707-8.[343] The houses were rebuilt,[99] and throughout the eighteenth century were in the occupation of small tradesmen. The Act of 7 George IV cap. 77 authorised the widening of the Strand "on the north side thereof opposite Cecil Street in an easterly direction to the east end of Exeter Change." The street frontage was taken down, and on part of the site thus cleared Exeter Hall was erected by J. T. Deering-Gandy, R.A.† The hall was used mainly for concerts and meetings until, in 1880, the lease was purchased for the Young Men's Christian Association. Exeter Hall, which was demolished in 1907, is shown on Plate 111*b*. Its massive stone entrance porch was a fine example of the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture. The capitals of the columns bore a strong resemblance to the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens (335 B.C.). One of them was obtained by the Council for the use of the students at the Brixton School of Building.

(iii) In 1403 John Bedforde and Richard Gaynesburghe presented to Richard Dereham, the parson of Saint Botolph, Aldersgate, two and a half acres of ground and two tofts in Charing Cross Street to found a yearly obit in that church for Alice Colwell.[344] After the Dissolution this property, which was then described as five tenements with gardens, was in the tenure of John Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford.[7] Part of this ground was utilised for Bedford House, the town house of the Dukes of Bedford until its demolition in 1704, when they removed to Bloomsbury.‡ During the eighteenth century there were several small courts, Coral Court, Denmark Court, etc., eastward of Southampton Street, some of which were cleared away at the time of the Strand alterations in 1830. Denmark Court was rebuilt at that time and incorporated in Exeter Street.

(iv) In addition to the ground adjoining Durham Place, the Bishop of Durham owned a garden on the north side of the road, which was sold to the King in 1536, and, like Durham Rents, came into the possession of the Fortescue family (see p. 87).[274] Henry Rominge, smith to the King, obtained

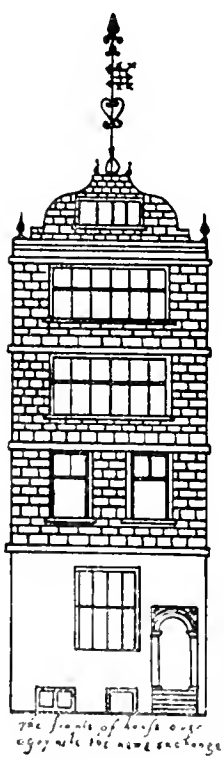
* In the grant to Russell it was said to be 61 feet wide.[341] The Abbey deeds give the depth as 319 feet, the later deeds as 193 feet. The latter is almost certainly correct, the mistake probably being due to a transposition of the figures.

† Deering-Gandy (1787-1850) was in J. Wyatt's office in 1805-8 and was afterwards associated with Wilkins in erecting the United University Club, Pall Mall East, and London University, Gower Street. He also designed St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, etc. He was distinguished for the purity of his taste, his knowledge of Greek architecture and the refinement and elegance of his drawings. In 1847 he was M.P. for Aylesbury.[119]

‡ From the evidence available, it is uncertain whether the site of Southampton Street, which was cut through the site of Bedford House into the Strand at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was part of this property or of the Bishop of Durham's garden adjoining.

a lease of a " new tenement and a cottage "[345] at the west end of this ground, the new tenement being the Black Bull Inn,[346] which remained in existence until about 1680,[347] when Bull Inn Court was formed on the site. East of this were several larger houses, but these were demolished for the formation of small courts—Raindeer Court, Boyles Head Court, Lumley Court and Olivers Alley—before 1700. From the beginning of the eighteenth century onwards, the Strand frontage was entirely occupied by small traders. Bull Inn Court and Lumley Court still remain.

(v) Immediately west of the Bishop of Durham's garden was a piece of ground which at the time of the Dissolution was in private hands. At the beginning of the fifteenth century it belonged to Thomas Freke, citizen and woodmonger of London, who at his death in 1410-11 left it to his wife, Avice.[348] A century later it was in the possession of the John Rede who owned the Rounceval property (see p. 4). In 1592 there were nine tenements there which had been sold away to different owners,[349] one of them being known as the Flower de Luce.



Almost in the centre of the Rede property was the Half Moon Tavern, through the yard of which a thoroughfare, Half Moon Street, was made to Chandos Street. In the late eighteenth century Half Moon Street was widened to form a continuation of Bedford Street. On the east side of the Half Moon Tavern was a court taking its name from the new Exchange on the opposite side of the Strand. This court still remains between Nos. 418 and 419, Strand. East of this again were a few houses which retained their thatched roofs until the end of the seventeenth century, when they must have formed a unique feature in the Strand.* Thatched House Alley, shown on Rocque's map, but now swept away, was built on the site.

Nos. 413 and 415, Strand, shown on Plate 110*b*, which were demolished *circa* 1912, are a good example of the type of houses which formerly faced the Strand. They had square projecting bays of three storeys in height over the shop premises with a wood entablature supported on panelled pilasters, and a good projecting cornice at the eaves carried on carved consoles. The shop fronts had been modernised, but Plate 15*b* illustrates the manner in which the shop windows were formerly divided into small squares of glass. The government office of the Dominion of New Zealand has been built on the site of Nos. 413 and 415, Strand, but Heathcock Court which ran between them still remains.†

* In 1681 they belonged to George Hooper of Enfield.[350]

† The entrance was formerly distinguished by the sign of " a Heathcock in a handsome shell canopy " which was removed in 1844.[351]

The original Adelphi Theatre (the Sans Pareil), east of Heathcock Court, was first opened in 1806. Pierce Egan's *Tom and Jerry* was produced there in 1821, and the theatre at once became popular. It was rebuilt in 1858, and the Strand front was widened and entirely altered in 1887-8.

(vi) West of Rede's property was a garden which in the fifteenth century was held by the Abbot of Abingdon and his tenants, the Stonor family, who also held a considerable amount of land in other parts of Westminster. This garden, after the Dissolution, was granted to Robert Huyck, " Phisitian to the Quenes grace," who also obtained a long lease of the Westminster Abbey property adjoining which had previously been leased to John Twilly and William Waller.[352] Huyck pulled down " the olde Ruynose Cotages and deforme dennes and buylded new hansome and comly tenements " there " to the extirpacion of beggerye and other annoyaunces,"[353] and in consideration thereof was allowed to move the public way to St. Martin's Church (shown on the plan) farther west, *i.e.* to Church Lane.[354]

Extensive alterations were carried out to this property *circa* 1700 when New Round Court, Southouse Court, etc., were formed.[99] The lay-out of the ground had been so much altered during the period of Huyck's lease that the boundaries became a subject of dispute, and several plans, now among the Abbey muniments, were drawn to clear up the matter. Part of the street frontage of this property (then numbered 442-53, Strand) in 1824 is shown on Plate 15*b*. Six years later, the whole of this area was cleared for the formation of Trafalgar Square and of the triangular blocks of buildings which now lie between St. Martin's Church and the Strand.

The building illustrated on Plate 111*a*, stood, until 1908, at the corner of Agar Street on the site of Rhodesia House. It was originally designed by Professor Cockerell, R.A.,* as the Westminster Insurance Offices. It exhibited the refinement of classic detail that is always found in this great artist's work, while the treatment of the pediment was a foretaste of a feature which was developed in many of his later buildings. The elegant figures to the arched heads of the first-floor windows to the street front and the tasteful ironwork to the balconies are worthy of note. Prior to their demolition these premises were used by the British Medical Association.

(vii) West of Church Lane were two pieces of property in private hands, the Axe, which afterwards came into the possession of the Hewet family from whom Hewet's Court later took its name, and the ground granted by Henry VIII[4] to Thomas Fowler, later Controller of the Queen's Works,

* C. R. Cockerell (1788-1863), the second son of Samuel Pepys Cockerell and a descendant of the diarist, was a pupil in his father's office, and after many years of study abroad became confidential assistant to Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., whom he helped with Covent Garden Theatre. Among his chief works were Hanover Chapel, Regent Street, portions of the University Library at Cambridge, the Sun Assurance Offices, Threadneedle Street, Taylor and Randolph Buildings, Oxford, the Bank of England and branches at Manchester, Bristol and Liverpool, and the Liverpool, London and Globe offices, Liverpool. As a lecturer at the Royal Academy he did much to inspire a love of the fine arts. He was the author of a magnificent drawing which depicted the whole of the buildings designed by Wren.

who is sometimes stated to have been the stepfather of Ben Jonson (see footnote to p. 22). Fowler's house was afterwards occupied by Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State to James I.* Church Court was formed on this property at the end of the seventeenth century. The west end of the block of buildings between Adelaide Street, King William Street and the Strand now covers the site.

(viii) At the west end of the Strand lay three gardens belonging to officials of Westminster Abbey, the sacristan, the keeper of the Lady Chapel, and the cellarer. These remained in the possession of the abbey after the Dissolution, and were leased to various tenants.[152] Several inns were erected there—the King's Head (site of Lancaster Court), the Three Tobacco Pipes, and the Bear and Ragged Staff. By the end of the eighteenth century the area in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Martin's Church had become very squalid, and the clearance made in 1830 was as welcome as it was overdue. The site of the Swan Inn, later the Star, at the south-east end of St. Martin's Lane, became part of Trafalgar Square.

* Lake's eldest daughter married William Cecil, a grandson of Thomas, Earl of Exeter. The union proved unhappy and in 1618 Lake, his wife, son and daughter were charged with falsely defaming the character of Lady Exeter, were found guilty and fined. In 1625 Lake addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor asking that " the quill of water, which had been granted to him from the City's pipe, but which in the time of his trouble had been cut off, might be restored to him."[62]

APPENDIX A

THE GRANT OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY ROUNCEVAL TO SIR THOMAS CAWARDEN IN 1550. (This is as far as possible a literal translation of the wording of the patent roll—P.R.O. C. 66/824.)

" We grant to Thomas Cawarden, knight, one of the gentlemen of our Privy Chamber ; All that our Chapel lately belonging to the hospital of the blessed Mary of Rowncevall' situated in the parish of St. Martin. . . . And all that our parcel of ground with its appurtenances in the same parish to that Chapel adjoining, commonly called le Churcheyarde, containing by estimation one and a half roods, and now in the tenure . . . of the said Thomas Cawarden. . . . And all that other messuage . . . with its appurtenances in the same parish commonly called the almeshouse now in the tenure . . . of the said Thomas Cawarden . . . and containing in length on the north and south sides 80 feet and in width on the east and west 23 feet. . . . And also all that other messuage . . . and one le Wharff one stable and all cellars and sollars and all that land called le bakeside with all its appurtenances in the aforesaid parish now or late in the tenure . . . of John Rede . . . and formerly to the late hospital belonging. And one garden with its appurtenances in the same parish to the same late hospital formerly belonging . . . and now or late in the tenure . . . of the said John Rede . . . and abutting on the east upon the entry leading directly from the messuage of the said John Rede towards the Thames, and on the east [*sic*]* upon the garden of a certain Richard Attsell, and containing in length 108 feet and abutting on the north upon Rowncevall Churcheyarde and the messuage of the said John Rede, and on the south upon the garden of the said Richard Attsell, and containing on the north and south sides 104 feet. Also 2 other gardens with their appurtenances in the said parish to the said late hospital formerly belonging . . . now or late being in the tenure of Richard Attsell. . . . Of which gardens one abuts upon the entry leading from the messuage of the said John Rede on the east and upon the garden of William de la hay on the west and contains in length 150 feet, and abuts on the north upon the garden in the tenure of the said John Rede, and on the south upon the garden of Hugh Haward, and contains in width 50 feet. The other garden abuts on the north upon Rowncevall Churcheyarde, and on the south upon the garden of Richard Attsell, and contains in length 123 feet and abuts on the east upon the garden of the said John Rede, and on the west upon the gardens of William Horseley and Nicholas Urshewis, and contains in width 45 feet. And also all that other garden with its appurtenances in the said parish to the said late hospital formerly belonging . . . and now or late in the tenure . . . of the said Richard Attsell . . . and abutting on the north upon an alley leading towards a vacant parcel of land called Scotland, and on the south upon the land called Scotland, and containing in length 126 feet, and abutting east upon the water flowing out into the bargehouse, and on the west upon le Common Sewer, and containing in width 84 feet. And also all that garden with its appurtenances in the said parish to the said late hospital lately belonging . . . and now or late in the tenure . . . of Hugh Haward . . . and abutting upon the pond belonging to John Rede on the east, and upon the garden in the occupation of Hugh Haward on the west, and containing in length 102 feet, and abutting on the north and south sides upon the garden of the said Richard Attsell, and containing in width 84 feet. Also all that other messuage with its appurtenances in the said parish to the said late hospital formerly belonging . . . and now or late in the tenure . . . of John Yonge. . . . And also all that our shop with its appurtenances in the said parish called le longe shoppe, now or late in the tenure . . . of Richard Harryson . . . and to the said late hospital formerly belonging . . . which Chapel and other premises are now improved to the clear yearly value of £12 6s. 8d. . . ."

* This should obviously be " west."

APPENDIX B

OCCUPIERS OF HOUSES DESCRIBED IN THIS VOLUME FROM THE TIME OF THEIR ERECTION UNTIL 1800, AS SHOWN IN THE RATEBOOKS.*

* In most cases the Poor Rate books have been used, but, where necessary, supplementary information has been derived from the Overseers Accounts, Highway Rates, etc.

CRAVEN STREET

No. 11

1732–55	Sarah Jones
1756–88	Baron Jno. Newman*
1790	— Withy
1792	Eliz. Pollard
1793–1803	Robt. Withy, attorney

No. 12

1732–33	Rupert Waring
1734	Mary Waring
1735	Anne Phillips
1736–37	Elizabeth Neville
1738–82	Andrew Rickard
1783	— Simms
1784–88	John Gossart†
1789–1800	Margt. Montgomery

No. 13

1732–38	Isaac Claws
1739–47	Thomas Withers
1748–49	— Townshend
1750–57	Philip Doughty
1758–62	John Priestman
1765	Thomas Williams
1766–67	Revd. Mr. Agar
1769–84	William Smith
1785–91	Abraham Smith
1792–98	Ann Smith
1799–1800	Jos. Rickman, Junr.

No. 14

1732–52	Alex. Campbell
1753–62	Susannah Le Court
1765–69	Mary Nunn
1771–72	— Williams
1773–74	Richard Ripley
1775–78	Thomas Proudlove
1779–1802	Dennis O'Bryen

No. 15

1731–34	James Robinson
1735–52	Wm. Gordon
1753–54	Gaven Cuming
1755–67	John Mill
1769–84	Peter Triquet
1785–99	Rd. Headington
1800	Jno. Williamson

No. 25

1793–97	Jno. Lucie Blackman
1798–1808	Sir Edmund Neagle

No. 26

1795–96	Benj. Cumberbach
1796–98	Richard Lane
1799–1800	George Spane

No. 27

1793–95	Thos. Barron
1796–97	— Holloway
1798–1800	Joseph Read

No. 28

1796–98	— Price
1799–1802	Sarah Barnard

No. 29

1793–95	Wm. Watson
1796–97	Wm. Summers
1798–1815	Philip Antrobus

No. 30

1794–98	Mrs. Sush. Courtney
1799–1802	Geo. Snowden

No. 31

1737–38	James Wilkie
1739–41	Edward, Lord Weymouth
1741	Roger Nicholls (Nicholas)
1741	Dr. John Tennant
1742–45	Mary Freeman
1746–52	Jane Rudkin
1753–55	Elizabeth Free
1756	Robert Taylor
1758–61	Benjamin Maisoneave (burnt)
1765	Wm. Donaldson
1766–90	Jas. Anderson
1792–93	— Johnson
1794–97	Chas. Owen
1798–1815	John Smith

No. 32

1732–36	Townsend Andrews
1739–41	Joseph Jekyll
1743–45	Sir Wm. Gage
1746	— Cook
1747–49	David Deas
1750–87	George McComins‡
1790–94	John Rands
1795–1802	Mrs. Dorothy Rands

No. 33

1731–39	Jane Anderson
1741–56	Lord Weymouth
1757–58	John Breadon
1759–62	Mark Akenside
1765–66	Ralph Izard
1767	— Christie§
1769–72	John Reddick
1773–74	Letitia Winstanley
1775–81	Admiral Lord Shouldam
1782–97	Phillip Antrobus
1800	Robert Lynn

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* The Paving Rate book for 1790 has a note that Newman was bankrupt.

† Gossart is described as a silversmith in the Polling List for 1788.

‡ "George McCummin" of Craven Street is entered on the 1788 Polling List as a "taylor."

§ "Cabinetmaker near Oxford Market."

THE STRAND

Craven Street—*continued*

No. 34

1732–33 Charles Sheilds
1734–38 James Adams
1740–47 Margaret Taylor
1748–51 Richard Dorrell
1752–54 Frances Dorrell
1755 Mary Halcot
1756–61 Thomas Halcot
1762–71 Thomas Hurst
1772–73 Charles Holland
1774–75 Ann Jones
1776 Thomas Spencer
1777 — Claremont
1778–79 Annesley Shee
1781–96 Jno. Claridge
1797–98 Jno. Matthews
1799–1800 Sarah Anglin

No. 35

1732–45 John Joliffe
1746–50 John Gough
1751 — Masterman, Esq.
1752 Rachel Gough
1754–61 Alexander McPherson
1765–87 Dr. John Leake
1790–91 Ann Harris
1793–1800 Wm. Payler

No. 36

1731–39 Mary Slater
1740–47 William Head
1748–72 Margaret Stephenson
1773–74 William Hewson
1775–78 Magnus Falkner
1779–86 Philip Supple
1787–88 Thos. Bish
1789–98 Edward Strachan
1799–1800 Captain Holmes

No. 37

1731–36 John Tickle
1737 — Jepson Widow
1738–57 Eliz. Neville
1758–61 Lucy Mynors
1762–77 Joseph Mayo
1778–1803 John Barker

No. 38

1741–44 Daniel Pravereau
1745–49 — Prevereau
1750–51 Mary Ruck
1752–54 James Gambier
1755–60 Alexander Murray
1761–62 Brown & Whitford
1765–90 Thos. Brown and Co.
1791–95 Mary Sheen
1796–98 Wm. Cobbell
1799–1800 Mary Day

No. 39

1732–41 Mary Taylor
1742–67 Jones (James) Raymond
1769–74 James Warren
1775–80 Joseph Bond
1781–88 Margt. Montgomery
1789–90 Stephen Peter Triquet
1792–1813 Geo. Byfield

No. 40

1731–37 Capt. Timothy Lafitte
1738–59 Louisa Lafitte
1760–80 Wm. Rowles
1781–83 Mary Rowles
1784 James Franklin
1785–86 Sarah Naylor
1787–88 Edward Bailey
1789–1802 Wm. Payler

No. 41

1731–49 James Swift
1750–69 Mary Swift
1771–75 John Craven
1776 John Davis
1777–78 William Davis
1779–83 Samuel Sneyd
1784–87 Ebenezer Whitting
1788–94 John Laverick
1795–1800 Wm. Payler

No. 42

1731–35 James Hayes
1736–40 Ann Mitchell
1741–44 James Hay
1745–50 Emanuel Hay
1751–60 Thos. Wilson
1762 John Macnamara
1765–69 Sarah Henderson
1771–72 Thos. Bullard
1773–77 Col. Gore
1778–79 William Eaton
1780 Thos. Eaton
1782–90 Richard Chambers (Chalmers)
1791–92 Thos. Hay
1796–1816 John Reeves

No. 43

1731–59 John Holland
1760 Chas. Ferne
1761 Richard Rudiard
1766–68 Mrs. Reddick
1769–80 Thos. Williams
1781–82 Ann Roberts
1783–89 Thos. Williams
1790–96 Thos. King
1799 — Thurban
1800–57 Wm. Fynmore

No. 44

1731–59 Chas. Lowndes
1761–67 Alex Macpherson
1769–89 Jonathan Michie
1790–1804 Rich. Chalmers

No. 45

1731–48 Charles Staples
1749–68 Peter Triquet
1771–84 Mary Bignall
1785 Daniel King
1786–89 Mary Cook
1790 Chas. Ross
1791–92 Rd. Wroughton
1792–95 Theodore Allen and Co.
1795–96 Samuel Wood
1797–1801 Jos. Stephenson
Craven Hotel

Villiers Street

No. 32

1676–98 Thos. Douglas
1699–1701 Oliver Carter
1702–11 Thomas Edwards
1712–17 Elizabeth Jenkins
1718–28 Richard Prout
1729–30 James Whiteman
1731–32 Thos. Lane
1733–34 Jane Hill
1735 Stephen Emmitt
1736–38 Thos. Wharton
1739 Wm. Lea

RATEBOOK ENTRIES

Villiers Street—*continued*

1740–55	Josiah Hulley	1781–83	— Obryan	1715–16	Henry Knight
1756–67	Thos. Devenish	1784–1805	Messrs. Devenish	1717–19	Wm. Collett
1768–1805	Messrs. Devenish*			1720–26	Geo. Hayman
			No. 34	1727	Wm. Smith
	No. 33	1675–77	Jane Merry (Morey)	1728–34	Jas. Watkins
1678–98	John Bridgett (Budgett)	1678–85	Evan Merry	1735–36	Joseph Marples
1697–1706	Thomas Davenport	1686–87	Johanna Merry	1737	Jno. Thornburgh
1707–11	Edward Holmes	1688–93	Gilbert Richardson	1750	Sarah Carey
1712–15	Widow Holmes	1694	Thomas Hall	1751–52	Eliz. Limeburner
1716–30	Bernard Ross	1695	Widow Hall	1753–70	Tho. Godber
1731–45	Robert Ogilvie	1696	Thomas Pullen	1771–72	Wm. Gorney
1746–62	Thos. Nightingale	1697–1707	William Pullen	1773	Chas. Hanston
1763–73	Thos. Devenish	1708–09	Henry Webb	1774–76	John Cass
1774	Thos. Sewell	1710–11	Tim Maccarty	1777	Thos. Lupton
1775–76	Thos. Lupton	1712–13	Alex^{r}. Laforte	1778–79	— King
1777–80	Mary Phipps	1714	Wd. Laforte	1780–83	— Gage
				1784–1805	Messrs. Devenish

Duke Street

	No. 2		*No.* 3	1794–96	Geo. Ross
1678–81	Edward Christian	1678–89	Lord Lyonbergh	1797–1820	Chas. Smith
1682	Esq. Hall	1690	Admiralty Office		*No.* 4
1683	Earl of Kildare	1691–96	John Reynolds	1676–88	Thos. Field
1684–89	Geo. Porter	1691–99	Hugh Jones	1689–92	Wm. Durden
1690–1707	Ric. Campion	1697–98	John Cales	1693–95	John Chaigneau
1708–25	Widow Campion	1699–1700	John Hills (Wine Cellar)	1697–98	Mr. Reeves
1726–27	Francis Geminiani			1699–1701	Capt. Pickering
1733–49	Brigadier (afterwards General) Barrell	1700	— Hamilton	1702–04	Mrs. Allworth
		1701–06	Madam Hambleton	1704–11	Humphrey Wanley
		1704–09	Madam Thompson	1711–15	Col. Wakelin
1750–56	Mathew Creighton	1710–11	Mr. Dromell	1716	Benj. Webb.
1759–62	Griffith Phillips	1712–15	Jacob Duhamill	1717–19	Geo. Weebikin
1766–71	Dr. Guy	1716–41	Charles White (Le Blanc)	1720–21	Sir Patrick Johnson
1772–75	Geo. Forbes			1722	Mrs. Jones
1776	Charlotte M. Adams	1742–55	Jas. Solierol	1723–36	John Wacklin
		1756–71	Geo. Forbes	1737–38	George Floyd
1777–78	John Ray	1772	Mrs. Browne	1739–45	Widow Floyd
1782–83	Charlotte M. Adams	1773–80	— Brown	1746–49	Widow Forbes
		1781–83	— Straton	1750–55	Geo. Forbes
1784	— Joyce	1784–89	Mrs. Charlotte Simpson	1756–71	Wm. Ashberner
1785–89	Albert Innes			177?–90	Phillis Bushell
1790–1802	Thos. Horne	1790–92	Robt. Macdonnell	1791–1816	George Goldwire

Buckingham Street

	No. 8	1756–59	Andrew Blake	1799–1804	Mrs. Carr
1676–1709	Philip Mussard	1761–64	Wm. Kemp		
1710–25	Thos. Nobbs	1765	— Ireland		*No.* 9
1726–28	Susannah Bentley	1766–68	John Hill	1678–79	Countess of Newburgh
1729–53	Richard Prout	1769–80	Chas. Brietzcke		
1753–55	Mary King	1781–98	Ann Russell	1680–93	Thomas Sutton

* This was a firm of " upholders "(*i.e.* dealers in second-hand goods) and auctioneers. Messrs. Devenish occupied Nos. 32, 33 and 34 in 1784-1805.

THE STRAND

BUCKINGHAM STREET—*continued*

1694–96 Hannah Rowles (Rolls)
1697–98 William Higgs
1699–1716 John Baker
1717–22 Henry Herne
1723–24 Stephen Scott
1725–27 Alexander Abercromby
1729–41 Isaac Lecam
1744–54 Dr. John Thos. Batt
1755–57 Margaret Woffington
1758–60 William Murray
1761–62 — Porter
1763–64 — Key
1765–75 Mary Adams
1776–77 William Forbes
1778 James Elphinston
1779–86 John Henderson
1788–98 Elizabeth Hudson
1799–1801 Martha Chisam

No. 10

1678–99 Thomas Fraizer
1700–05 Wm. MacDuggal
1706–09 Capt. John Mann
1710–28 Wm. Elliott
1730–34 Christopher Pembrook
1735–43 Widow Pembroke
1744–45 William Keagy
1746–48 Dr. Geekie
1749–55 Major (Col.) Whitmore
1757–62 Richard Adams
1763–64 Mary Adams
1765–67 Charlotte Adams
1768–69 Alexander Nisbet
1771–72 Hon. Montagu Adams
1773–80 Charlotte M. Adams
1781–84 Robert Holloway
1785–87 Charlotte M. Adams
1788–89 Commrs. of African Claims
1791–98 Elizabeth Hudson
1799–1803 Robert Orford

No. 11

1676–79 Robert Nott
1680–84 Wardrobe
1685–89 Earl of Ailesbury
1690–94 Robert Nott
1695–1704 Charles Bland
1705–07 Elias De Rite (Derritt)
1708 Thos. Dummer
1709–12 Wardrobe
1713–17 Thos. Dummer
1718–22 John Dummer
1723 Thos. Dummer
1725–28 M. Le Coy
1729–31 Baron Hoppeman
1732–33 Robert Jackman (Jacomb)
1734–41 Elizabeth Hanger
1743–65 Archibald Stuart
1766–87 John Stuart
1788–1817 Archibald Paxton

No. 12

1677–84 Wm. Hewer (Ewer)
1685–87 Samuel Pepys
1688–89 Wm. Hewer
1690 — Mountagu
1694 Chas. Blunt
1695–98 John Blount
1700 Commrs. for Army Accounts
1701–04 The Countess of Falconbridge
1705–10 Sir Thos. Pelham (Lord Pelham)
1711–16 John Jefferys
1717–22 Walter Carey
1723–31 Salt Office
1733 — Jackson
1735–41 Lady Anne Jackson
1742–54 Heathcote and Millor
1755–63 William Millor
1764–1817 John Hetherington

No. 13

1677–79 Thos. Dearham
1680–81 Lady Kilmurray
1682 Esqr. Parry
1683–87 Sir Robert Reading (burnt)
1688–91 Tho. Thoroton
1693 James Ridges
1697–98 Dr. Wm. Coward
1699–1727 Dr. Wallwood (Willard)
1728–30 John George
1731–39 William Jones
1740–61 Sir Simeon Steward
1762–64 — Cormack
1765–68 Mary Macormick
1768 Jane Wilkinson
1769–81 John Leslie
1783–88 James Chalmers
1790–1800 Robert Cannon

No. 14

1680–82 Earl of Dorset
1683 Esqr. Hall
1684–85 Lord Willoughby (burnt)
1688–1701 Samuel Pepys
1702–14 Robert Harley (Earl of Oxford)
1715–16 Lord Torrington
1717–22 Lord Litchfield
1723–25 Govr. Harrison
1726 Hon. Edward Harrison
1727 Richard Binion
1732–88 Salt Office
1793 (Rebuilt and let in chambers)

No. 15

1678–93 Capt. Philip Doughty
1694 Madam Hatchett
1695 Lady Hacker
1697–98 Philip Doughty
1699 Madam Hatcher
1700 Philip Doughty
1704–10 Prize Office
1713–14 Sqr. Archer
1715 Mr. Gaskin
1716 Capt. Evens
1717–28 Sir John Colbatch
1729–39 Lady Colbatch
1740–63 Sir Philip Boteler (Butler)
1764–74 William Davis
1775–96 Thos. Powell
1797–1802 Richard Marvell

No. 17

1677–88 Mr. Richard Wheeler
1698–1704 William Buckhurst
1705–21 Mr. (Sir) Robert Breedon
1723–24 Samuel Breedon

RATEBOOK ENTRIES

BUCKINGHAM STREET—*continued*

1725 Breedon Widow
1726–34 Capt. Molesworth
1735–36 Mrs. Brown
1737 Jacob Nunez
1738 Sr. George Wynne
1739–41 James Adams
1742 Samuel Howard
1745–47 John Walsingham (Walkinstoe)
1748–49 Fitzaccerly
1750 Elizabeth Palmer
1751–57 James Theobald
1758–69 James Theobald Junr.
1771–73 Henry Lyte
1774–78 Dr. Russell
1780–99 Henry Arnott

No. 18

1677–99 Walter Brydall
1700–05 John Hay
1706 Elizabeth Hay
1707–09 Jane Hay
1710 John Hayes
1711–22 Widow Hayes
1723–25 Dr. Bayley (Bale)
1726–36 John Wright
1737–71 Catherine Cholmeley
1772–73 Wm. Ashburne
1774–81 Wm. Thomas
1782–1804 John Leslie

No. 19
(formerly two houses)
1795 " Burnt down "
1798–1800 Peter Bogue " chambers "

No. 20

1676–77 Sir Ralph Banks
1678–80 George Pinckney
1681–82 Widow Pinckney
1683–86 Joseph White
1687–96 Nathaniel Hopper
1697 Guy Nicholson
1698–1705 Robert Billing
1706–10 Humphrey Wallcott
1711–13 Edmund Marsdale (Marsden)
1715–16 Mr. Baxter
1717–23 William Gore (Gow)
1724–37 John Bradshaw
1738–50 Timothy Wright
1751–52 Wright Widow
1753–74 William Thomas
1775–85 Jonathan Cook
1786 — Learmouth
1787 Mary Stanhope
1789–1800 Ben. Beaumont

No. 21

1676–80 Ferdinando Burleigh
1681–88 Henry Barnes
1689–94 Elizabeth Barnes
1695–1700 John Hill
1701–09 Thos. Nobbs
1710–49 Christopher Nobbs
1750–56 Edward Davis
1757 — Gladdon
1758 Davis Widow
1759 Thos. Gilbert
1760–63 Anne Davies
1764–69 William Robinson
1771–72 Francis Dynham
1773–79 Henry Arnott
1780–85 Jane Clark
1786–1800 Geo. Goldwire

YORK BUILDINGS

No. 6

1676–84 Michael Best
1685–97 Mary Best
1698–1725 Edward Noble
1726–41 Ann Noble
1742–60 Herbert Lawrence
1761–80 Robert Anderson
1781–83 T. S. Gazely
1784–99 Jane Moore
1800–07 Eliz. Kohler

No. 7

1676–80 Chas. Farrandine
1681–84 Mrs. Ridges
1685–94 Anth : Farringdon
1695–97 James Devereux
1698–1705 George Devereux
1706–16 James Devereux
1717–33 Widow (Mary) Devereux
1736 John Laguerre
1737–43 Mary Shuckforth
1745–51 Mary Belgrave
1752–53 Mrs. Williamson
1754–55 Wm. Mitchell
1756–69 Eliz. Harper
1771–73 Dr. John Hamilton Smith
1774–80 — Browne
1781–83 — Mitchell
1784 — Sheroast
1785—96 Chas. Mackie
1797–1805 Wm. Bryceson

No. 9

1678–1704 Fras. Kinsman
1705–07 Rich. Drury
1708–12 Colonell Carter
1713 Mrs. Thatton
1714–26 Thos. Wilson (Wilkinson)
1726–31 Robt. Hale
1732–38 Thos. Penning
1739–40 Samuel Saxton
1740–42 Penelope Gray
1743–82 John Fotherby
1783–84 Alexander Millor
1785–92 Dorothy Bendy
1794 — Lodge
1795–98 Edward Dann
1800–02 Wm. Poole

No. 10

1676–80 John Thompson
1681 Mrs. Smith
1682–93 John Barnes
1694–98 Alice (Ann) Barnes
1699–1704 Mrs. Mitchell
1705–12 Capt. Whaley
1713–17 John Wood
1718–31 Barbara Butler
1732–39 Mary Fisher
1740–41 Thos. Ogilvie
1742–45 Dr. Alex. Gordon
1746–49 John Geo. Cox
1750–56 John Cross
1767–78 Mathias Dawes
1779–85 John O. Jones
1786–87 Margt. Rose
1788 T. and T. Simpson
1789–90 Wm. Strange
1791–94 Wm. Baynham
1796 John Nichols
1797–98 E. Jones
1799 Peter Hoare
1800–02 Benj. Babage

THE STRAND

Adelphi Terrace

No. 1a

1771–1806 Dr. Turton

No. 1

1773 John Hind Cotton
1774–84 Hart Cotton
1790–92 Thos. Scrivens
1793–1801 Sir John Mitford

No. 2

1772–73 Ambrose Lynch Gilbert
1775–85 Ralph Carr
1786–95 Stephen John Sewell
1796–1802 Walter Cleland

No. 3

1772–76 Hon. Topham Beauclerk
1777–84 John Henderson
1785–98 David Godfrey

1799–1809 Chas. and Wm. Minier

No. 4

1772–77 Robert Adam
1778 Robert and James Adam
1779–81 James Graham
1782–89 James Jackson
1790–97 John Henderson
1798–1807 Brook Watson

No. 5

1773–78 David Garrick
1779–1822 Mrs. Garrick

No. 6

1775–84 Henry Hare
1785–1803 John Thos. Batt

No. 7

1775–81 Sir Thomas Mills
1782–1806 John Cator

No. 8

1776 Sir Edward Dering
1777 Edward Bearcroft
1778–84 — McDonald
1785–93 Archibald McDonald
1794–1820 Dr. Monro

No. 9

1778–81 Sir John Skinner
1785 Alex. Lee
1787–93 Fras. Plowden
1794–96 T. Brent
1798–1812 Sir John Wm. Anderson

No. 10

1774–81 Earl of Effingham
1784–85 Richard C. Hoare
1794–97 Turkish Ambassador

Robert Street

No. 1

1776–99 Naville (Chambers)

No. 2

(Chambers)

No. 3

1778–85 Robert Adam
1786–1800 Duncan Campbell

No. 5

1776–77 Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cholmondeley
1778–80 Dr. Smith
1784–85 John Henderson
1786–88 Christopher Henderson
1789–97 Rd. Griffiths
1798–99 — Bland
1800 — Edmunds

No. 6

(*afterwards No. 12, John Street*)

1775–82 William Adam
1785 Sir H. Mackworth
1786–88 Andrew Gray
1789–1800 Jane Urquhart

John Street

No. 1

1772–81 Thos. Arthington
1782 Osborn's Hotel

No. 2

1774–83 Lady Simson
1784 Osborn's Hotel

No. 3

1774–79 Anthony Zucchi
1780 Osborn's Hotel

No. 4

1776–82 John Reynolds
1783–93 Richard Harborn
1794–1808 Andrew Laurie

No. 5

1776–82 John Cator
1785 A. Blair

1786–94 Henry St. John Neale
1795–1814 James Carden

No. 6

1776–81 Geo. Crossley
1782–85 John Crossley
1786–95 Geo. Crossley
1796–98 Wm. Ralph
1799– — Sheffield

No. 7

1776–79 Doctor Scott
1782– — Nott
1785–87 Wm. Rice
1789 Chas. Gymer
1790 — Huff
1791–93 Mr. Brown
1794–98 Jonathan Patten
1799– — Sheffield

No. 8

1776–81 Doctor Stack
1782–97 John D'Aigremont
1798–1802 Lydia D'Aigremont

No. 9

1775–97 John D'Aigremont
1798–1802 Lydia D'Aigremont

No. 10

1776–83 Abram Pradoe
1785 Wm. Bulcock
1786–97 Fras. Stephens
1798 Wm. Collins
1799 Richard Birt
1800 — Powis

RATEBOOK ENTRIES

John Street—*continued*

No. 13

1776–81 John Willaume
1779–90 Robert C. Brownell (or tenant)
1782 Samuel Dunn
1792–94 — Dunn
1783–87 Joseph Hodges
1788–90 Dr. Melville
1791–1800 William Willaume

No. 14

1779–90 James Rowles
1791– (Chambers)

No. 17 (*formerly No.* 11)

1790–1813 Thos. Brown

Adam Street

No. 1

1771–75 William Gunthorp
1777–78 George Harding
1779–87 George Hesse
1789–1803 Thos. Williams

No. 2

1771–82 John Arnold
1783–87 George Hesse
1789–1803 Thos. Williams

No. 3

1771–72 Margaret Tomlinson
1774–75 — Sterenberg
1776–77 John Meynell
1778 Wriothesley Digby
1779 Thos. Crawford
1780–84 Elizabeth Standerd
1785–87 Thos. Standerd (Standert)
1788–95 Elizabeth Hanson
1796–1802 Surgeon M. Maitland

No. 4

1772–80 Baruh Lousada
1781–87 Arthur Cayley
1791–92 Henry Shiers
1795–96 — Hitchcock

No. 5

1771–73 James Dunlop
1774–75 Sir Edward Baynton
1776–78 Mary Adams
1782–93 Peter Campbell
1794–1804 Patrick Campbell

No. 6

1771–73 William Adam
1774–75 John Piggot and James Purvis
1776–80 Dr. Wilson
1783 Hannah Robinson
1784 — Willson
1785–90 John Wilkinson
1791–96 Robert Bland
1797 — Evans
1801 John Burke

No. 7

1772–73 Adam Wood
1774–76 David Adamson
1777 Morris Nagle O'Keefe
1778–82 William Raie
1783 Dr. Compton
1784–87 Edmund Antrobus
1789–1801 Peter Wells

No. 8

1771–72 Wm. Allen
1773 Richard Prendergast
1774–78 Robert Bland
1779–82 John Ahmuty
1783–84 — Errington, Esq.
1785–87 Wm. Osborn
1788–93 Sir Richard Arkwright
1794–96 — Osborn Junr.
1797–1800 — Bourne

No. 9

1772–77 Mary Jones
1778–93 Mary Adams
1794–95 — Edmundson
1796 — Gilliam
1797–1814 R. Longden

No. 10

1777–79 — Adamson
1780–82 Anne Aubery
1783–93 Wm. Walker
1794–96 — Taylor
1797–1802 Matthew Beachcroft

No. 11

1774–77 Anne Boyce
1778–99 Samuel Bates

No. 16

1772–74 Alexander Wilson
1775–77 — Perkins
1778–80 Francis Atkinson
1781–84 Charles Ross
1785–1813 George Rew

No. 17

1771–83 Messrs. Adam for Water Tower
1783–1802 John Mills (Waterhouse)

No. 19

1772–75 William Osborn(e)
1776–82 James West
1784 — West
1785–1804 William Osborn(e)

REFERENCES

1. *Cal. of Papal Registers.* Papal letters.
2. P.R.O., C. 66/26 m. 2.
3. Joseph Bédier, *Les Légendes Épiques, III,* p. 298.
4. *Cal. of Pat. Rolls.*
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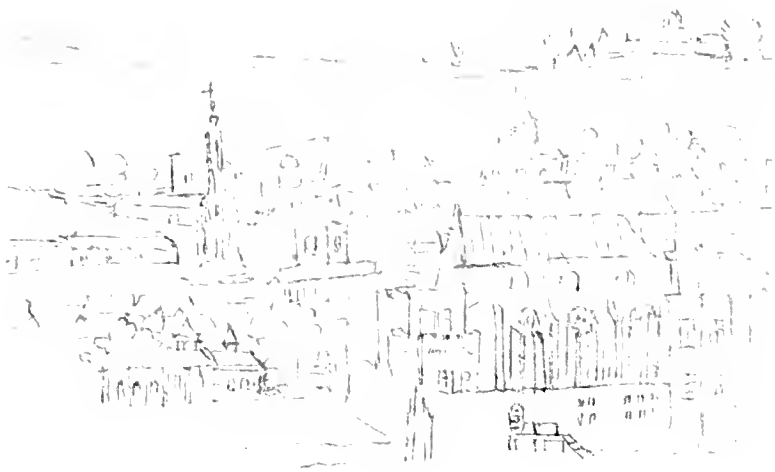
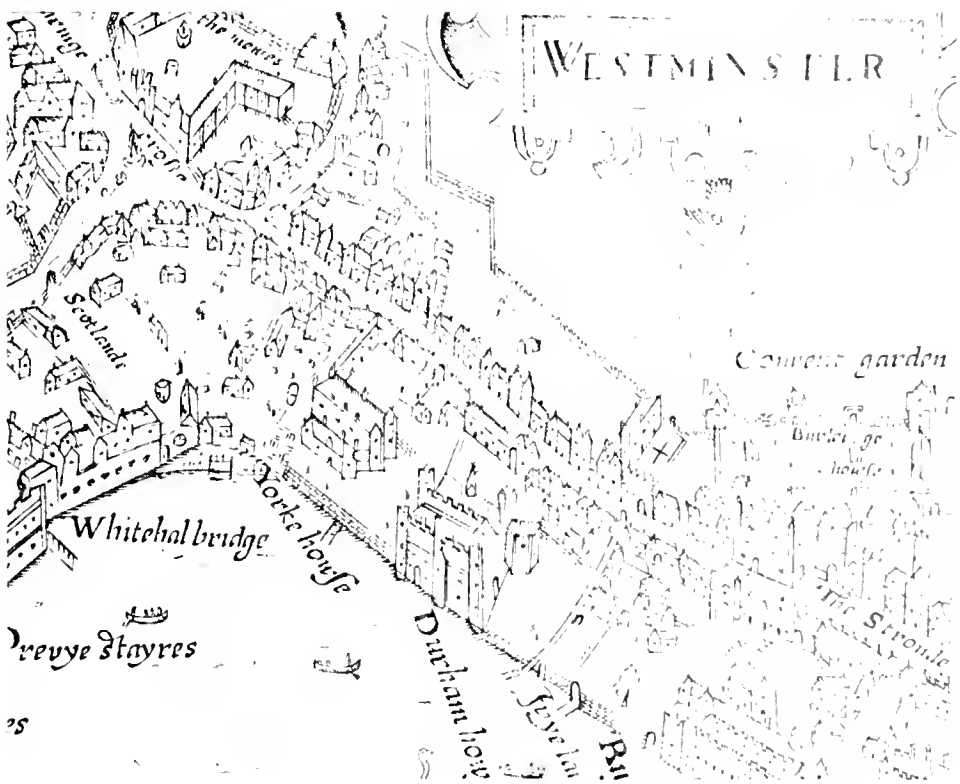
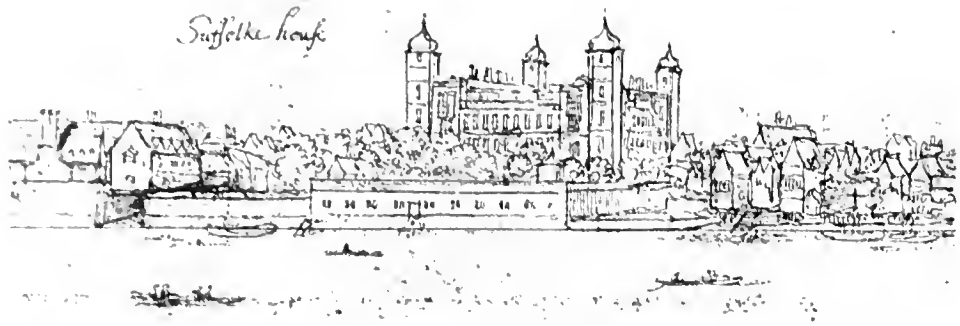
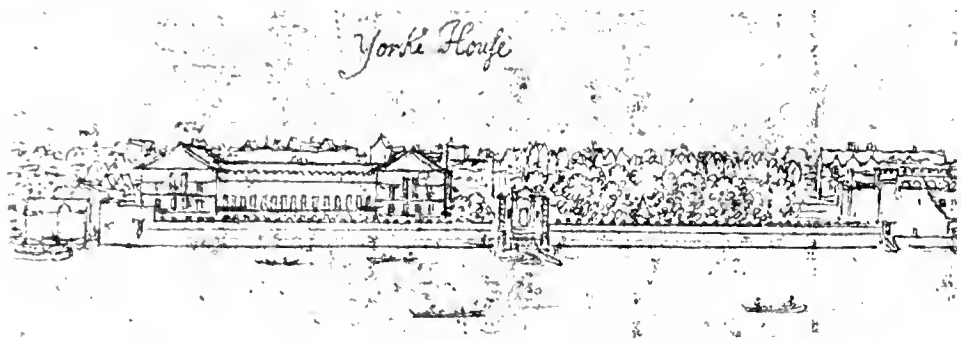
Plates, Nos. I to III

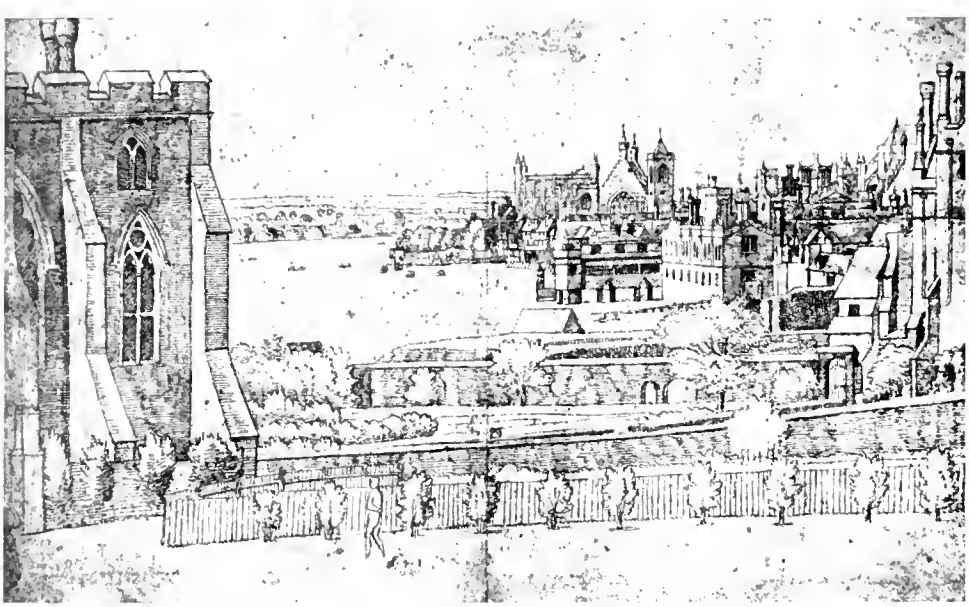




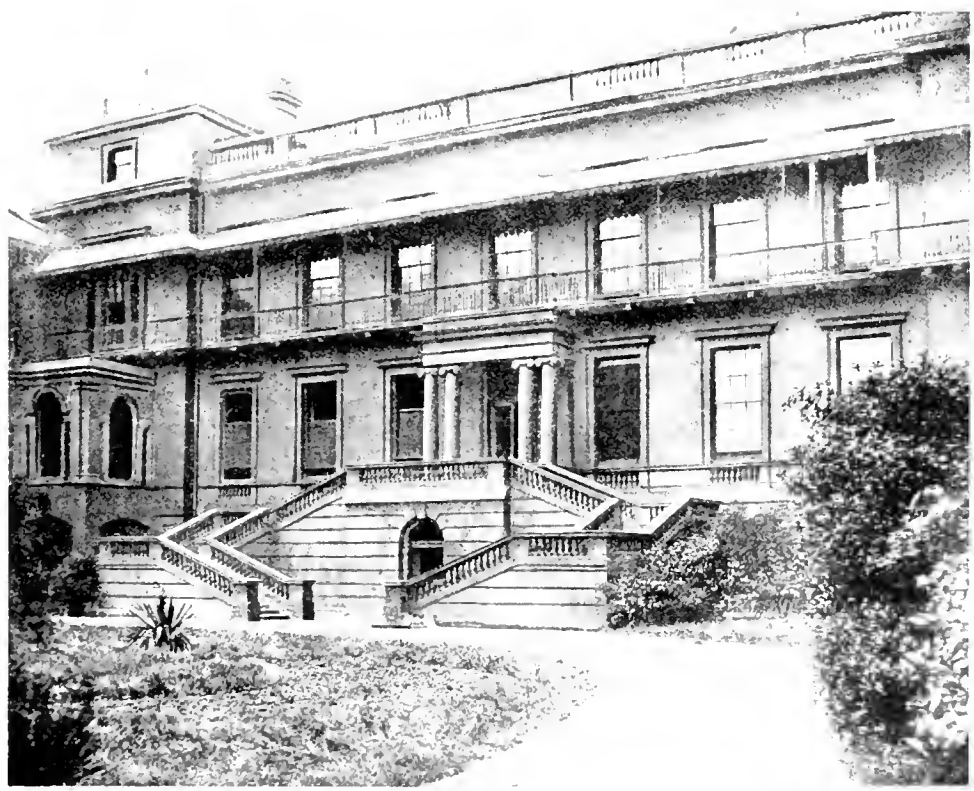
(*a*) PART OF WYNGAERDE'S VIEW (BEFORE 1544) (*p.* 86)
(*b*) PART OF NORDEN'S MAP VIEW OF WESTMINSTER (1593) (*p.* 55)





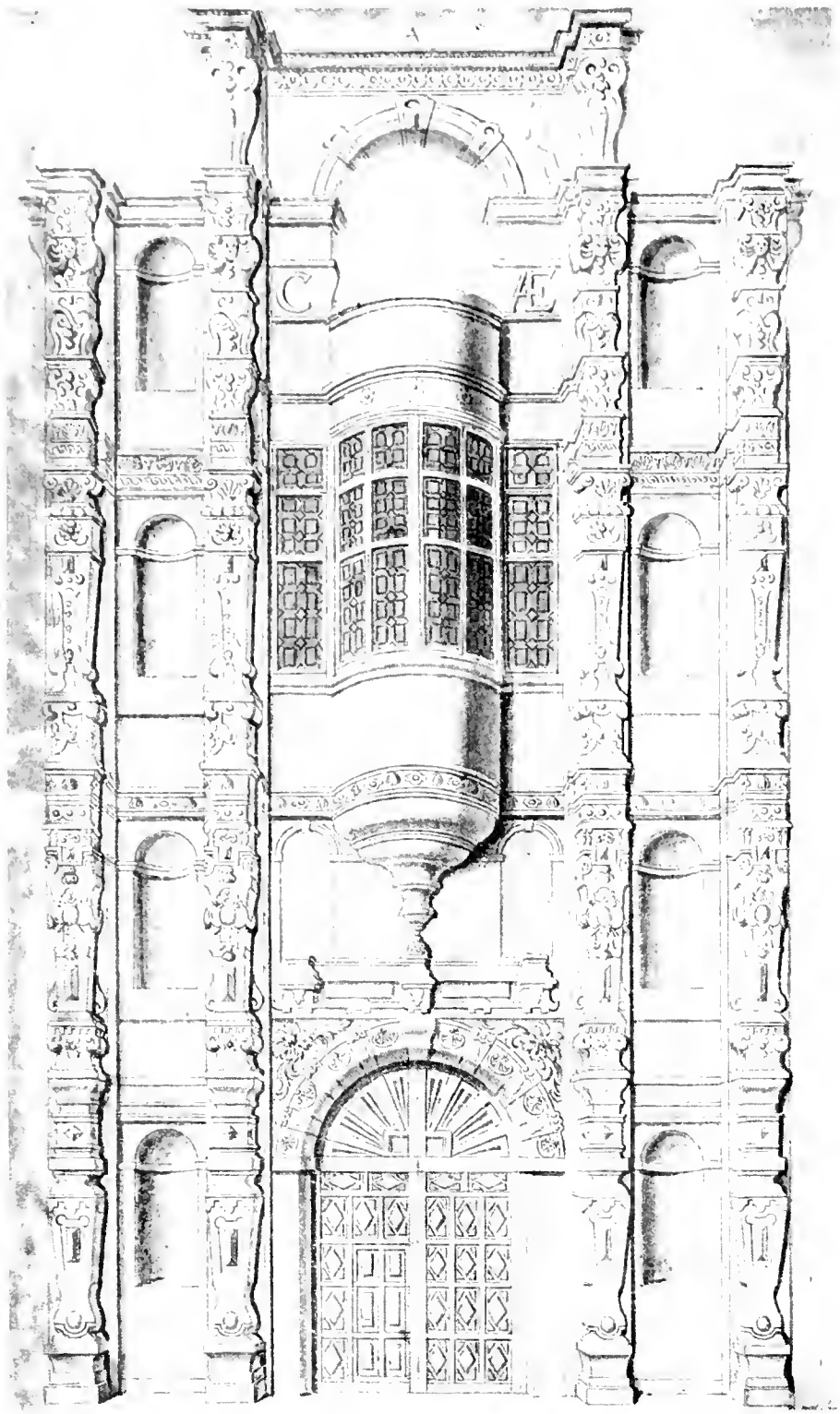


(*a*) SUFFOLK HOUSE (*p.* 17)
(*b*) YORK HOUSE (*p.* 55)
(*c*) DURHAM HOUSE, SALISBURY HOUSE AND WORCESTER HOUSE (*pp.* 84*ff*, 120)
(*d*) VIEW UP RIVER TO WESTMINSTER WITH DURHAM HOUSE ON THE LEFT (*p.* 86)

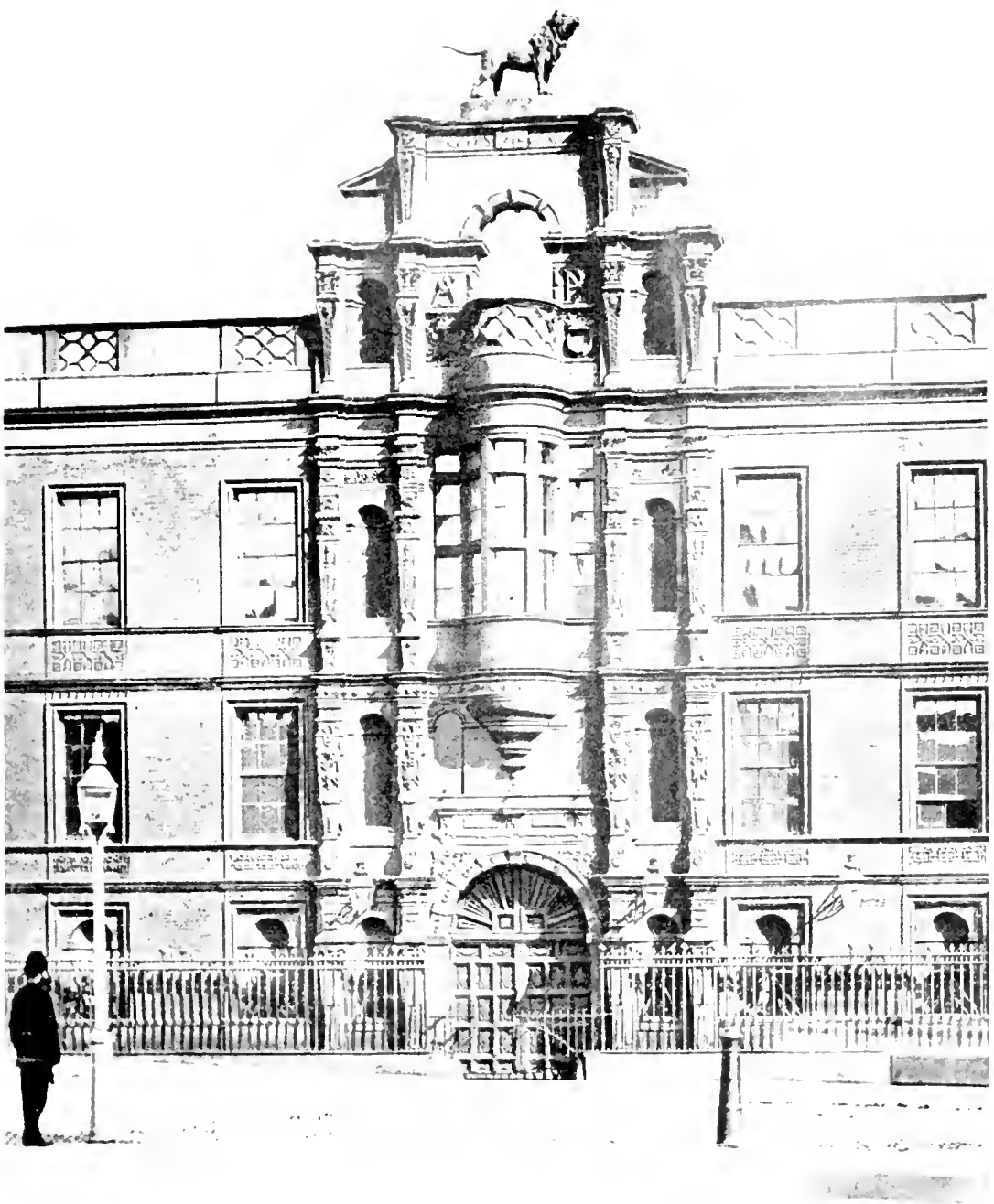


NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE *circa* 1874
(*a*) SOUTH ELEVATION TO QUADRANGLE (*p.* 17)
(*b*) GARDEN FRONT (*p.* 17)

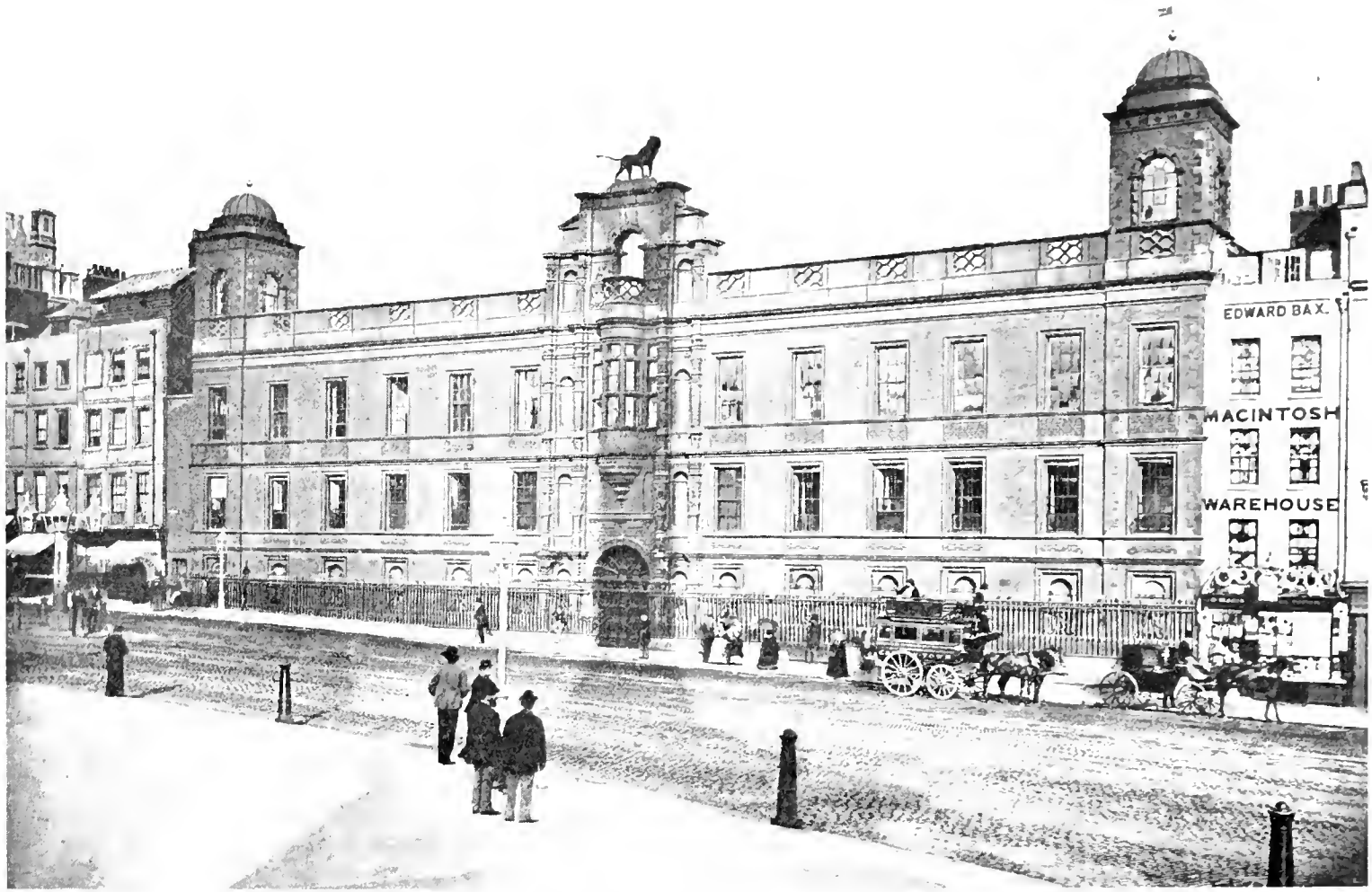
PLATE 4



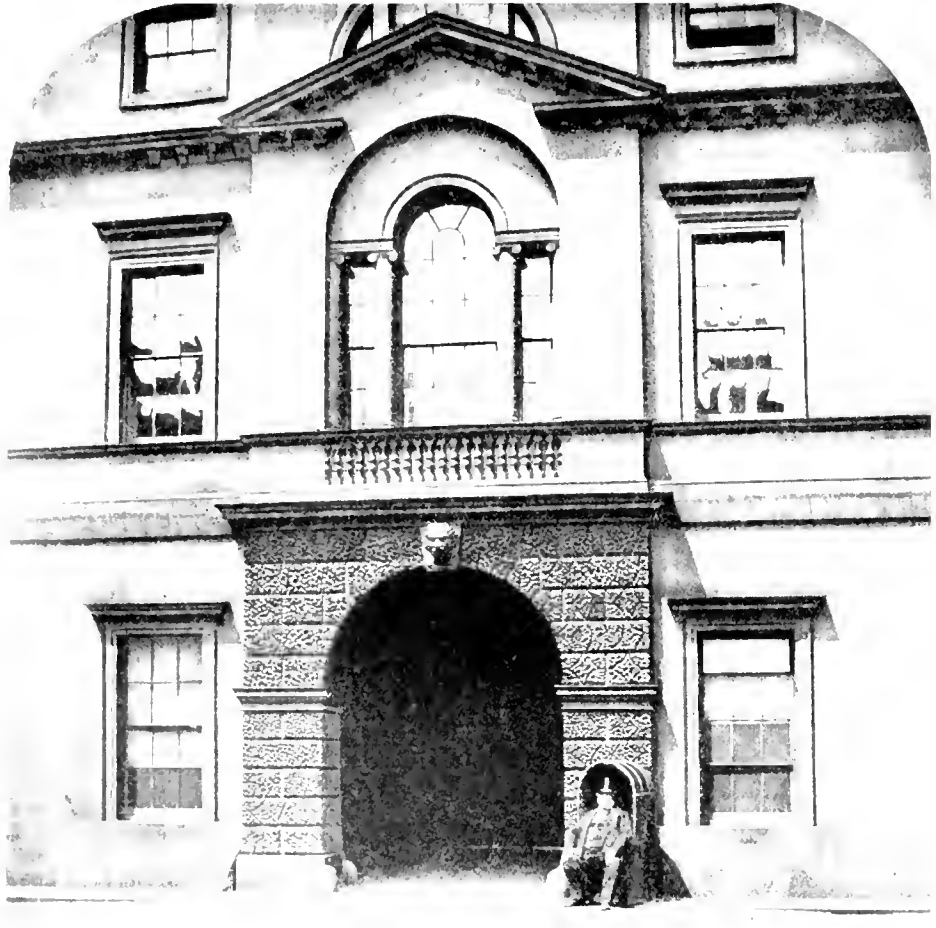
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, CENTRAL BAY WITH ENTRANCE GATEWAY BY G. VERTUE (*p.* 12)

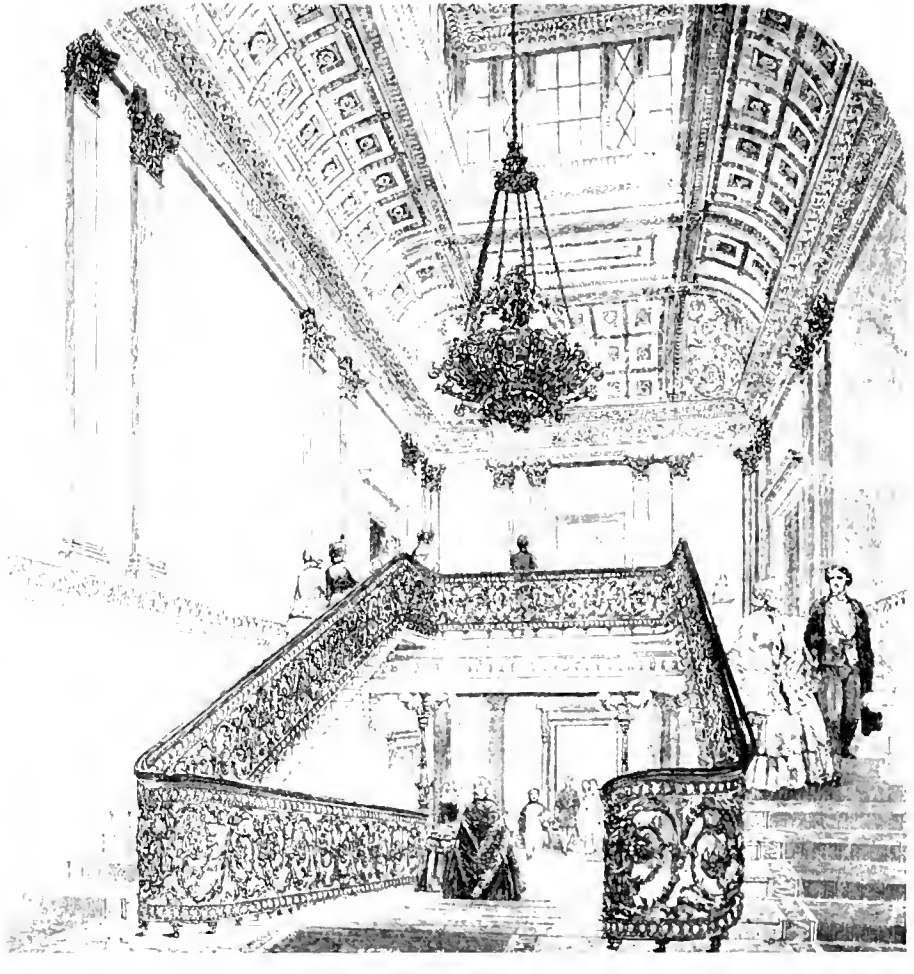


NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, CENTRAL BAY TO STRAND FRONT IN 1874 (*p.* 16)



NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STRAND FRONT IN 1874 (*p.* 17)

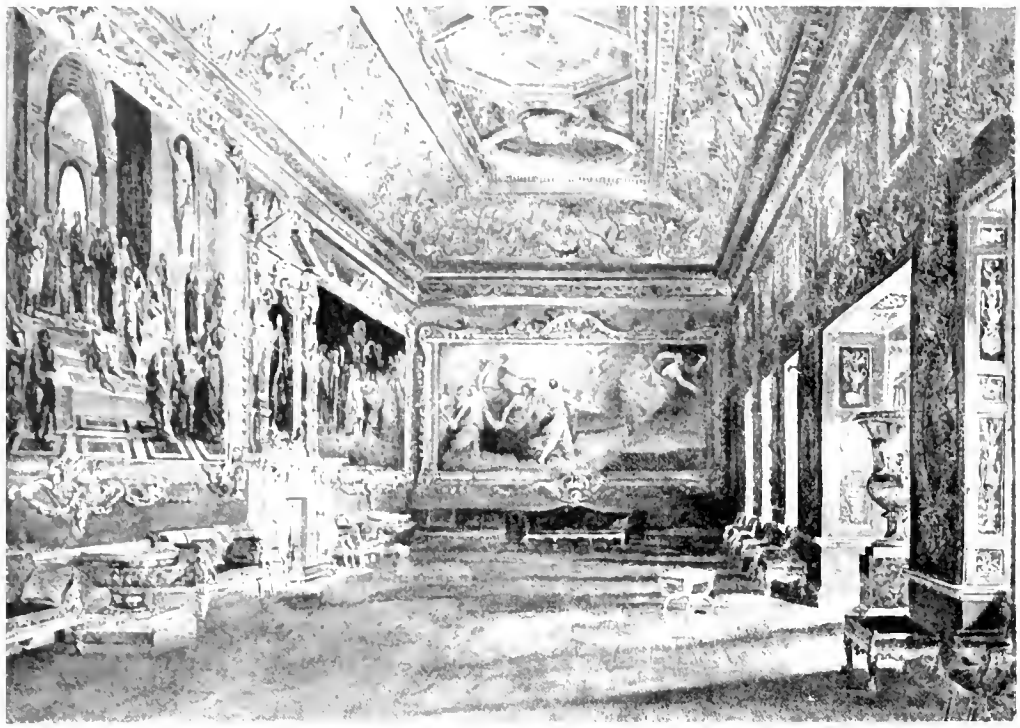


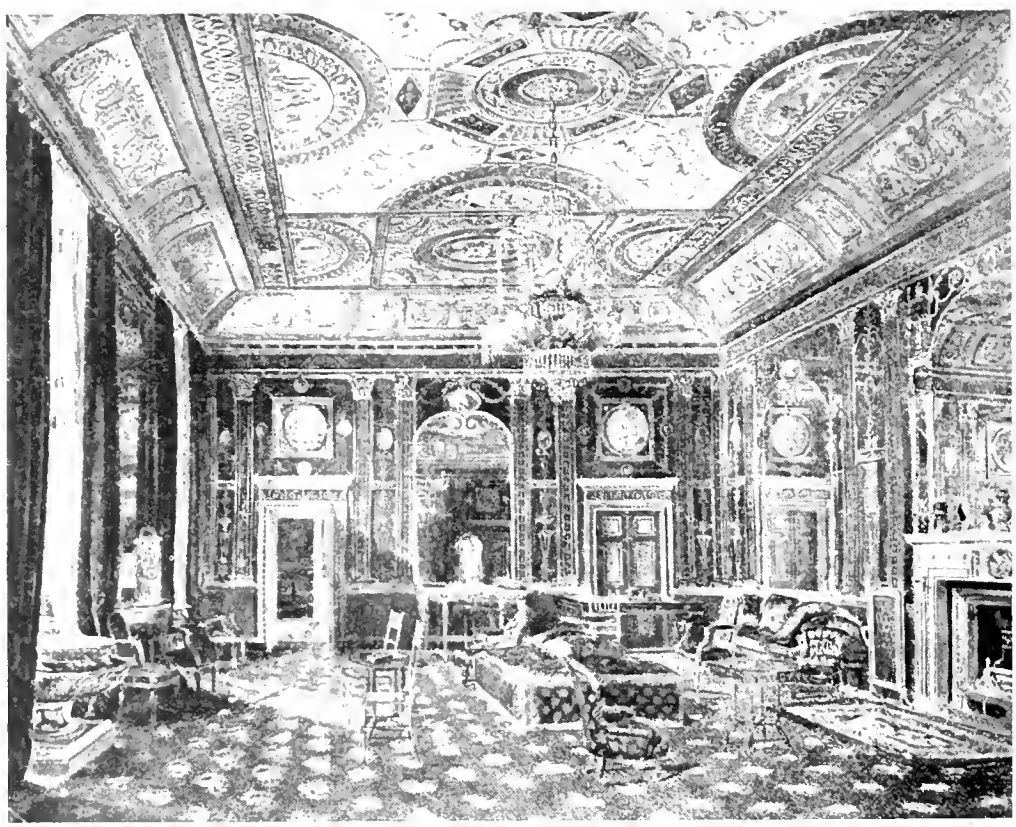


NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE

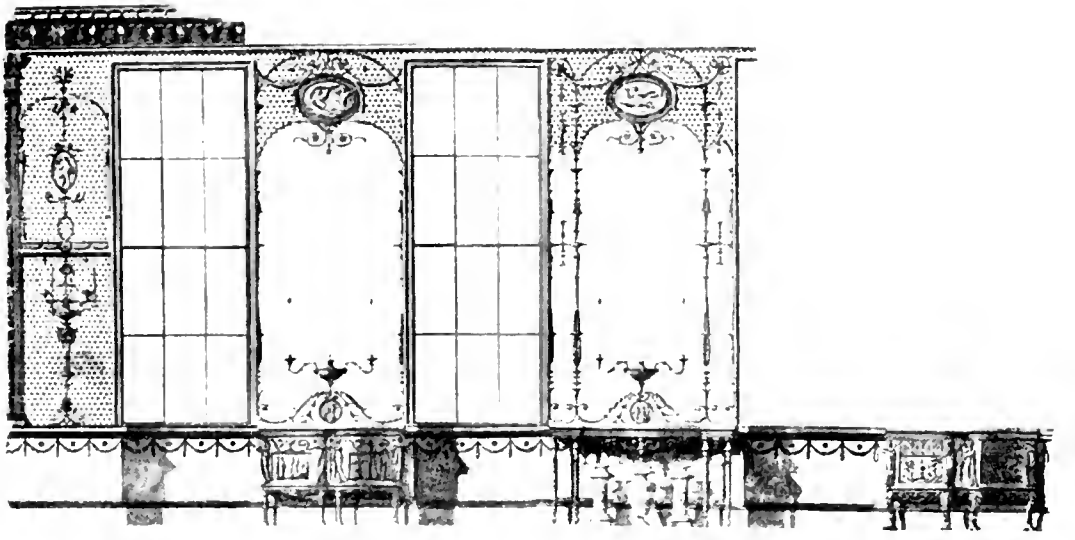
(*a*) NORTH ENTRANCE FROM QUADRANGLE (*p.* 17) (*b*) GRAND STAIRCASE (*pp.* 14, 17)

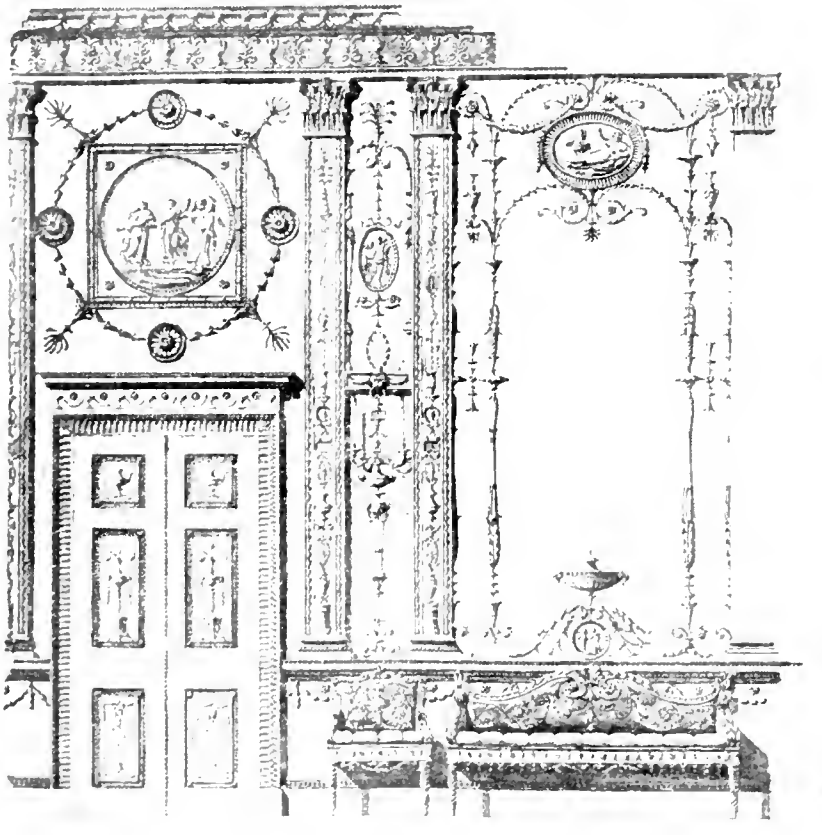
PLATE 7



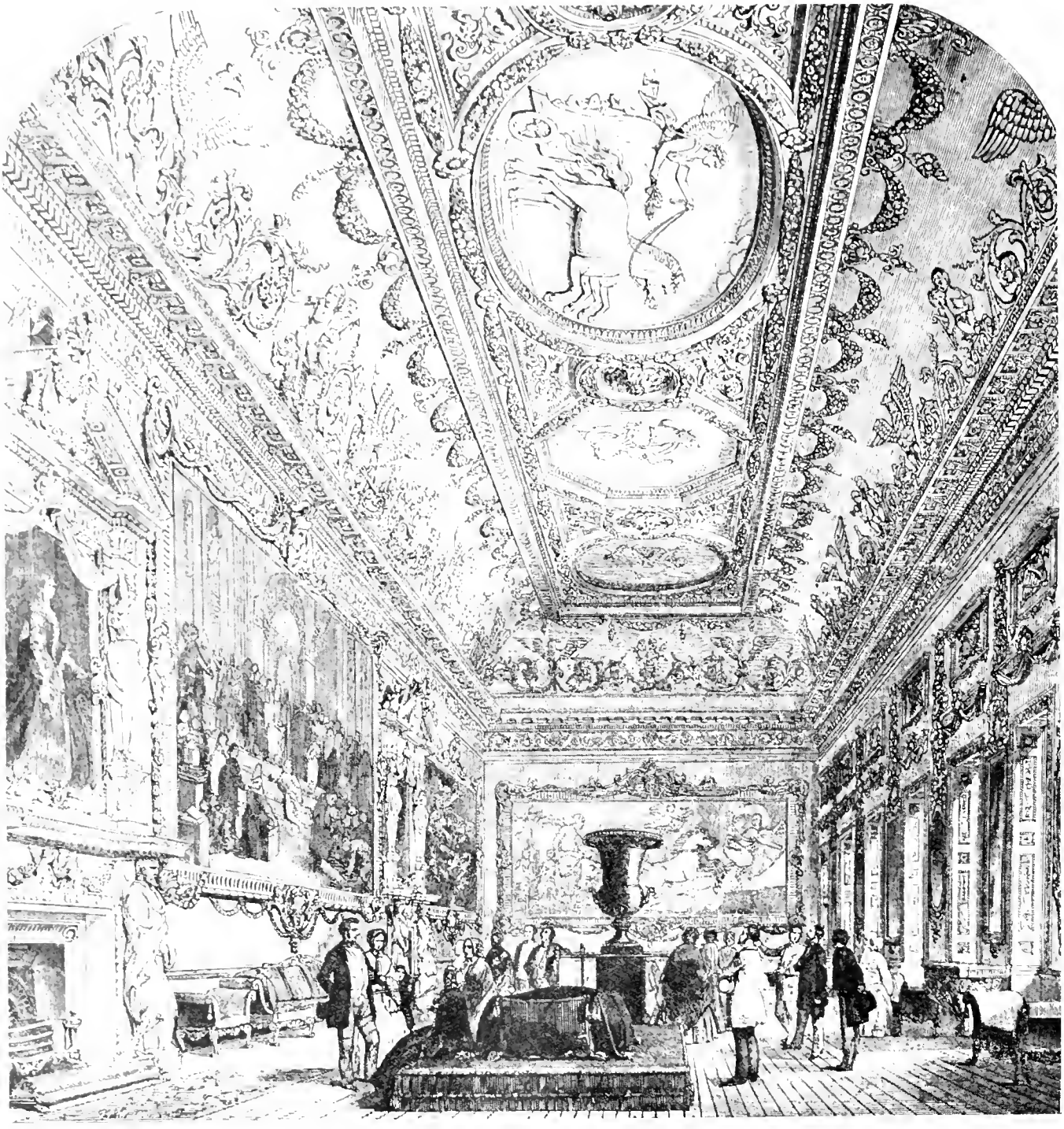


NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE
(*a*) BALLROOM (*b*) DRAWING ROOM (*p.* 18)



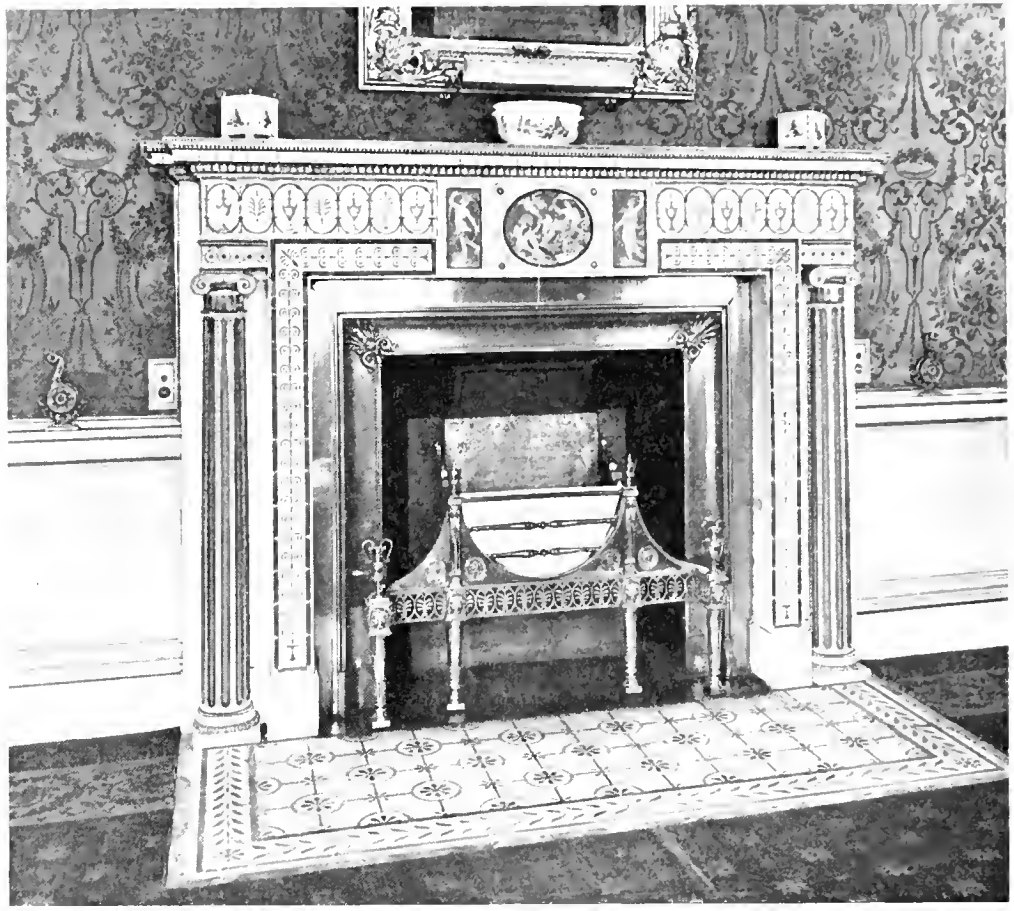


NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, ROBERT ADAM'S DESIGNS FOR THE DRAWING ROOM (*p.* 17)



NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, PICTURE GALLERY (*p.* 17)

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, VASE FROM PICTURE GALLERY (NOW AT SYON HOUSE) (*p.* 18)



NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, MANTELPIECE FROM DRAWING ROOM (NOW AT SYON HOUSE) (*p.* 18)

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET IN 1874
(*p.* 25)

COURT FROM CRAVEN STREET
TO NORTHUMBERLAND STREET
IN 1874

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET IN 1874 (*p.* 25)

(*a*) UPPER END SHOWING WALL OF NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE

(*b*) LOWER END WITH PERCY CHAMBERS

(*a*) No. 2, NORTHUMBERLAND COURT (*p.* 19)
(*b*) Nos. 442-453, STRAND (NORTH SIDE) IN 1824 (*p.* 127)

(*a*) No. 7, CRAVEN STREET (*demolished*)
(*p*. 36)

(*b*) Nos. 11 and 12, CRAVEN STREET
(*p*. 33)

CRAVEN STREET STAIRCASES (*p.* 33)

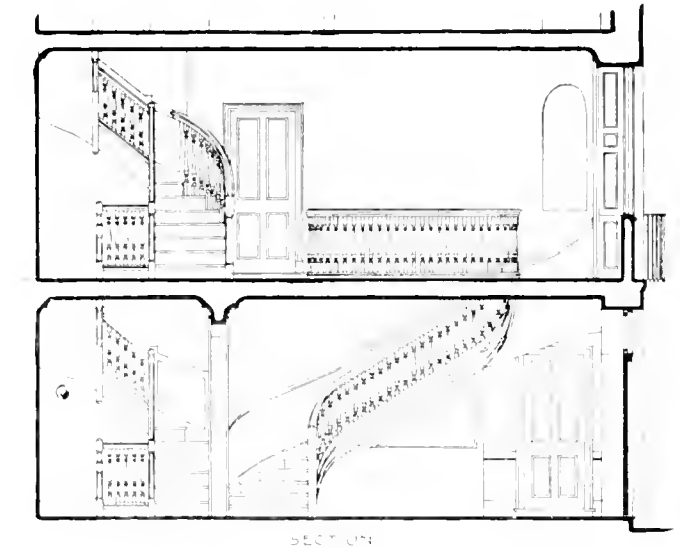
(*a*) No. 11 (LOWER FLIGHT) (*b*) No. 12 (LOWER FLIGHT) (*c*) No. 12 (TOP FLIGHT)

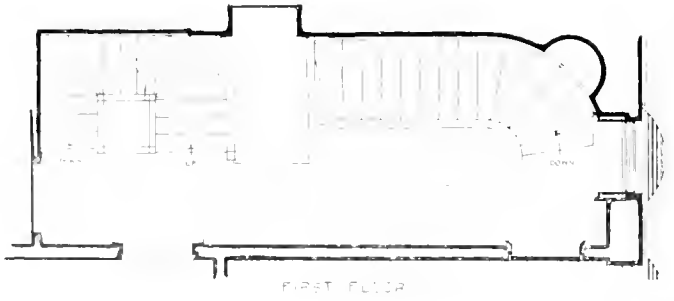
No. 32, CRAVEN STREET (*p.* 34)

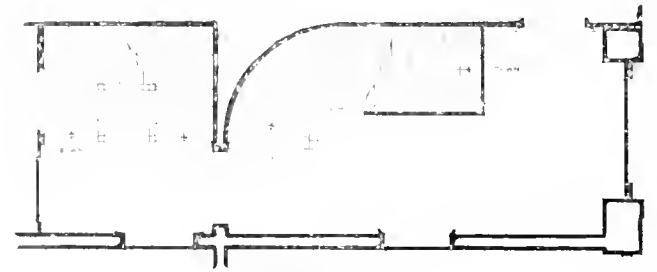
(*a*) ENTRANCE HALL.

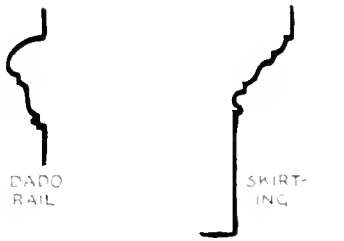
(*b*) BACK STAIRCASE

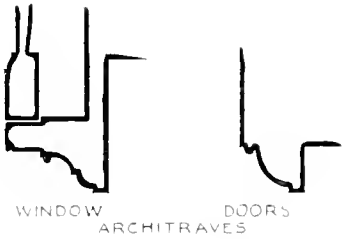
STAIRCASE AT No. 32 CRAVEN STREET, W.C.2

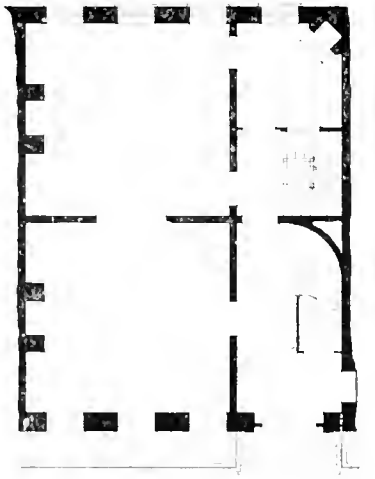


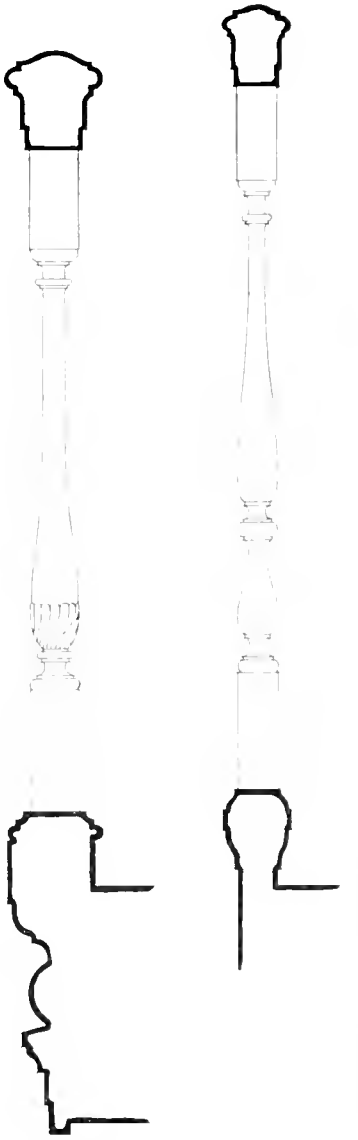












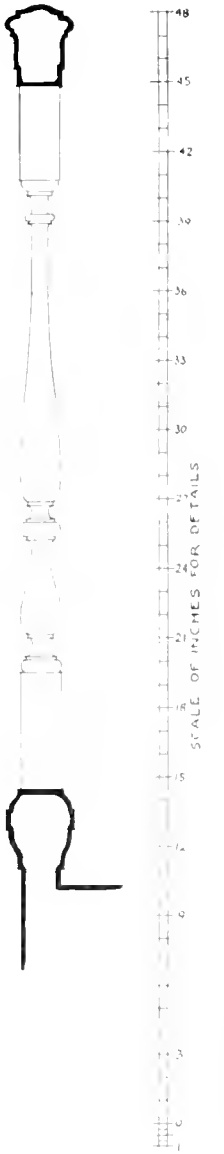


PLATE 19

CRAVEN STREET

(*a*) GENERAL VIEW OF EAST SIDE

(*b*) No. 32 (EAST SIDE) (*p*. 34)

(*a*) Nos. 41 and 42 (East Side) (*p.* 35)

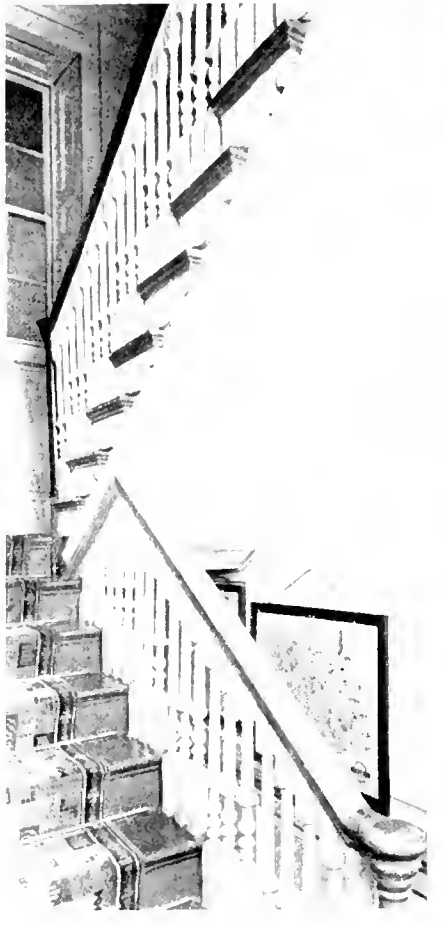
CRAVEN STREET

(*b*) No. 11, Back Room on First Floor (*p.* 33)

No. 25, CRAVEN STREET, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (p. 34)

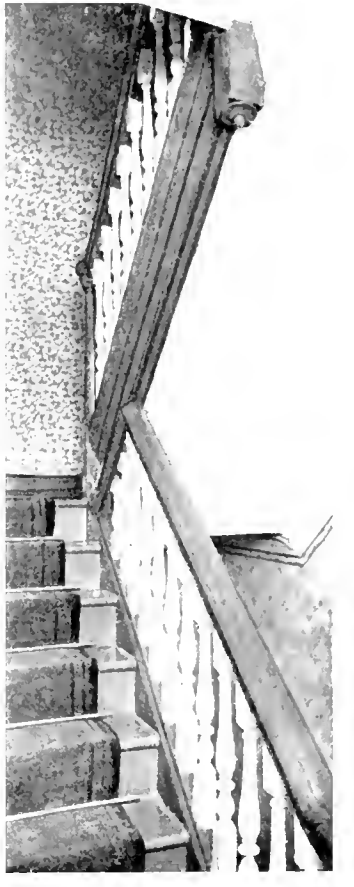
(*a*) WALL MIRROR (*b*) MANTELPIECE

(*a*) No. 40 (LOWER FLIGHT)



(*b*) No. 41 (LOWER FLIGHT)

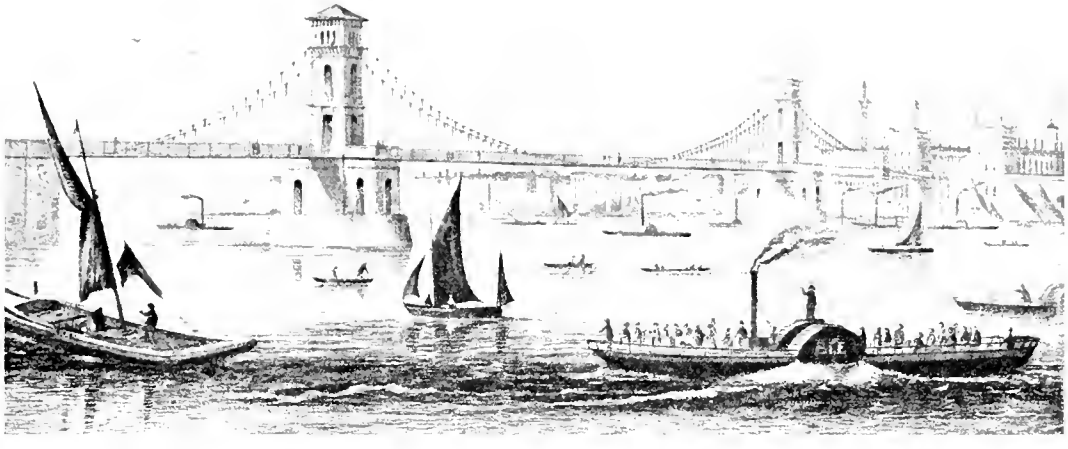
(*c*) No. 41 (TOP FLIGHT)

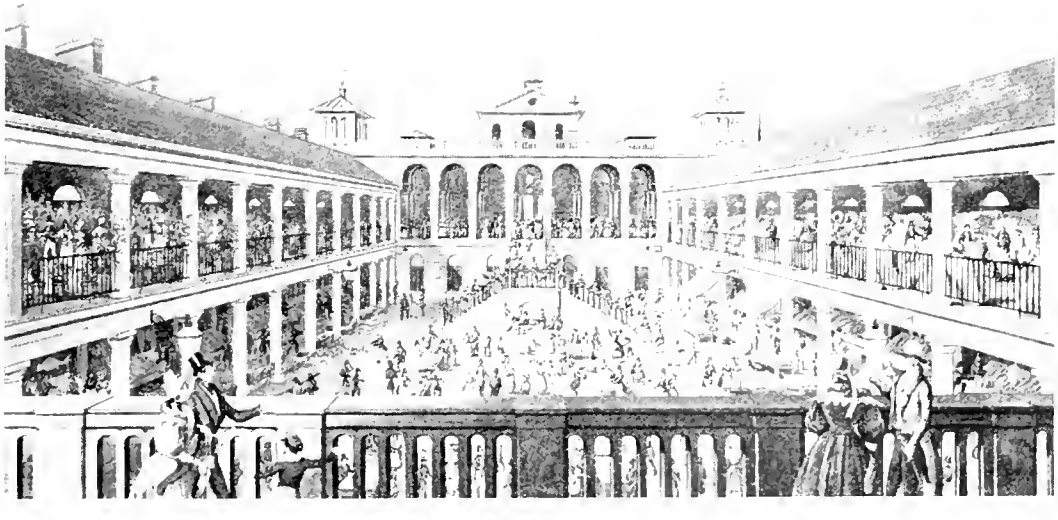


(*d*) No. 42 (TOP FLIGHT)

CRAVEN STREET STAIRCASES (*p.* 35)

(*a*) HUNGERFORD MARKET *circa* 1828 (*p.* 44)
(*b*) HUNGERFORD STAIRS *circa* 1828

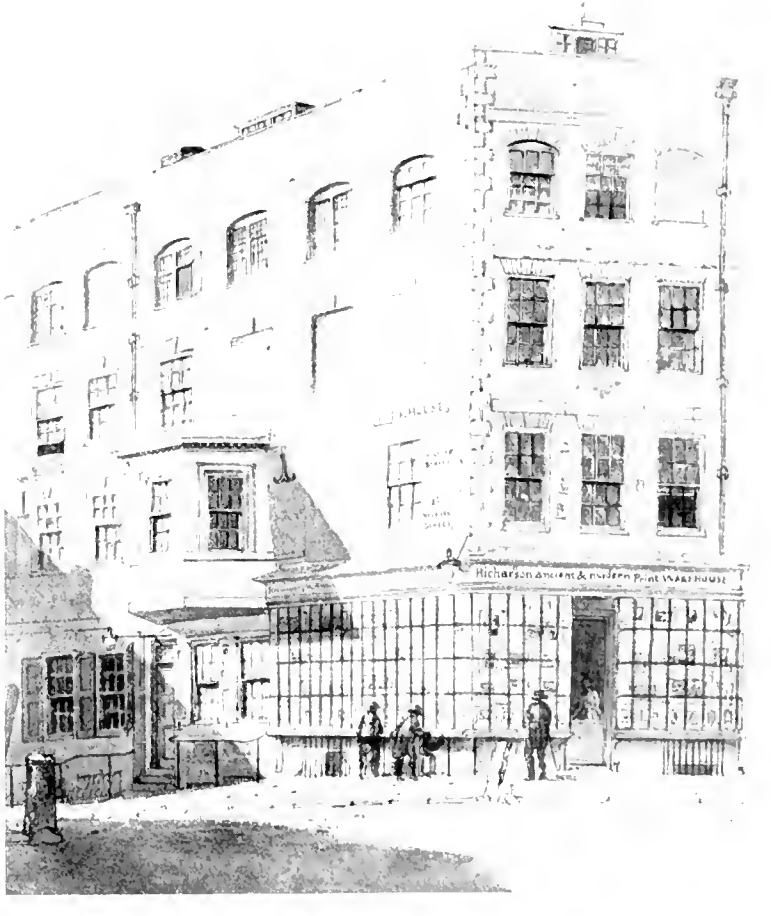




(*a*) HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE *circa* 1855 (*p.* 52)
(*b*) NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET IN 1834 (*p.* 45)

PLAN OF NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET (1830) (*p.* 44)

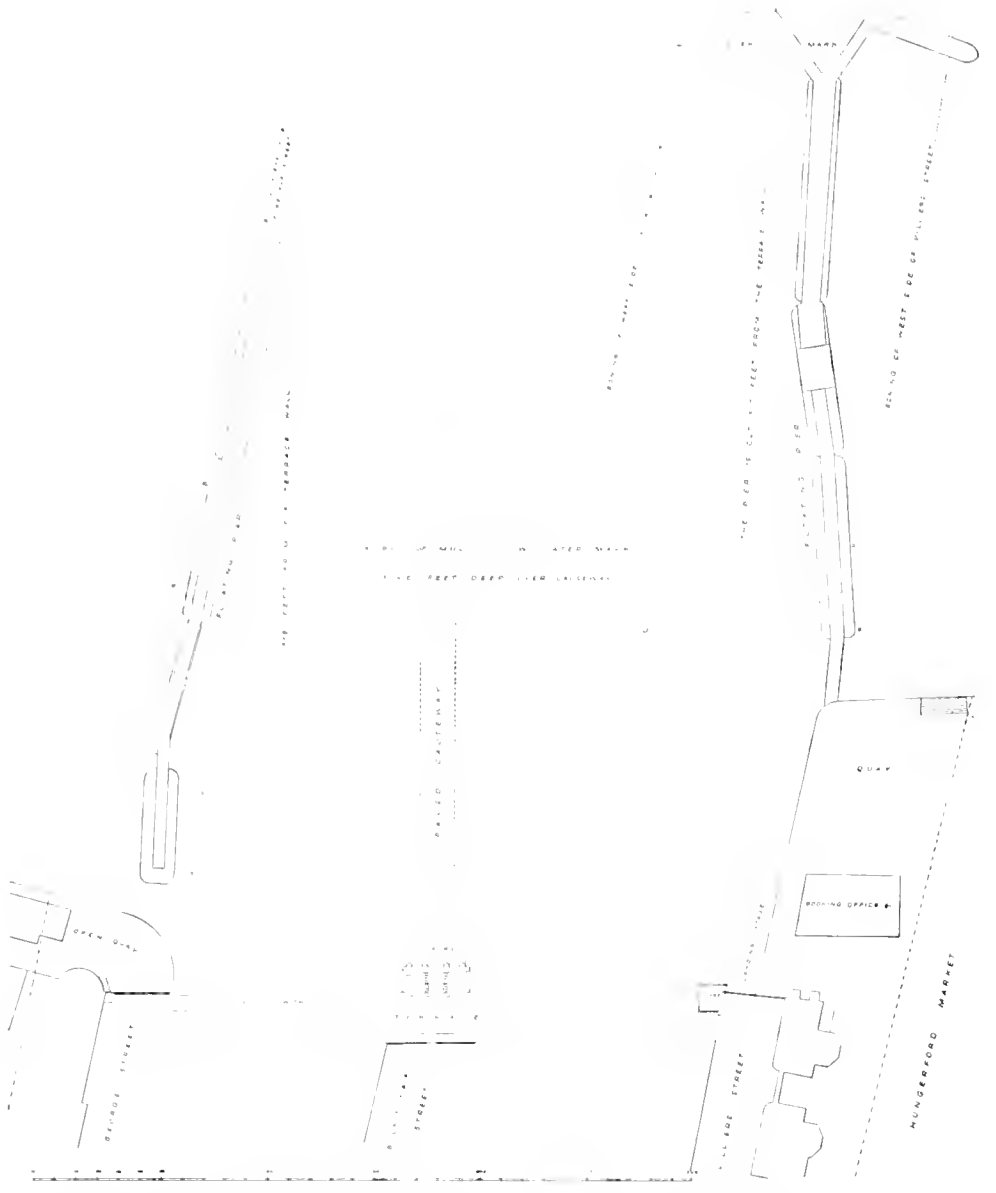
(*a*) No. 23, STRAND *circa* 1850 (*p.* 59)



(*b*) No. 31, STRAND IN 1809 (*p.* 59)

PLATE 27

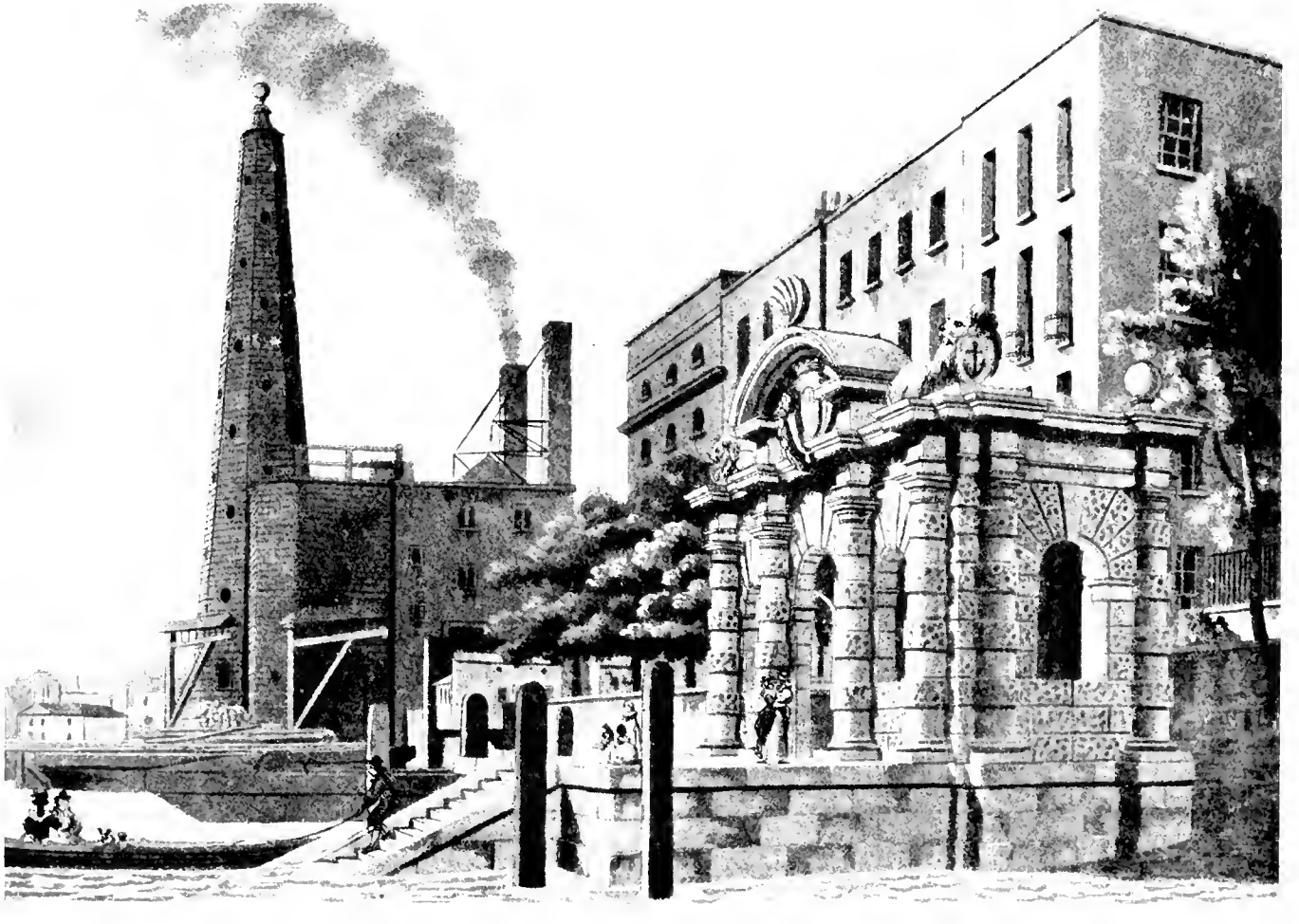
PLATE 28



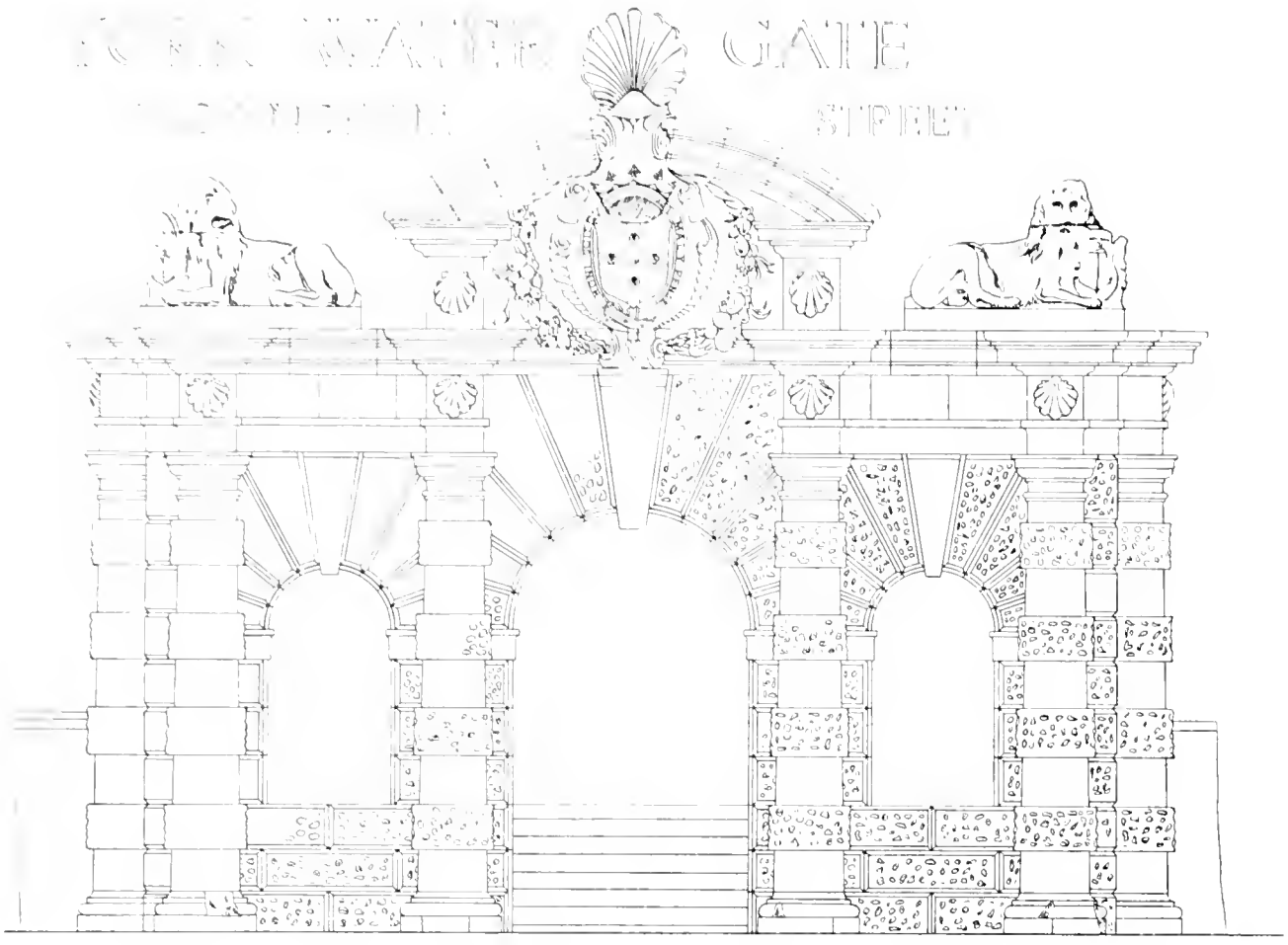
RIVER FRONTAGE OF THE YORK BUILDINGS ESTATE IN 1840 (*p.* 57)

YORK WATERGATE, (*a*) RIVER FRONT (*b*) NORTH FRONT (*p.* 60)

YORK WATERGATE (*a*) *circa* 1670 (*b*) *circa* 1780 (*pp.* 57, 59)

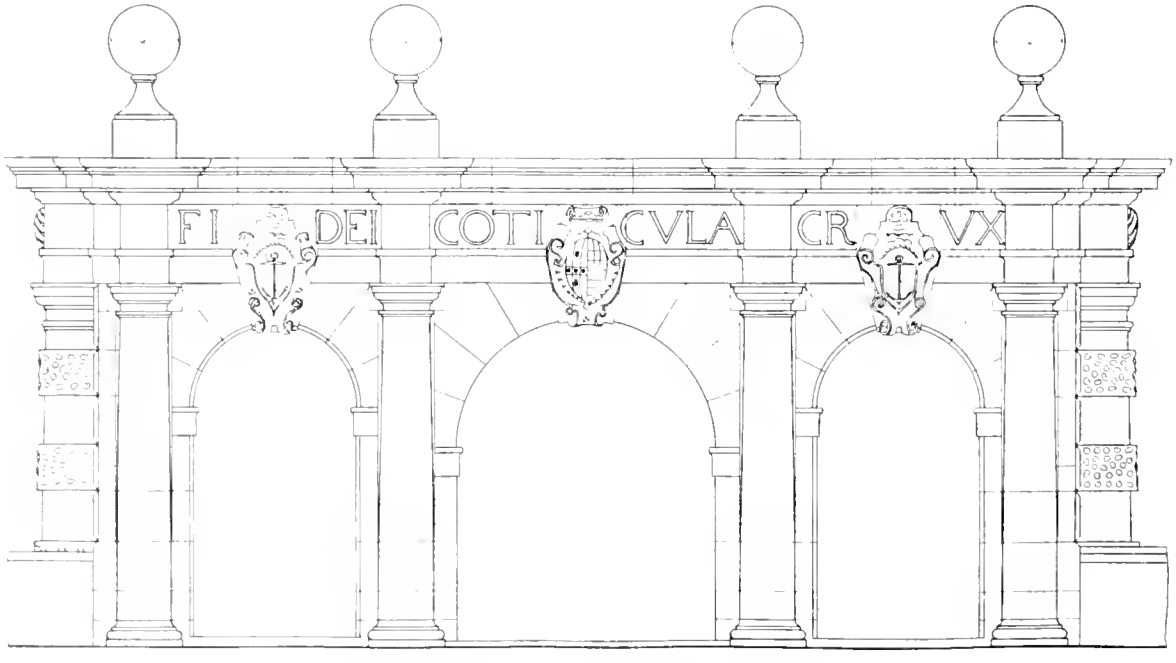


YORK WATERGATE AND YORK BUILDINGS WATERWORKS IN 1795 (*pp.* 48, 59)

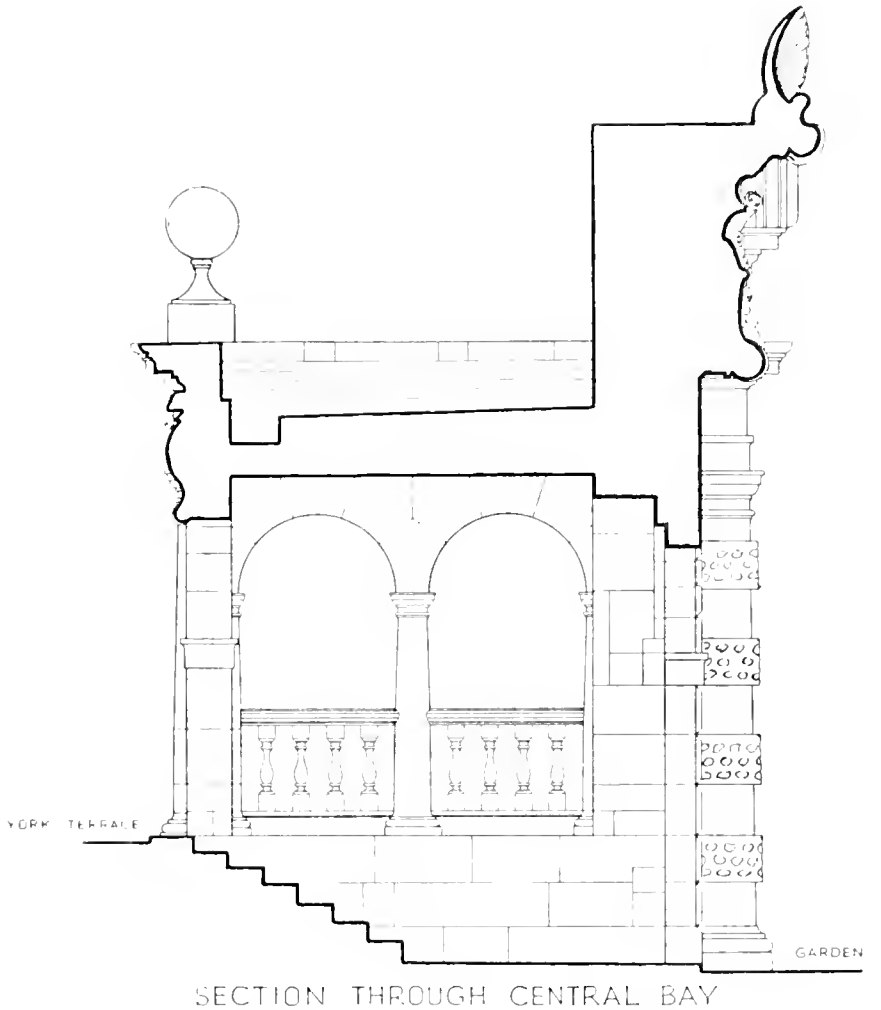


ELEVATION TO EMBANKMENT GARDENS

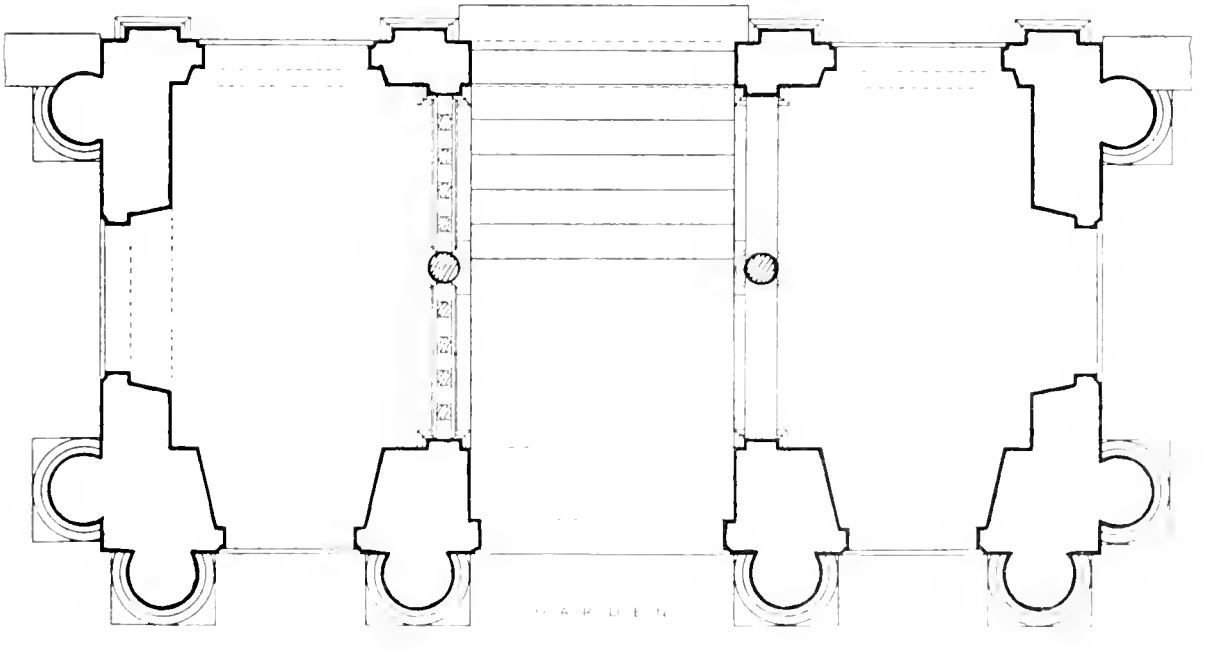
Formerly the River



ELEVATION TO YORK TERRACE



SECTION THROUGH CENTRAL BAY



PLAN

SCALE of FEET

PLATE 34

WEST SIDE OF BUCKINGHAM STREET LOOKING SOUTH

EAST SIDE OF BUCKINGHAM STREET LOOKING NORTH

BUCKINGHAM STREET

(*a*) WEST SIDE LOOKING NORTH

(*b*) No. 14 FROM EMBANKMENT GARDENS

No. 11 BUCKINGHAM STREET, W.C. 2
CEILINGS OF FRONT ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR

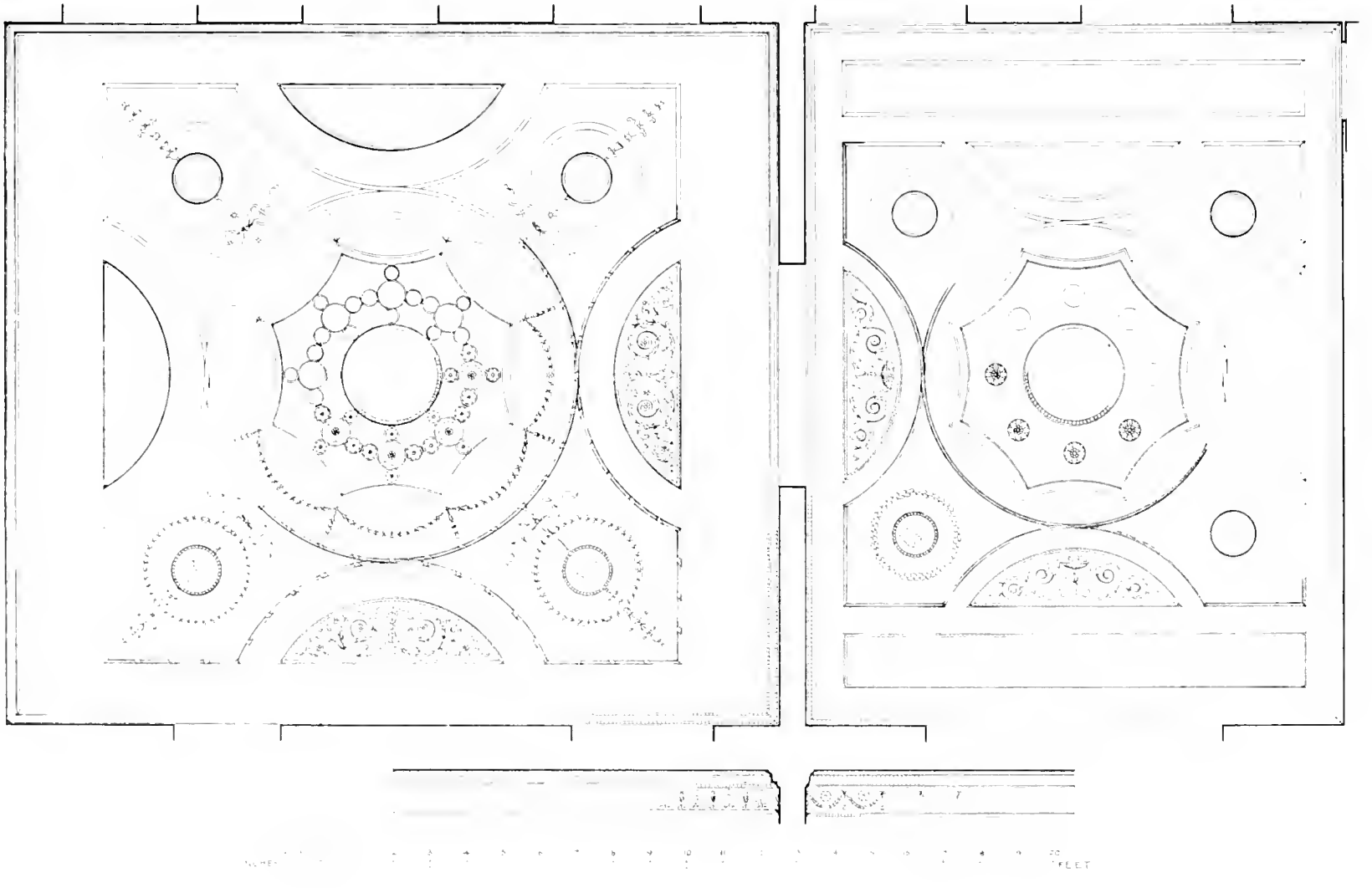
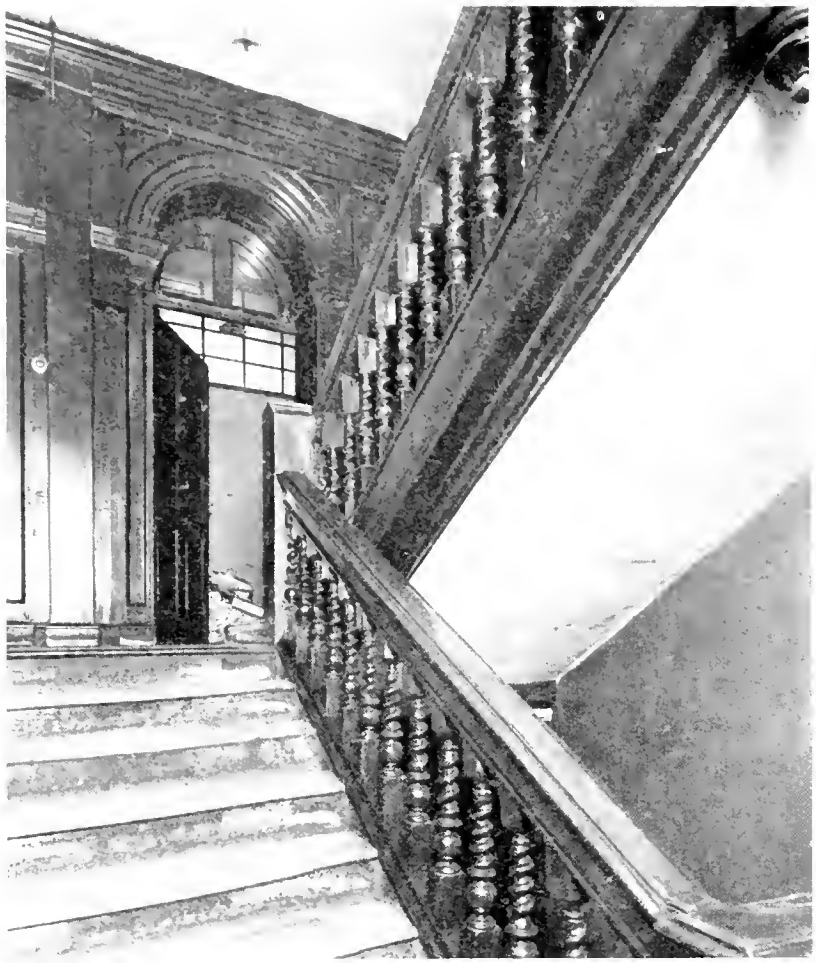
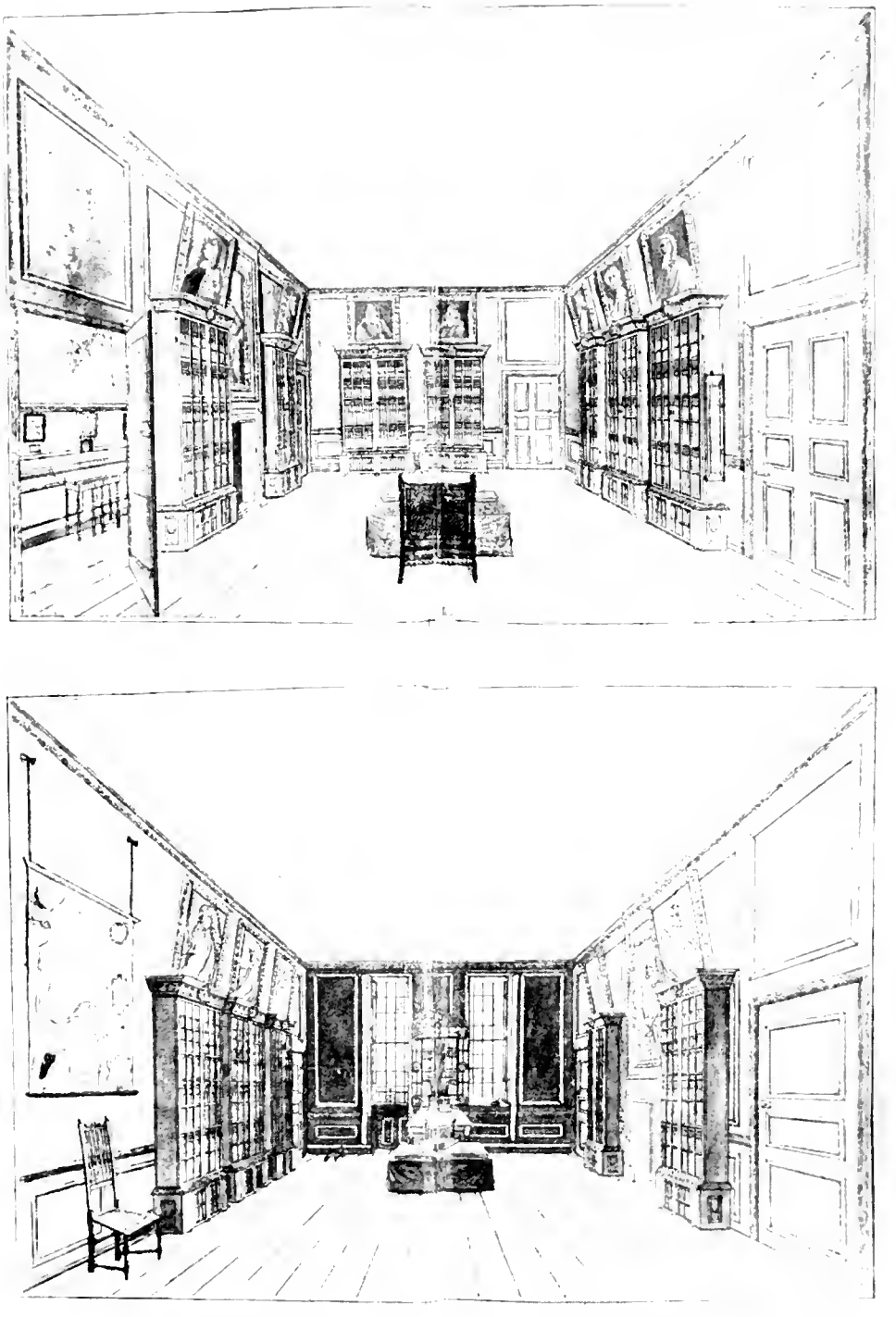


PLATE 37



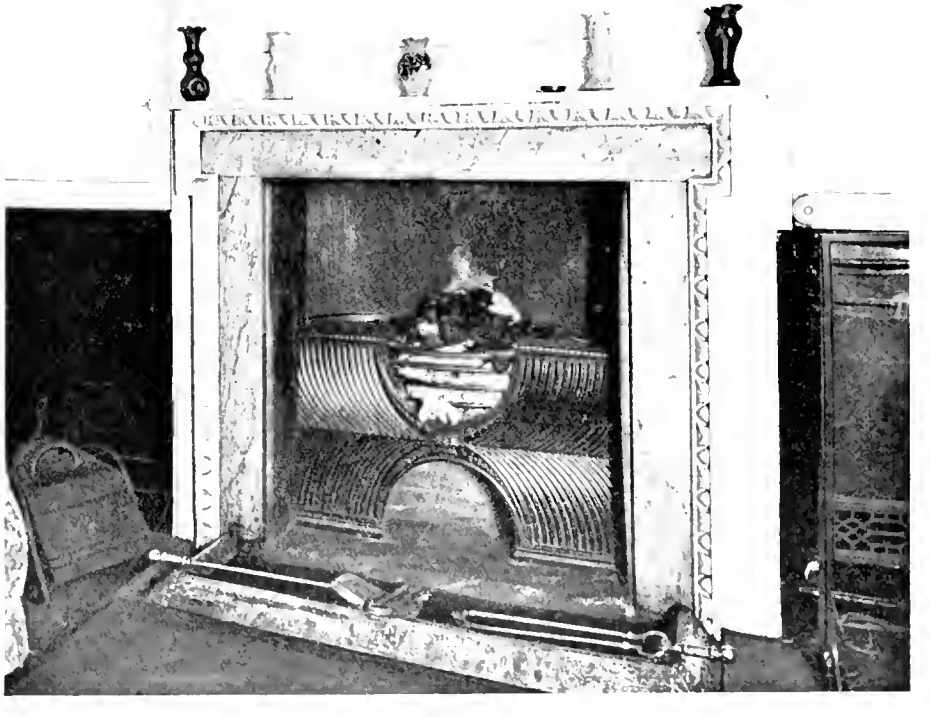
STAIRCASE IN No. 12, BUCKINGHAM STREET
(RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL PEPYS 1679-88)
(*pp.* 64, 69-70)



PEPYS' LIBRARY IN No. 14, BUCKINGHAM STREET (*p.* 72)

No. 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET (*p.* 63)

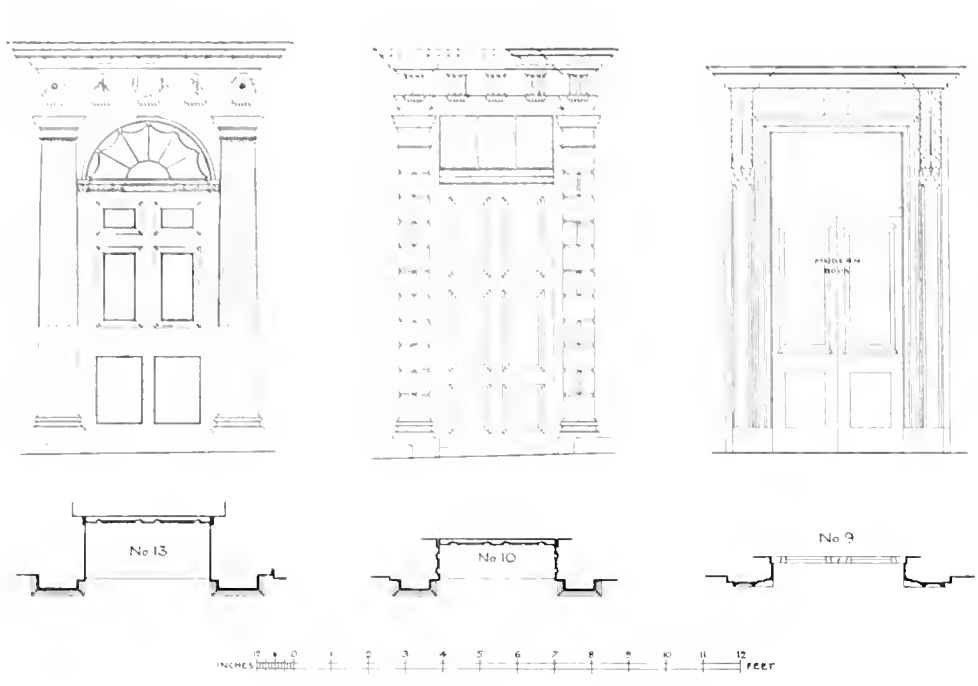
(*a*) STAIRS TO BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR (*b*) STAIRS FROM GROUND TO FIRST FLOOR

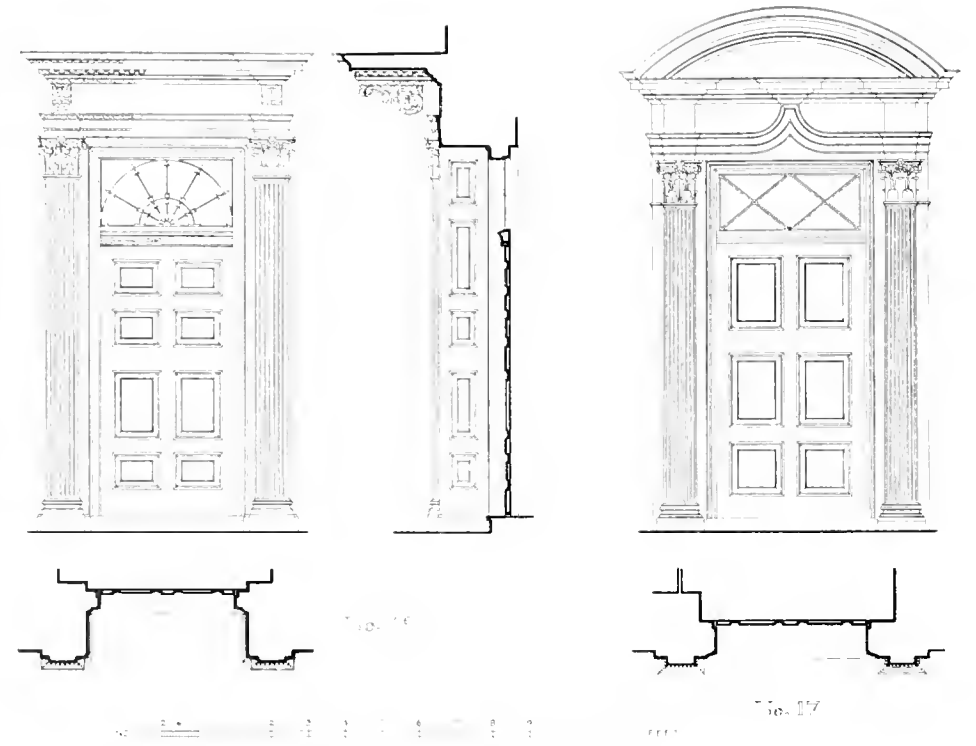


No. 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET

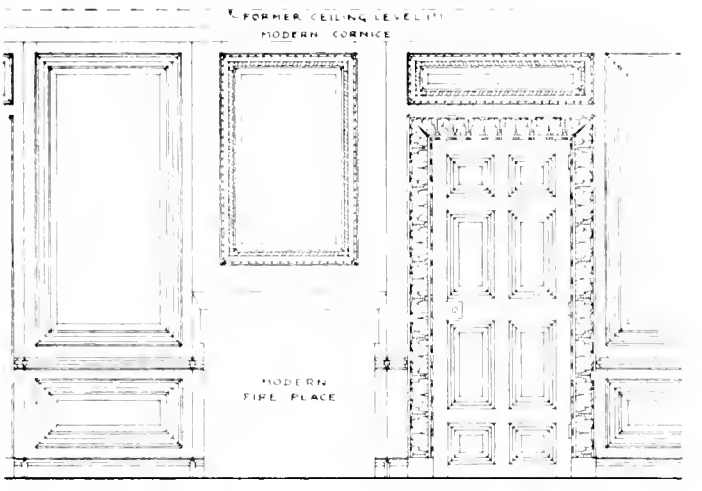
(*a*) FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*b*) BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

PLATE 42

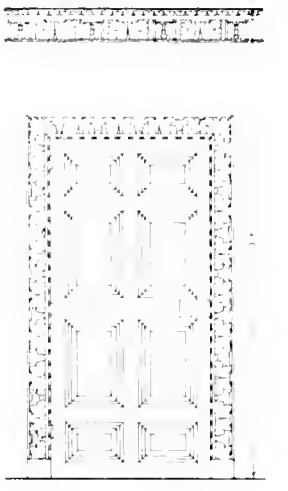




WOOD DOORCASES IN BUCKINGHAM STREET

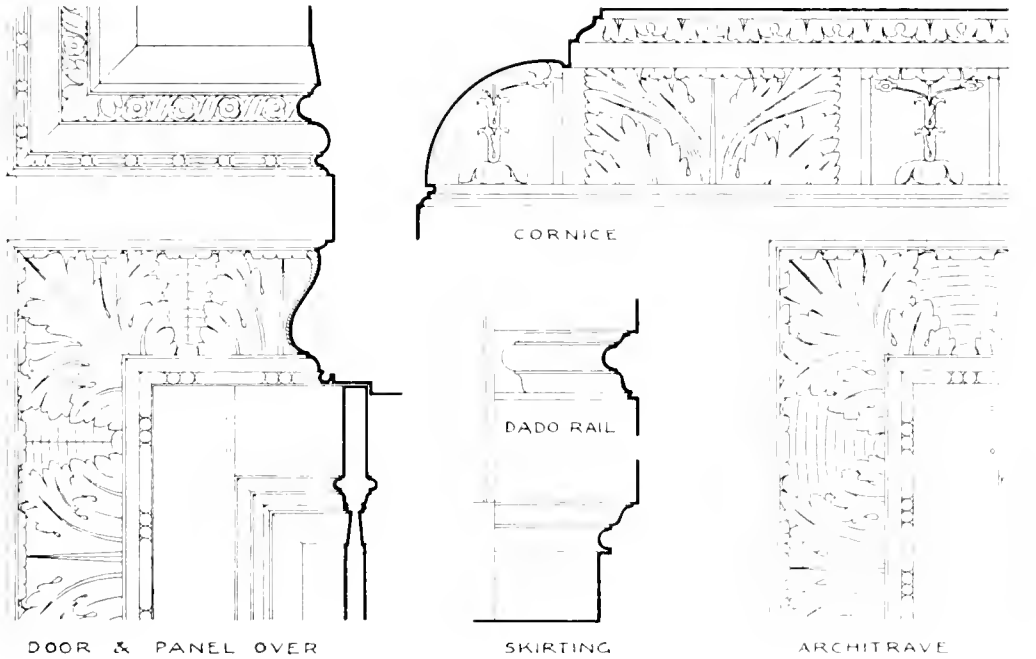


OAK PANELLING & DOOR IN SECRETARY'S ROOM



IN BOARD ROOM

SCALE
INCHES 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 FEET



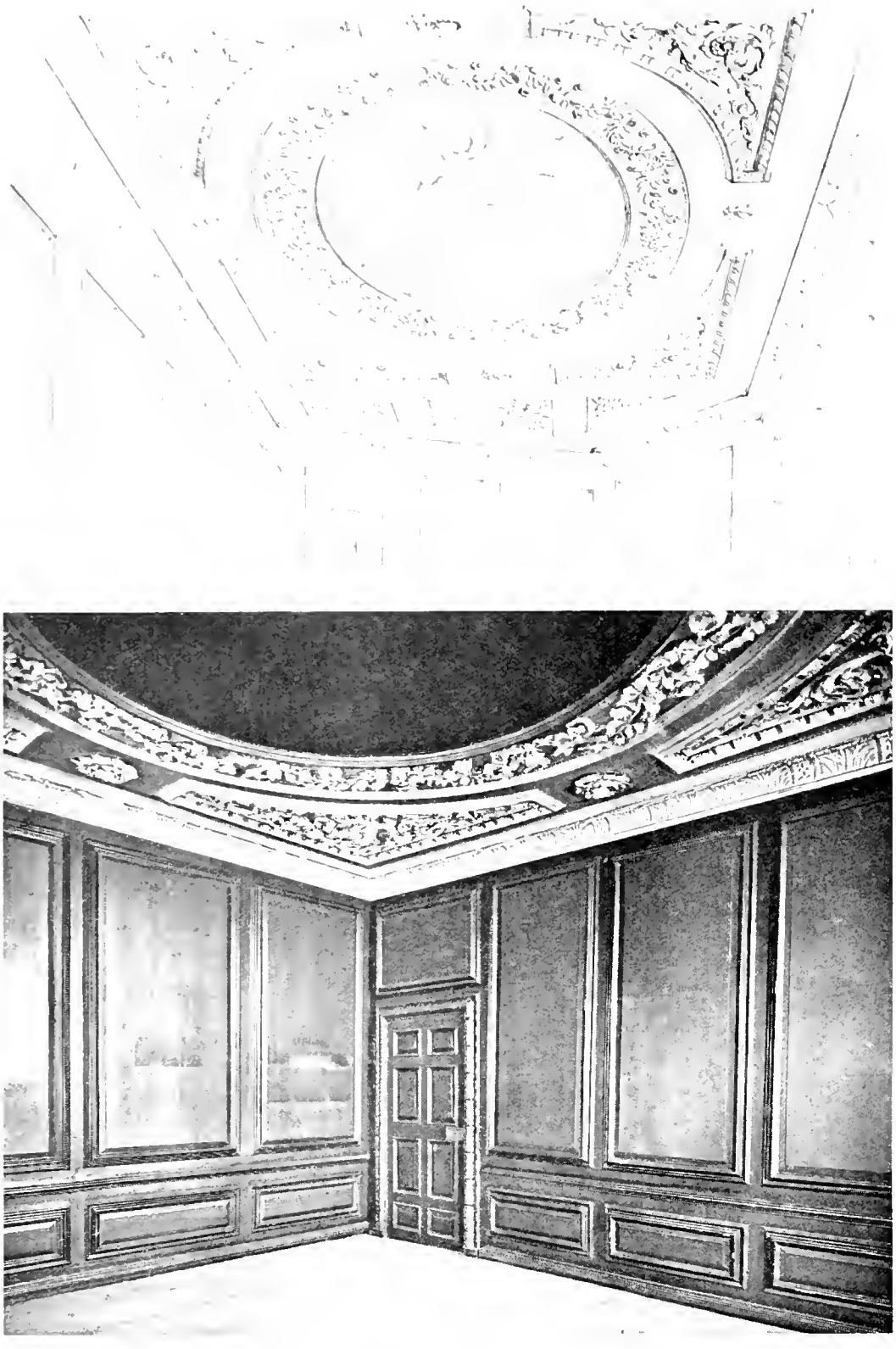
DOOR & PANEL OVER

SKIRTING

ARCHITRAVE

SCALE FOR DETAILS
1 0 3 6 9 12 INCHES

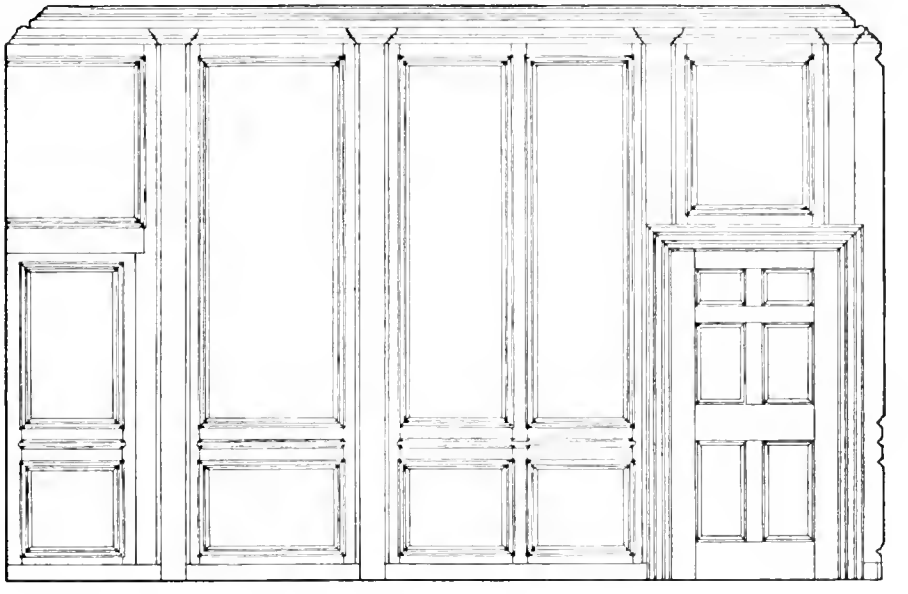
No. 15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, JOINERY DETAILS *(p. 65)*

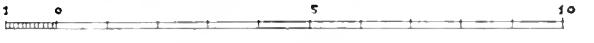


No. 15, BUCKINGHAM STREET IN 1905, PANELLED ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (NOW RE-ERECTED IN THE NEW PREMISES) (*p. 65*)

Nº 17 BUCKINGHAM STREET

PANELLING TO ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

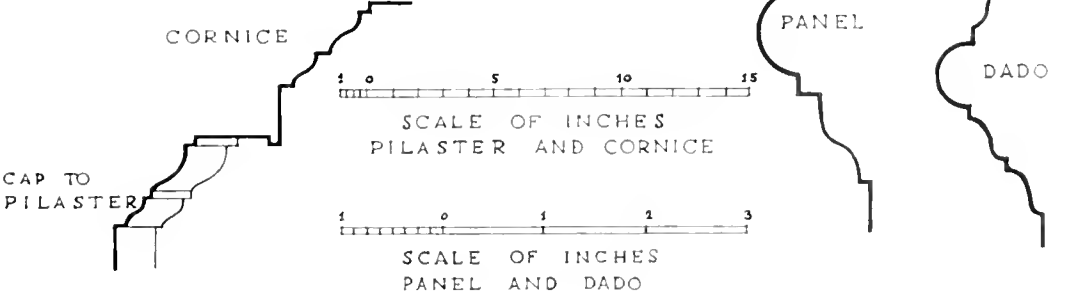




SCALE OF FEET

PLAN

PILASTER



SCALE OF INCHES
PILASTER AND CORNICE

SCALE OF INCHES
PANEL AND DADO

(*a*) No. 15 IN 1883

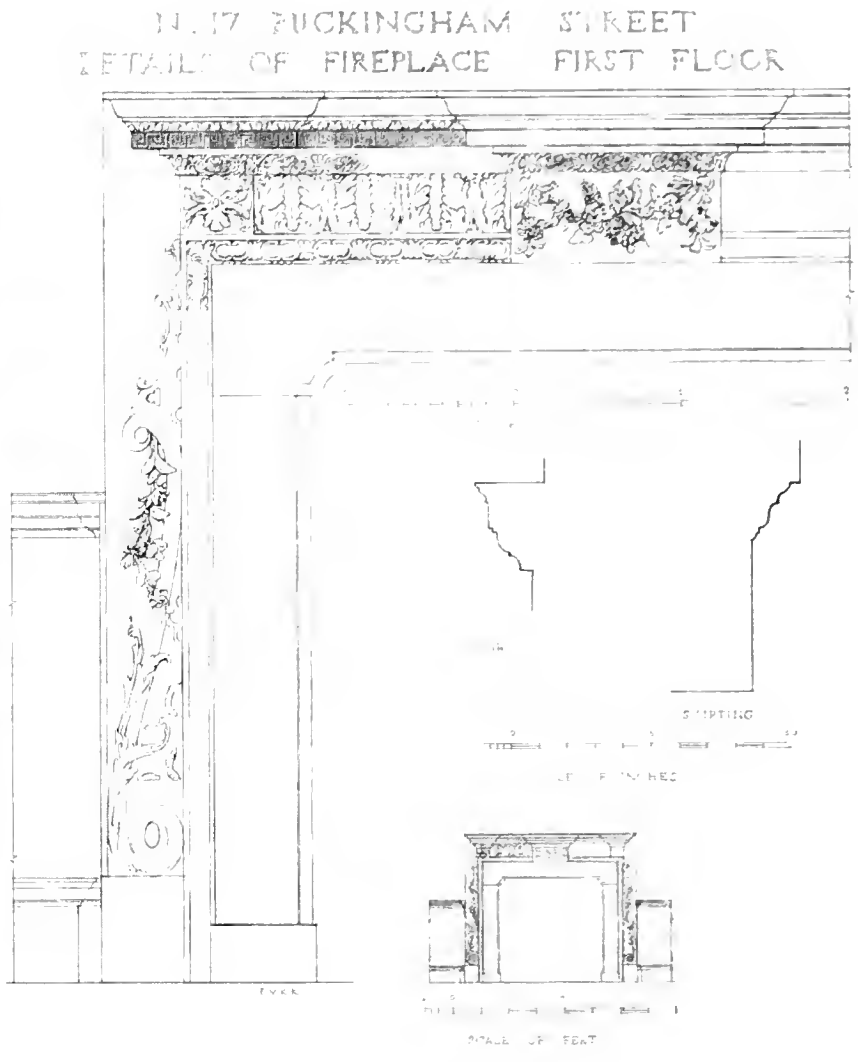
BUCKINGHAM STREET

(*b*) MANTELPIECE TO BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR OF No. 17

(*a*) ELEVATION OF Nos. 17 AND 18, BUCKINGHAM STREET (*p.* 66)

(*b*) ENTRANCE DOORWAY TO No. 17, BUCKINGHAM STREET

No. 17, BUCKINGHAM STREET, MANTELPIECE TO FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 66)



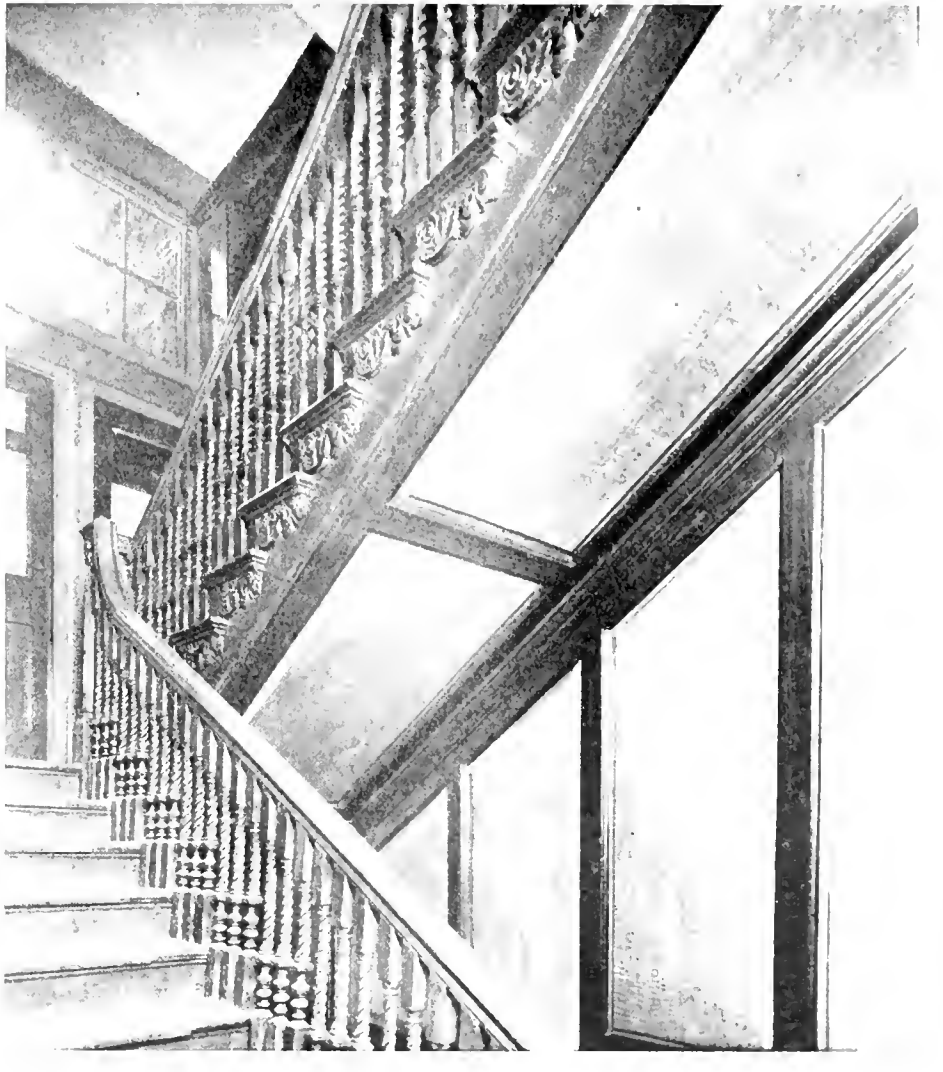
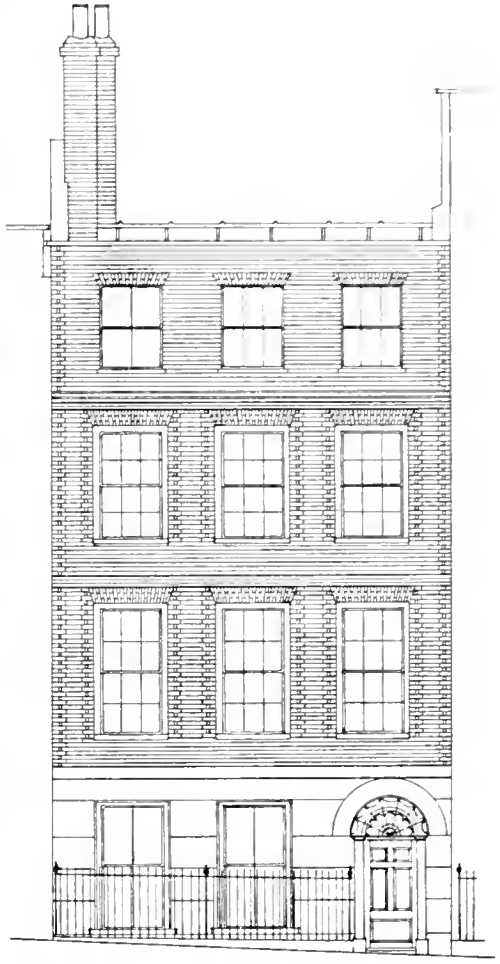


PLATE 49

No. 18, BUCKINGHAM STREET (*p. 66*)

(*a*) ENTRANCE DOORWAY

(*b*) STAIRCASE (GROUND FLOOR FLIGHT)



No. 20, BUCKINGHAM STREET (*p.* 67)

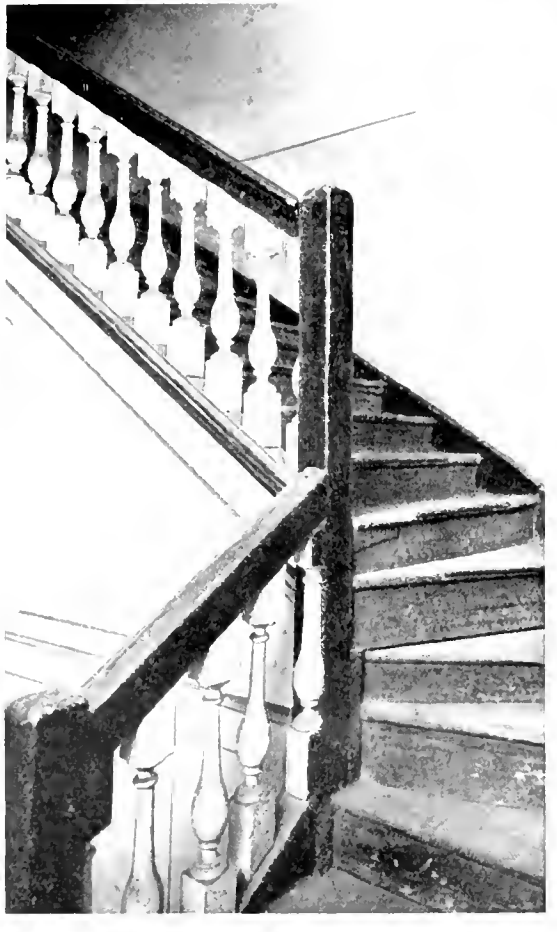
YORK PLACE (FORMERLY OF ALLEY) LOOKING EAST (*p.* 80)

GEORGE COURT LOOKING NORTH IN 1932 (*p.* 80)

PLATE 51

(*a*) Nos. 2 and 3, DUKE STREET (*pp.* 77-79)

(*b*) No. 2, DUKE STREET, FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR



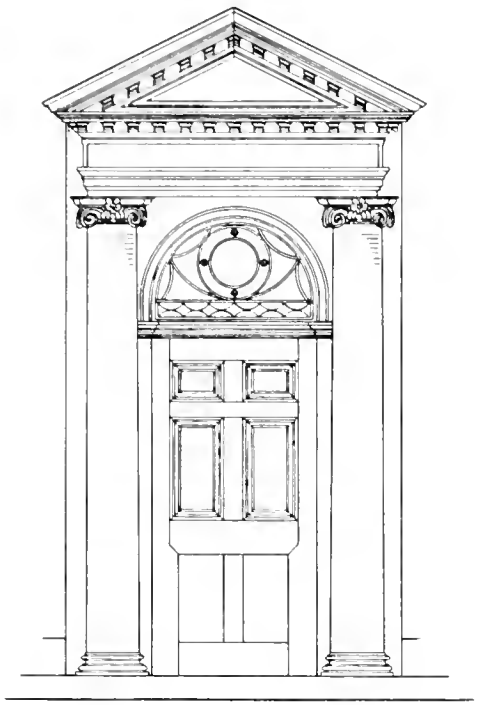
(*a*) BASEMENT STAIR

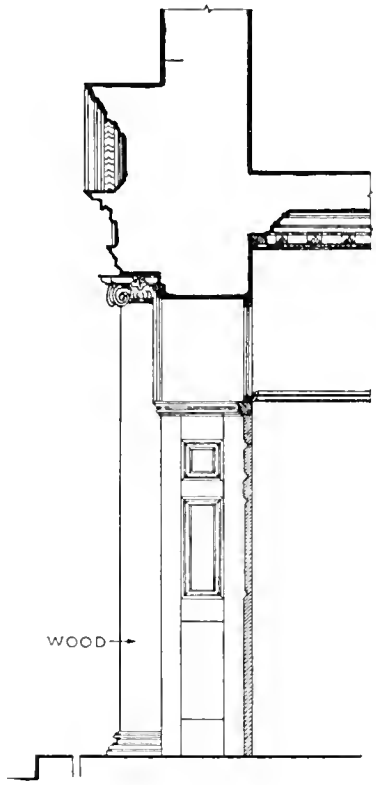
No. 2, DUKE STREET

(*b*) LANDING TO SECOND FLOOR

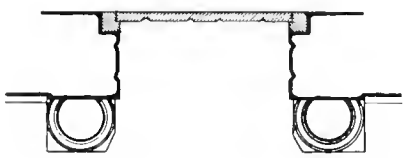
(*c*) DOORWAY TO BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

Nº2 DUKE STREET.
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.





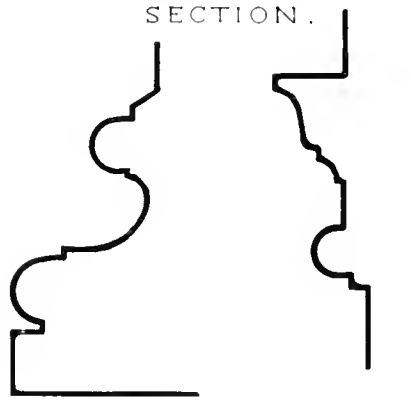
SECTION.



PLAN

SCALE OF FEET.

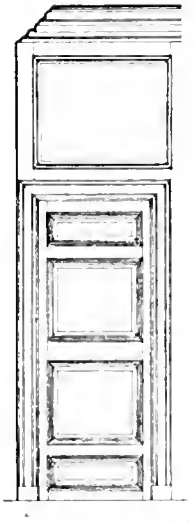
SCALE OF INCHES.



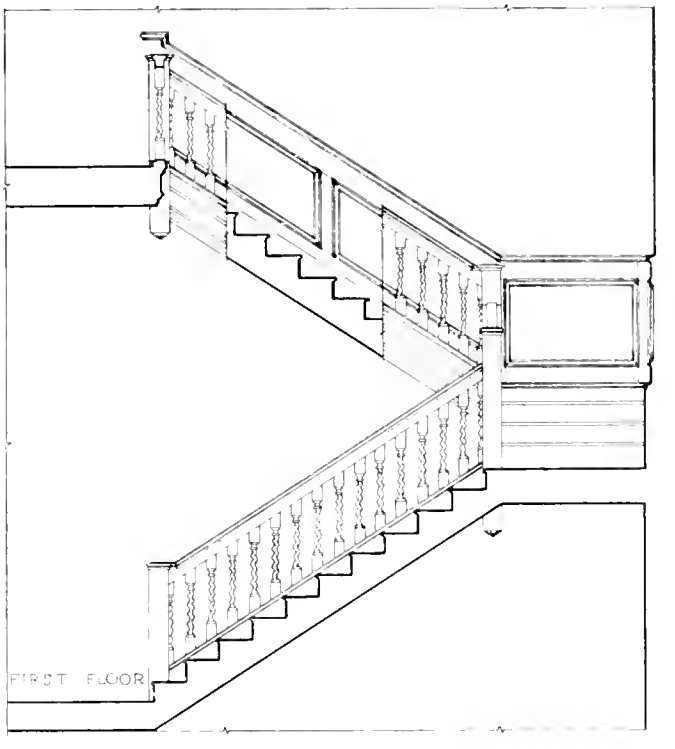
BASE. IMPOST

CVKK

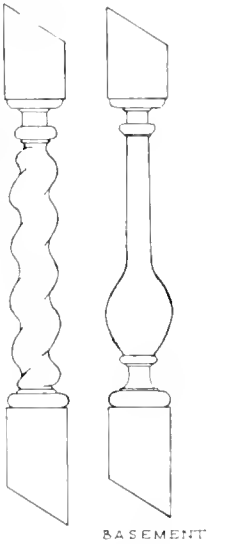
Nº2 DUKE STREET.
DETAILS OF STAIRCASE.



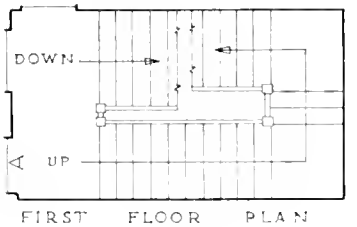
ELEVATION AT 'A'



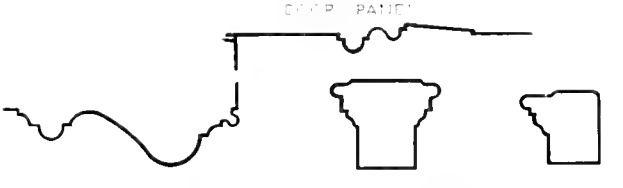
SECTION THROUGH STAIRCASE.



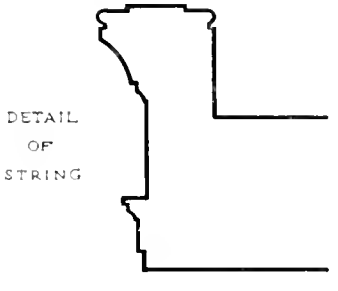
BALUSTERS



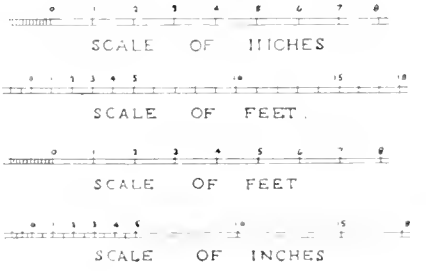
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



DOOR ARCHITRAVE HANDRAILS

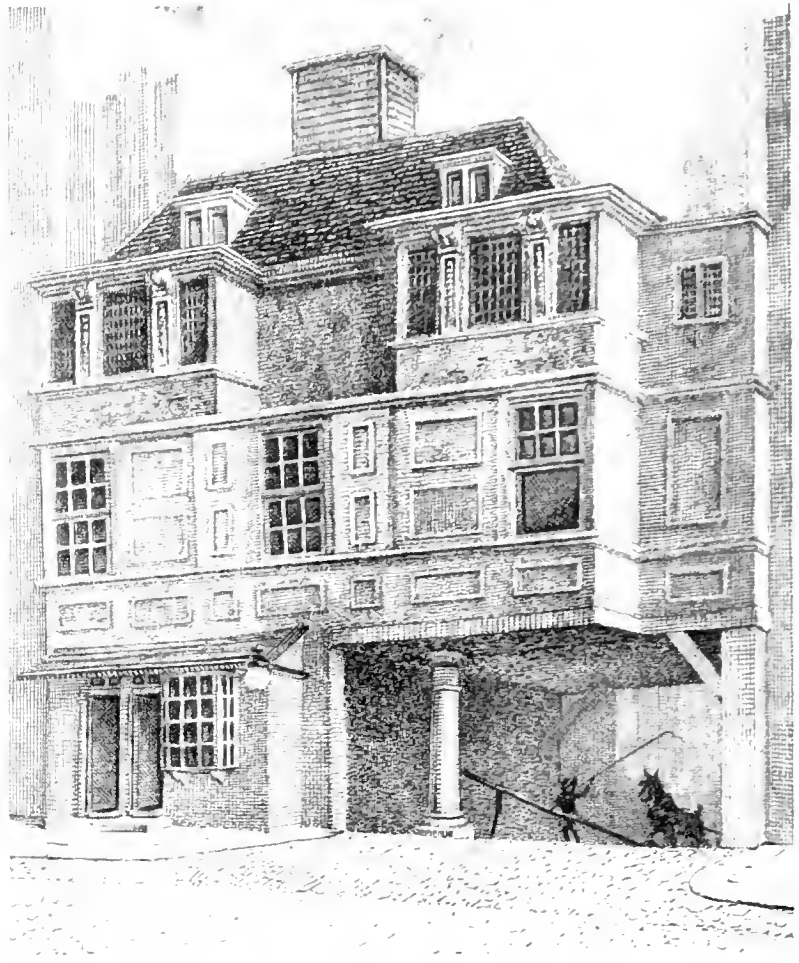


DETAIL OF STRING

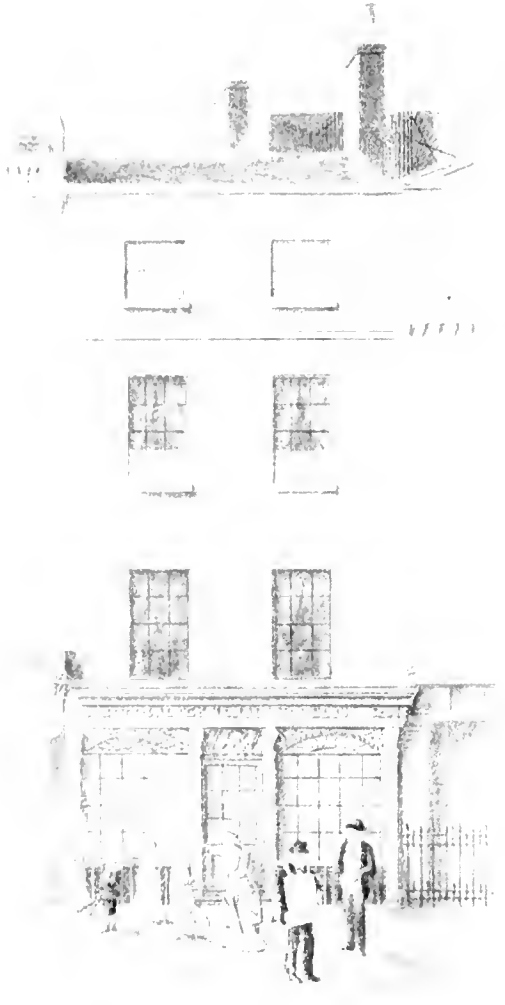


DETAIL OF STRING TO BASEMENT STAIRS.

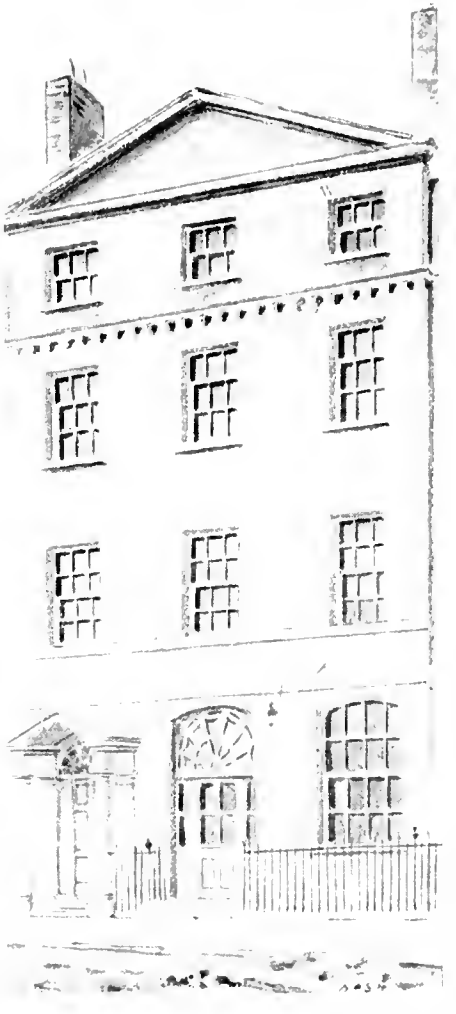
(*a*) HOUSES NEAR THE SITE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE



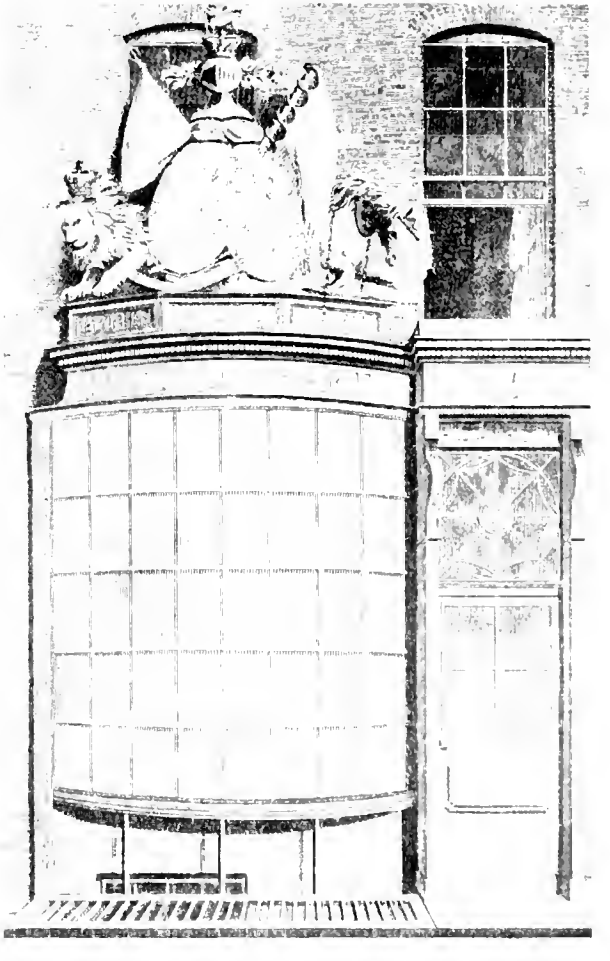
(*b*) DURHAM HOUSE GATEWAY IN 1790 (*p.* 98)



No. 60, STRAND IN 1882 (*p.* 97)

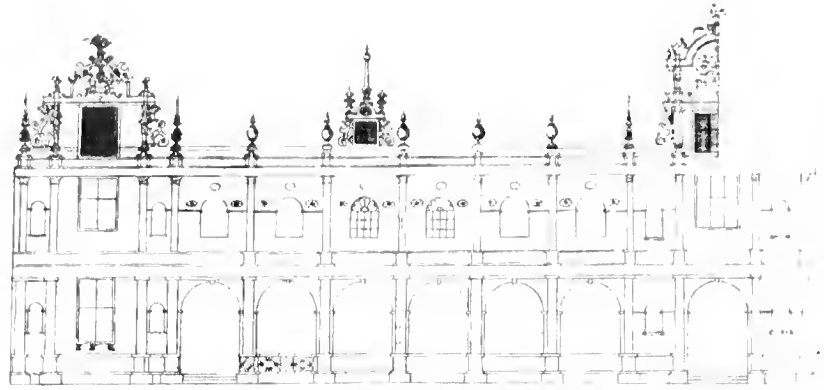


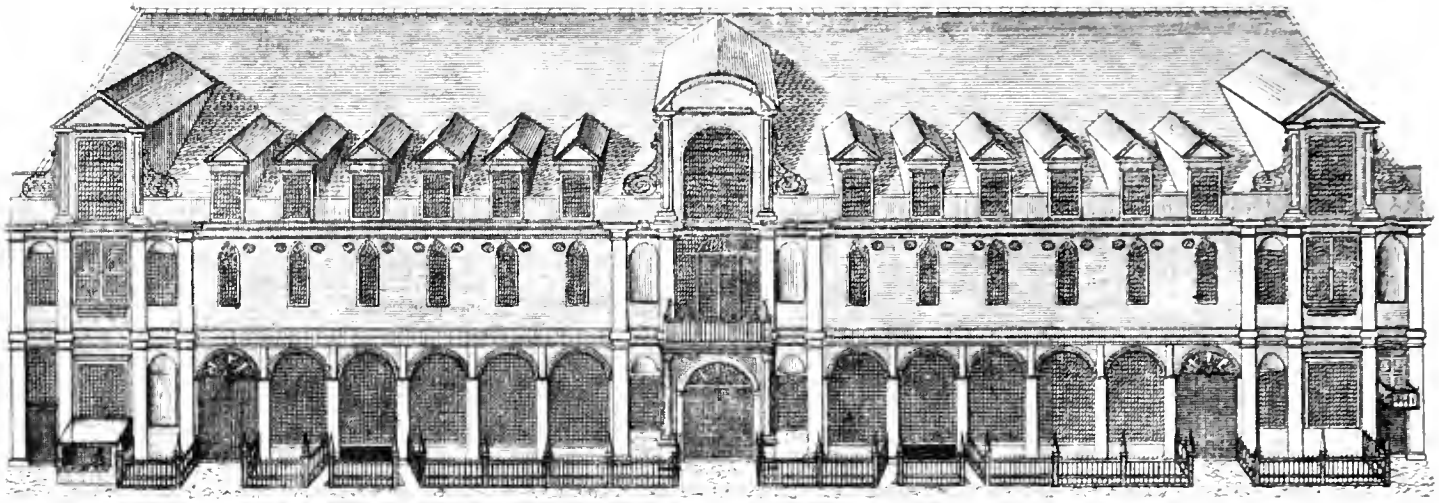
(*b*) No. 59, STRAND *circa* 1800 (*p.* 97)

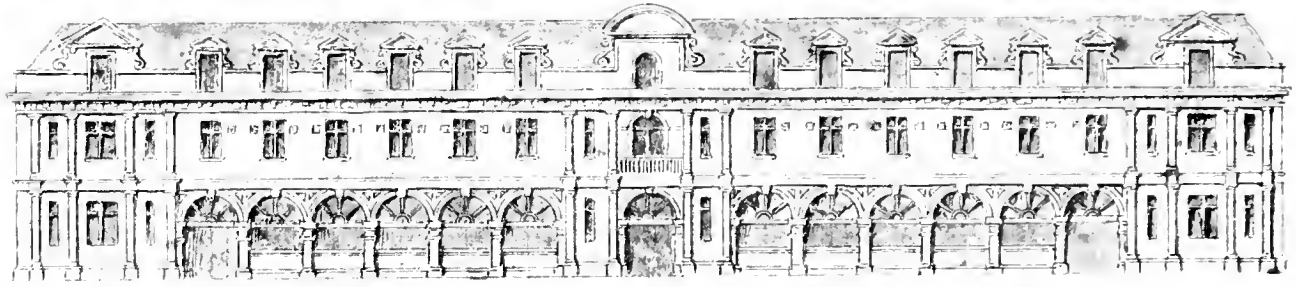


No. 50, STRAND *circa* 1800 (*p.* 59)

PLATE 57



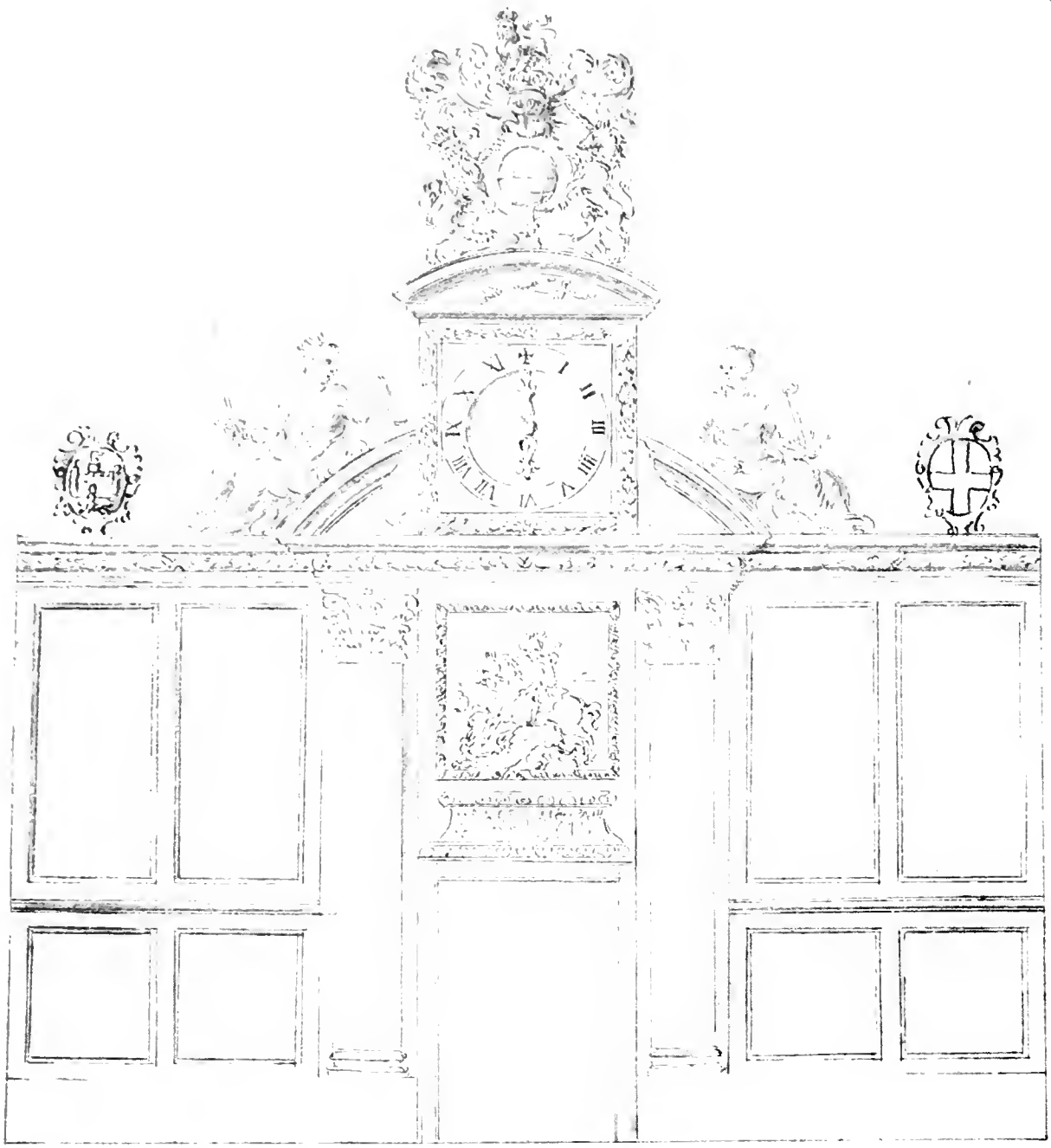




THE NEW EXCHANGE. (*a*) DRAWING IN THE SMITHSON COLLECTION (*b*) ENGRAVING BY JOHN HARRIS (*c*) DRAWING IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION (*p.* 95)

Nos. 54-64, STRAND (SITE OF THE NEW EXCHANGE) IN 1852 (*p.* 97)

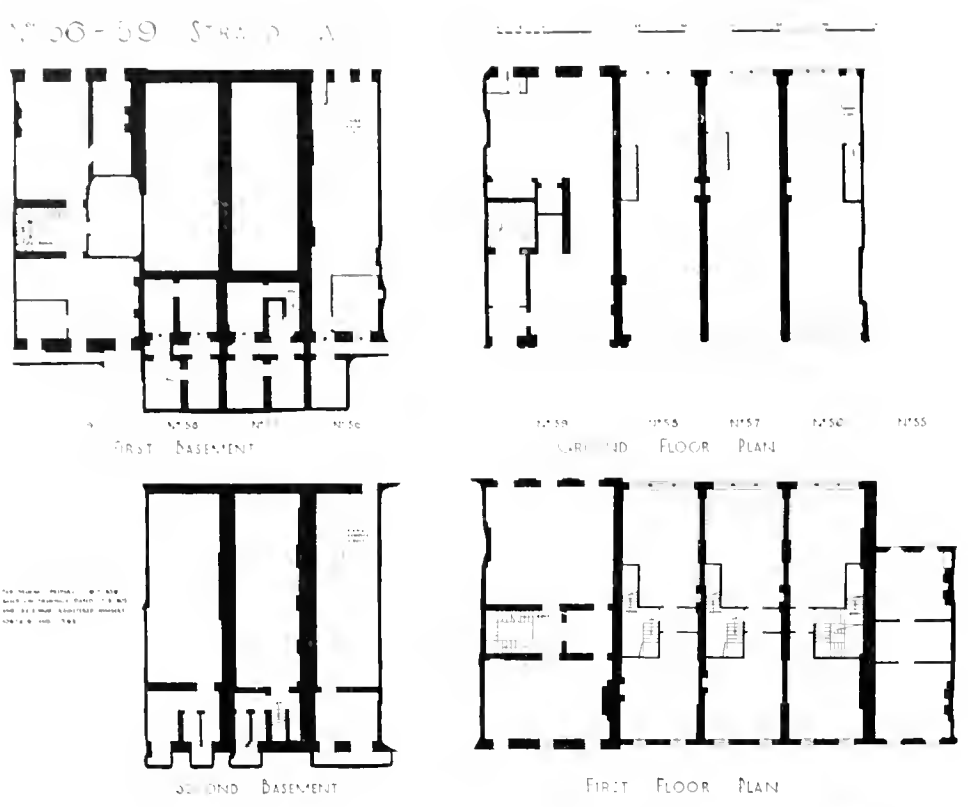
PLATE 59



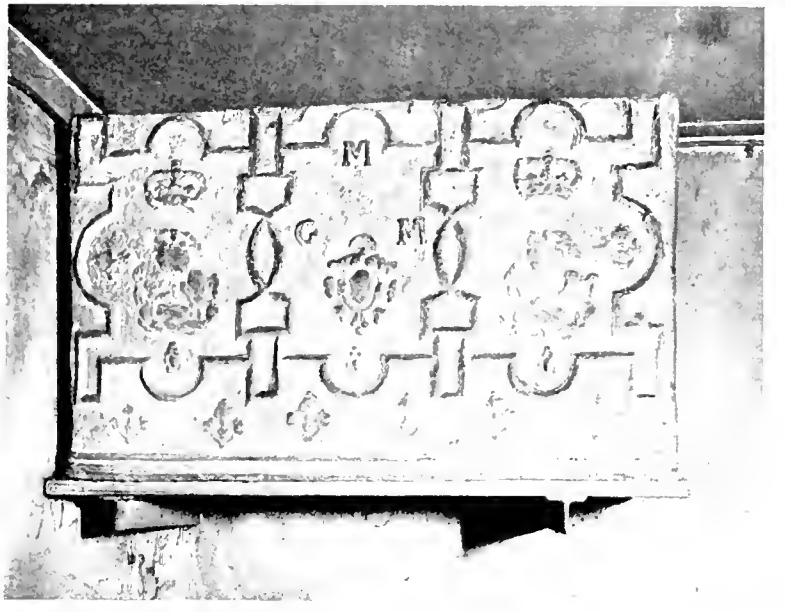
NEW EXCHANGE, DESIGN FOR A SCREEN (1701) (*p.* 96)

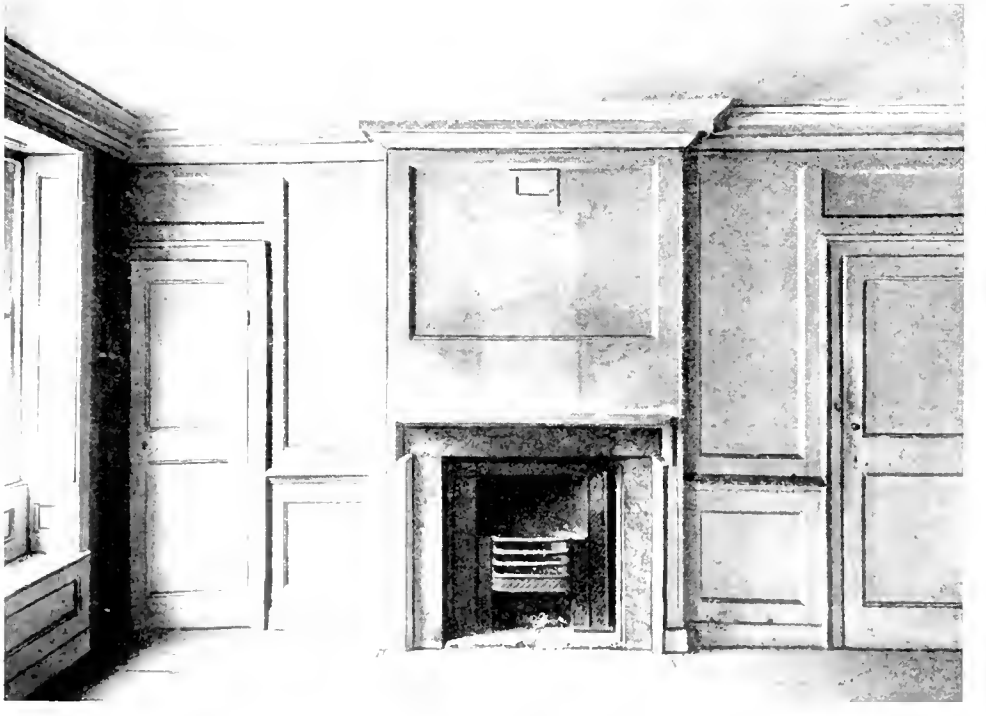
No. 73, STRAND IN 1927 (*p.* 98)

PLATE 62



Nos. 56-59, STRAND IN 1905-6 (*p.* 97)





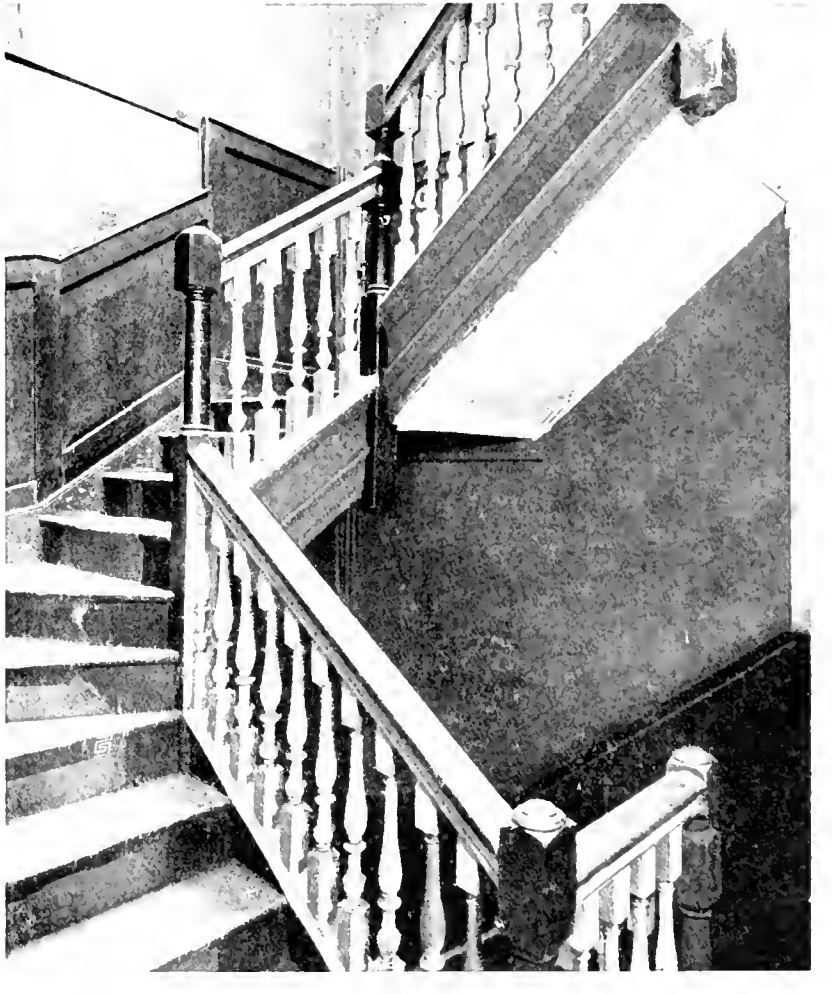
(*a*) LEAD CISTERN FROM No. 59, STRAND (*p.* 97)
(*b*) FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR OF No. 60, STRAND IN 1923

(*a*) No. 60, STRAND, BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, MANTELPIECE ON WEST SIDE

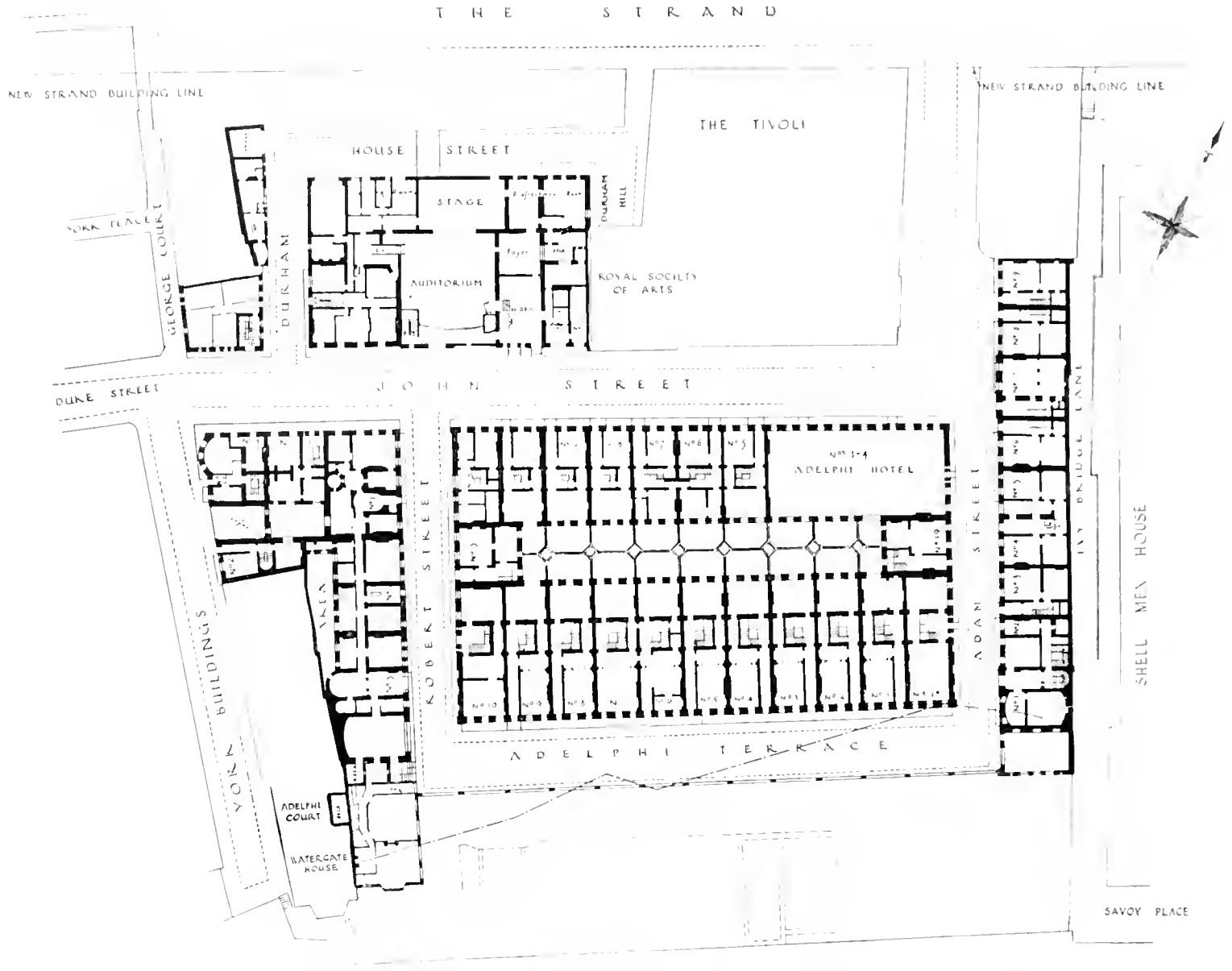
(*b*) No. 60, STRAND, BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, MANTELPIECE ON EAST SIDE

(*c*) Nos. 58 AND 59, STRAND, MANTELPIECE TO BACK ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR

(*a*) No. 59, STRAND, FIRST FLOOR LANDING



(*b*) No. 60, STRAND, STAIR TO SECOND FLOOR



PLAN SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY MENTIONED IN THE ADELPHI ESTATE ACT, 1933

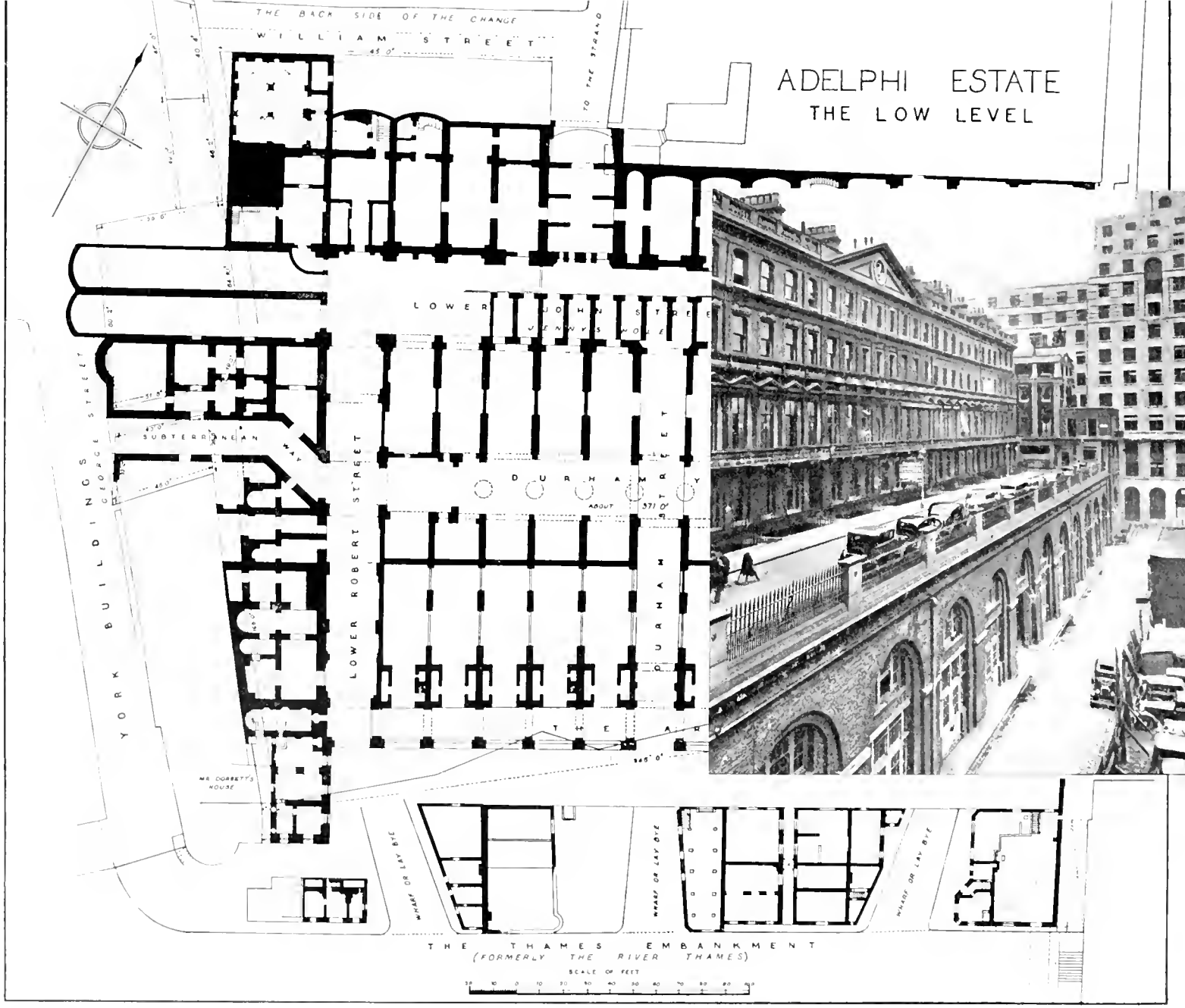
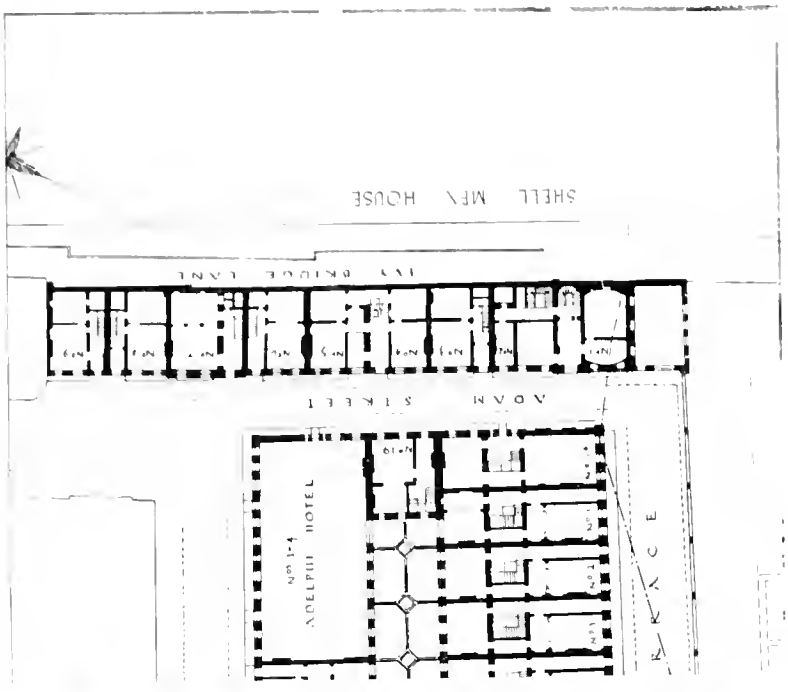


PLATE 67

PLAN SHOWING THE ADELPHI ARCHES WITH THE LOWER STREETS AND THEIR APPROACHES

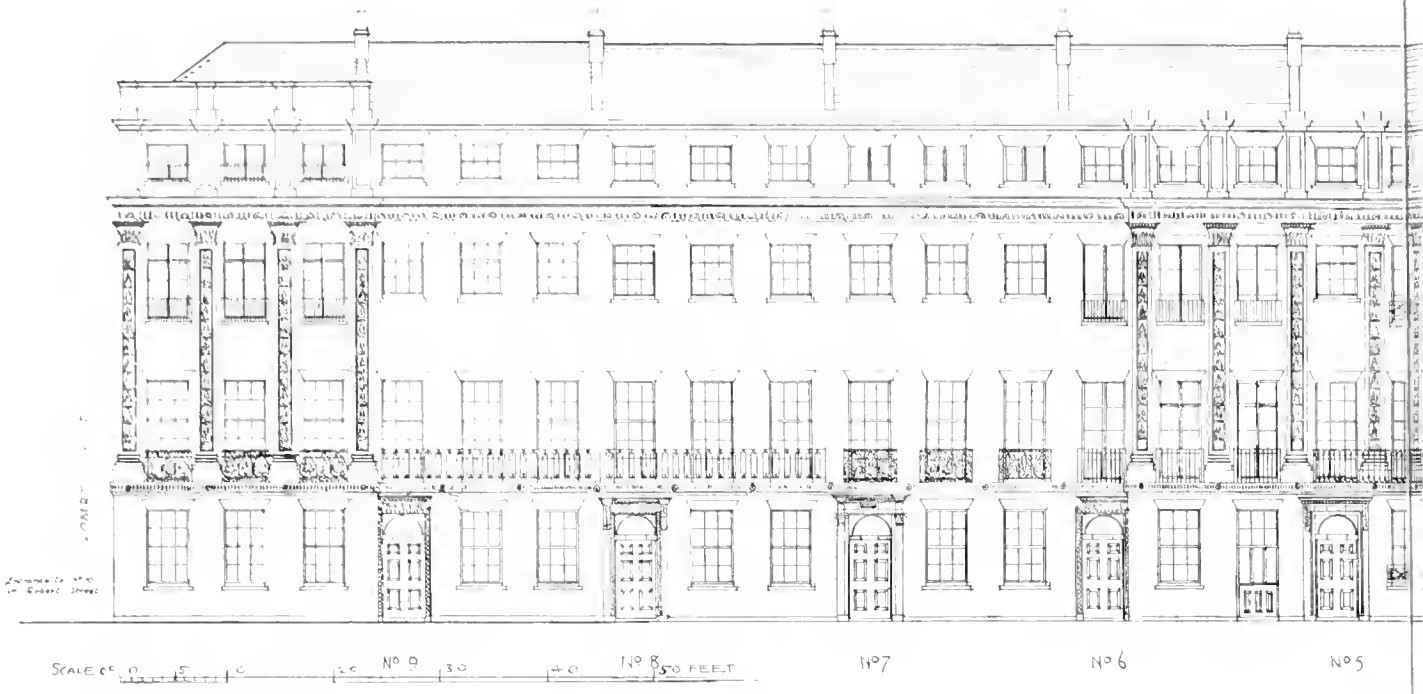


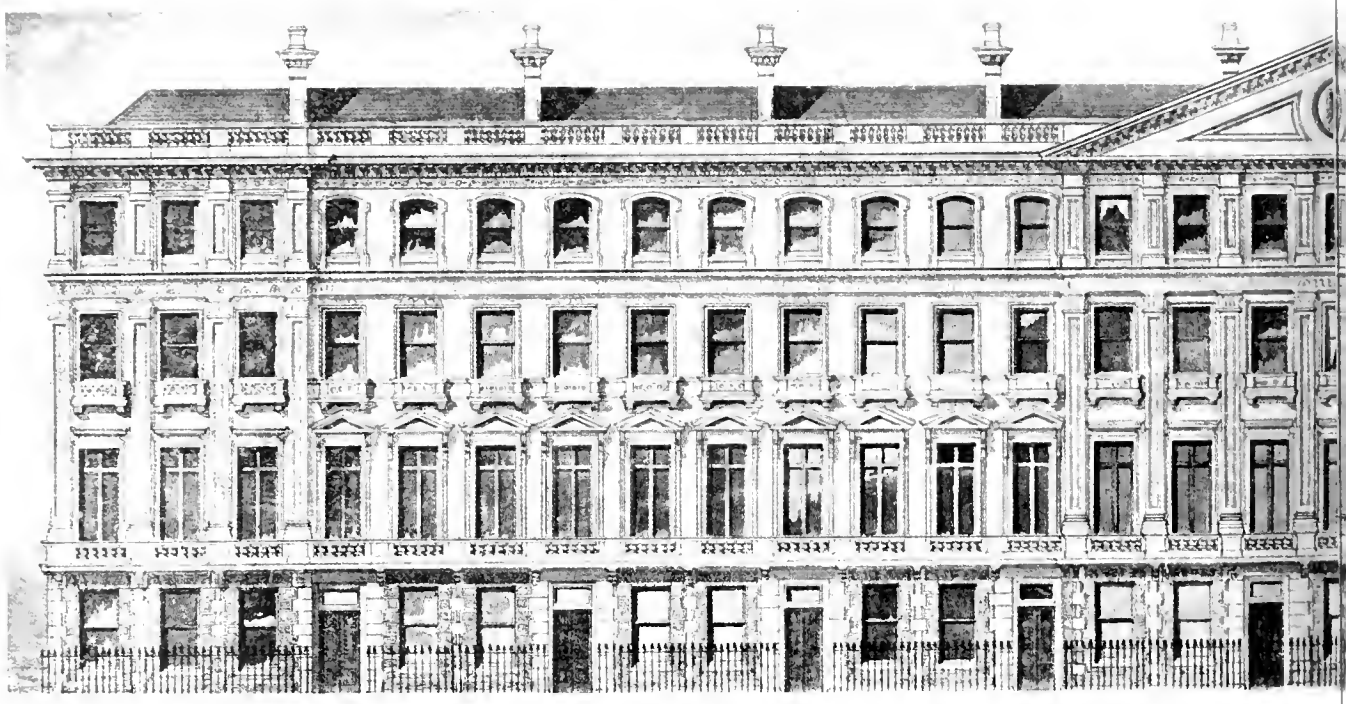
(*a*) ENTRANCE TO LOWER ROBERT STREET
(*b*) BRIDGE OVER DURHAM HOUSE STREET (*p.* 97)

(*a*) SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF ADAM STREET IN 1906 (*p.* 116)

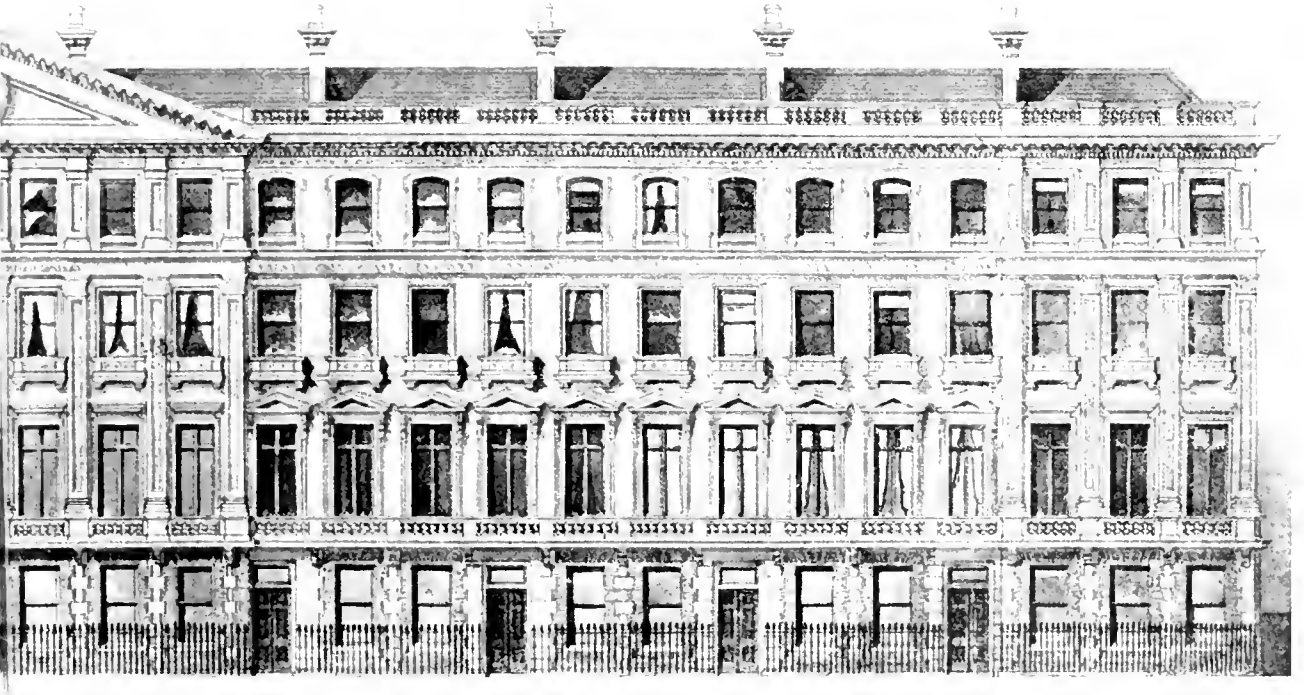
(*b*) ADELPHI TERRACE LOOKING EAST SHOWING LOWER ROADWAY IN 1935 (*p.* 116)

PLATE 72



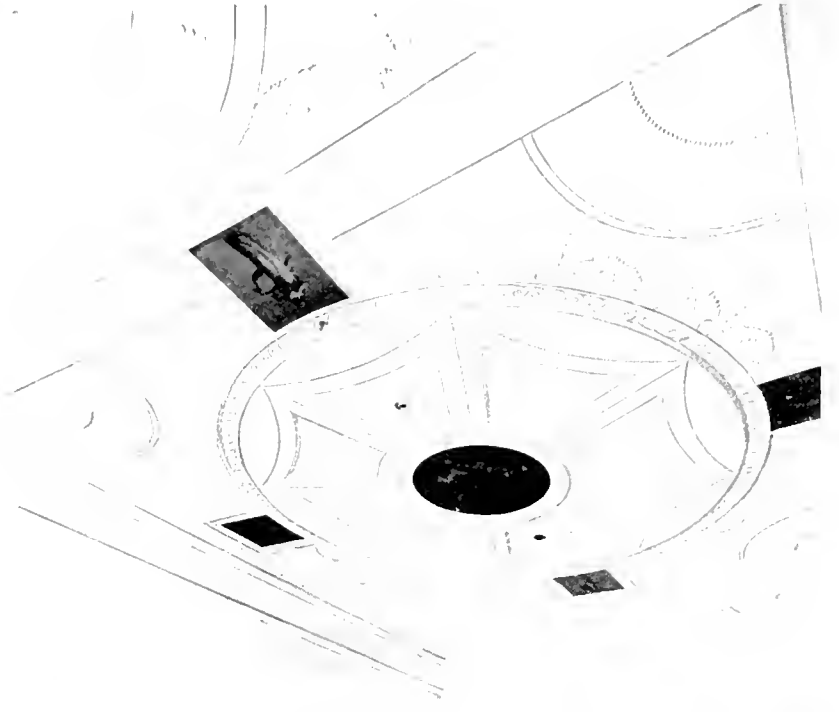


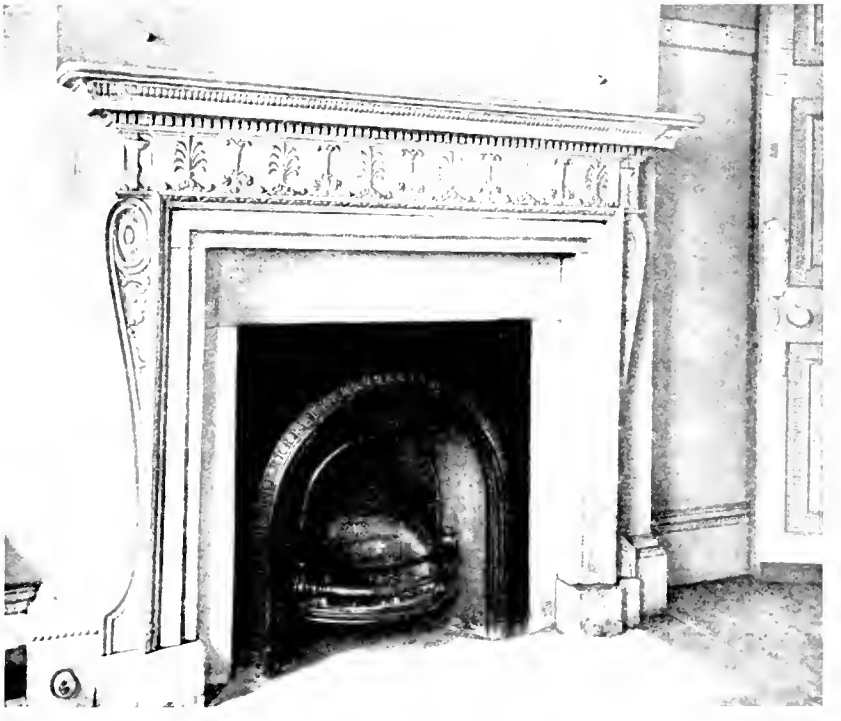
ADELPHI TERRACE. (*a*) AS ORIGINALLY ERECTED (*b*) AS ALTERED IN 187



(*p.* 101, 103)

ADELPHI TERRACE IN 1935. (*a*) FROM EMBANKMENT GARDENS (*b*) LOOKING NORTH-EAST





No. 5, ADELPHI TERRACE, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

(*a*) CEILING (*b*) MANTELPIECE

(*a*) No. 5, ADELPHI TERRACE, SCREEN TO FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

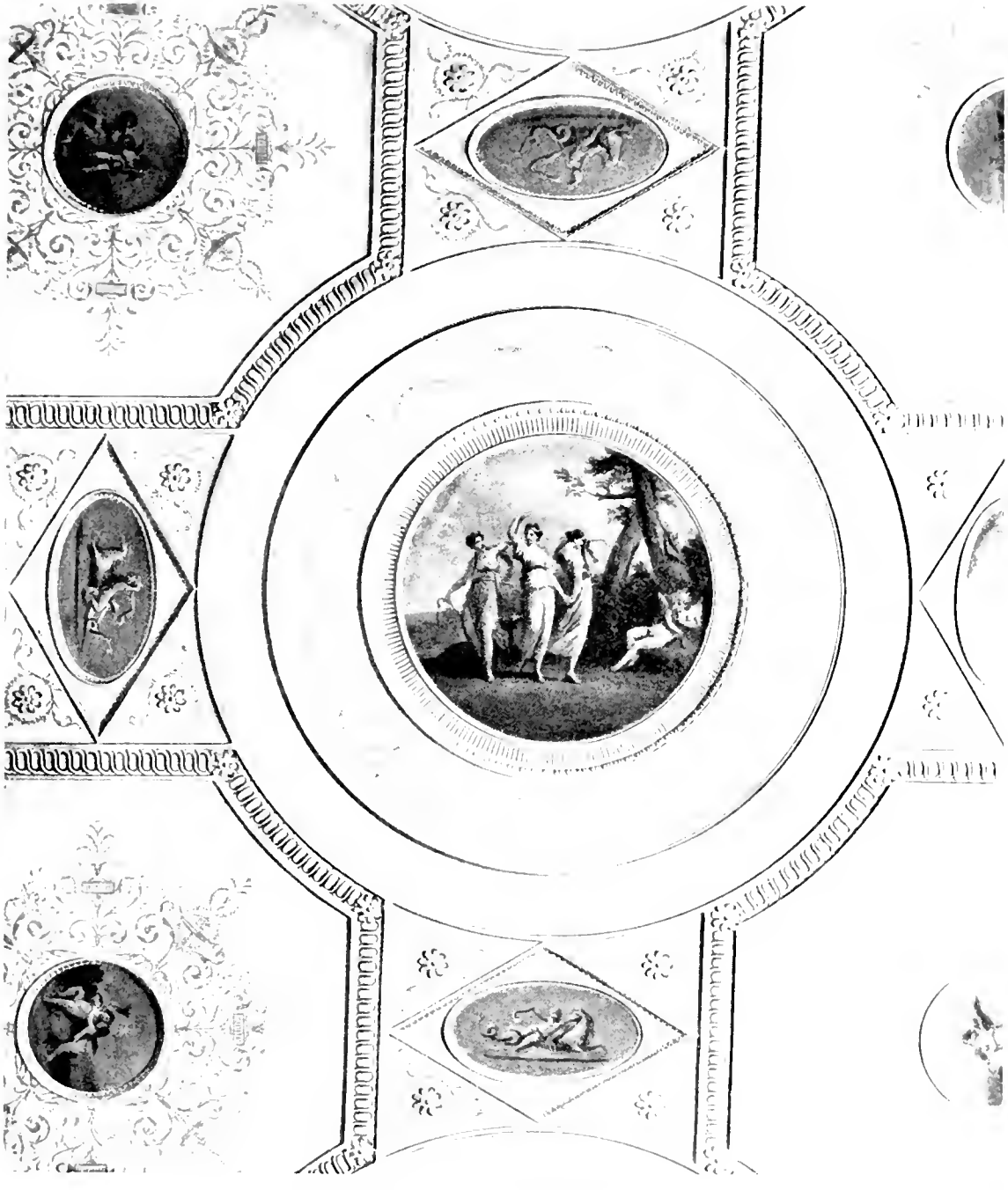
(*b*) No. 2, ADAM STREET, ENTRANCE HALL

No. 5, ADELPHI TERRACE

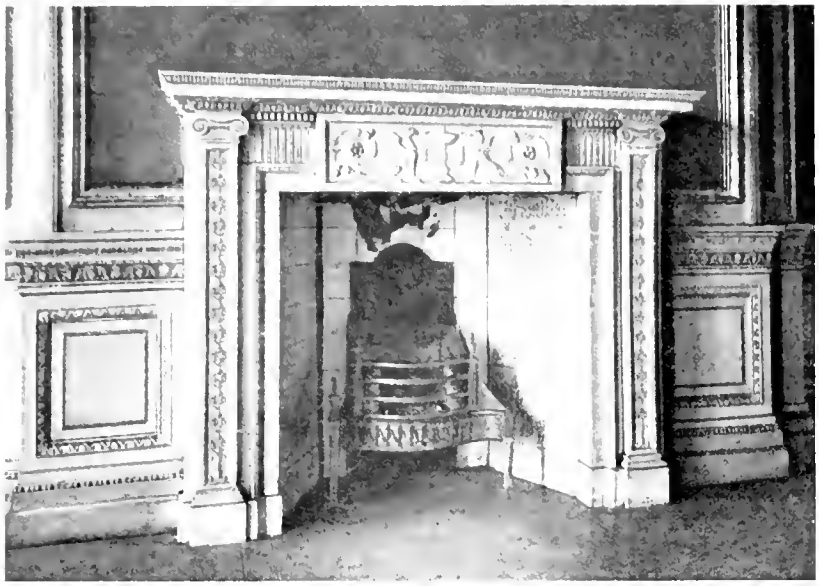
(*a*) ENTRANCE PASSAGE

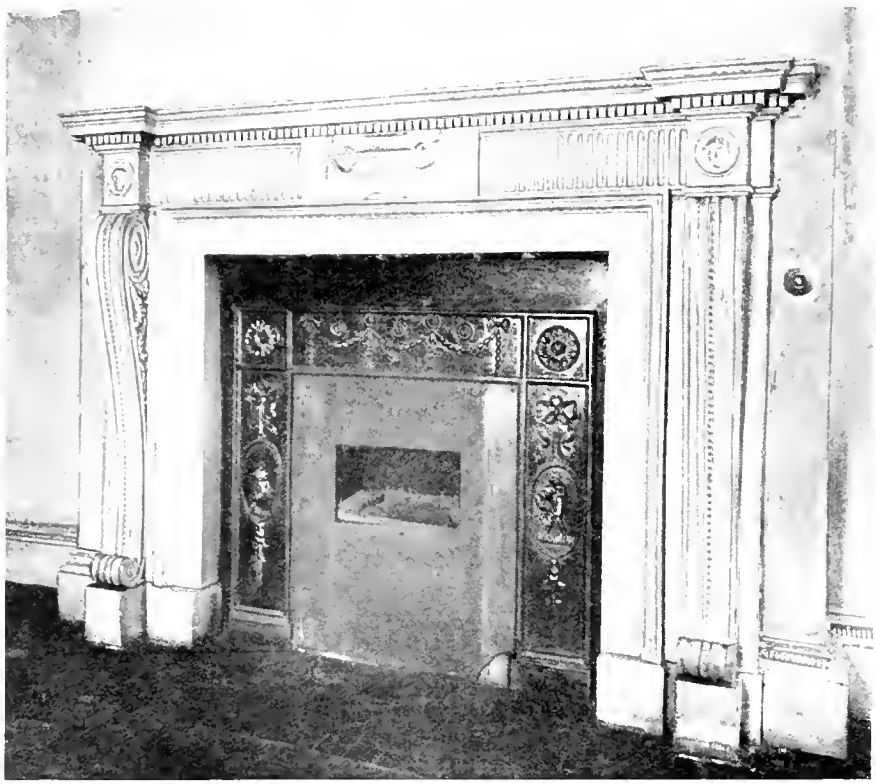
(*b*) STAIRCASE (*p.* 104)

No. 4, ADELPHI TERRACE, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*pp.* 101, 105-106)

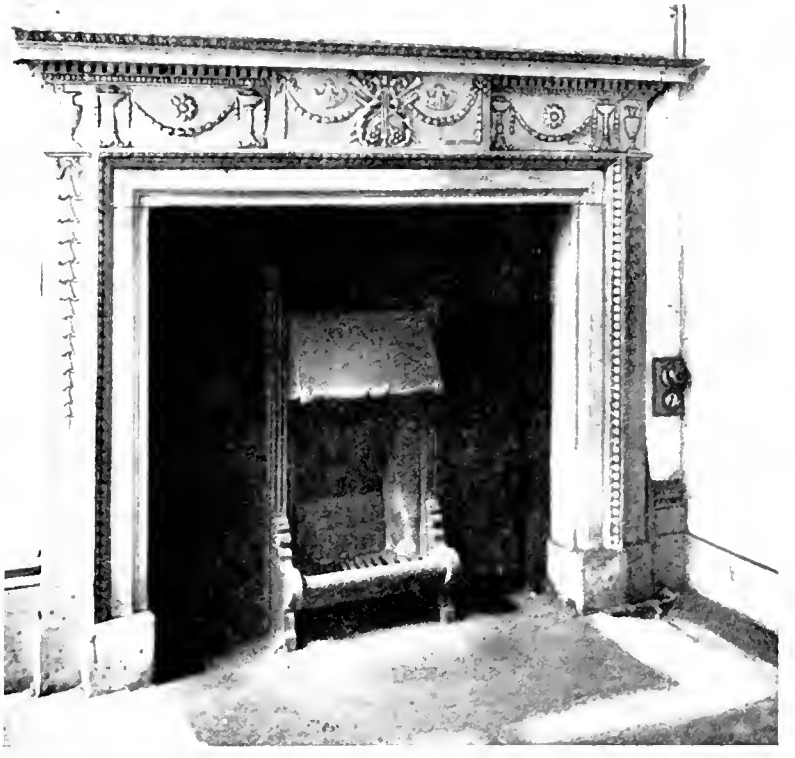


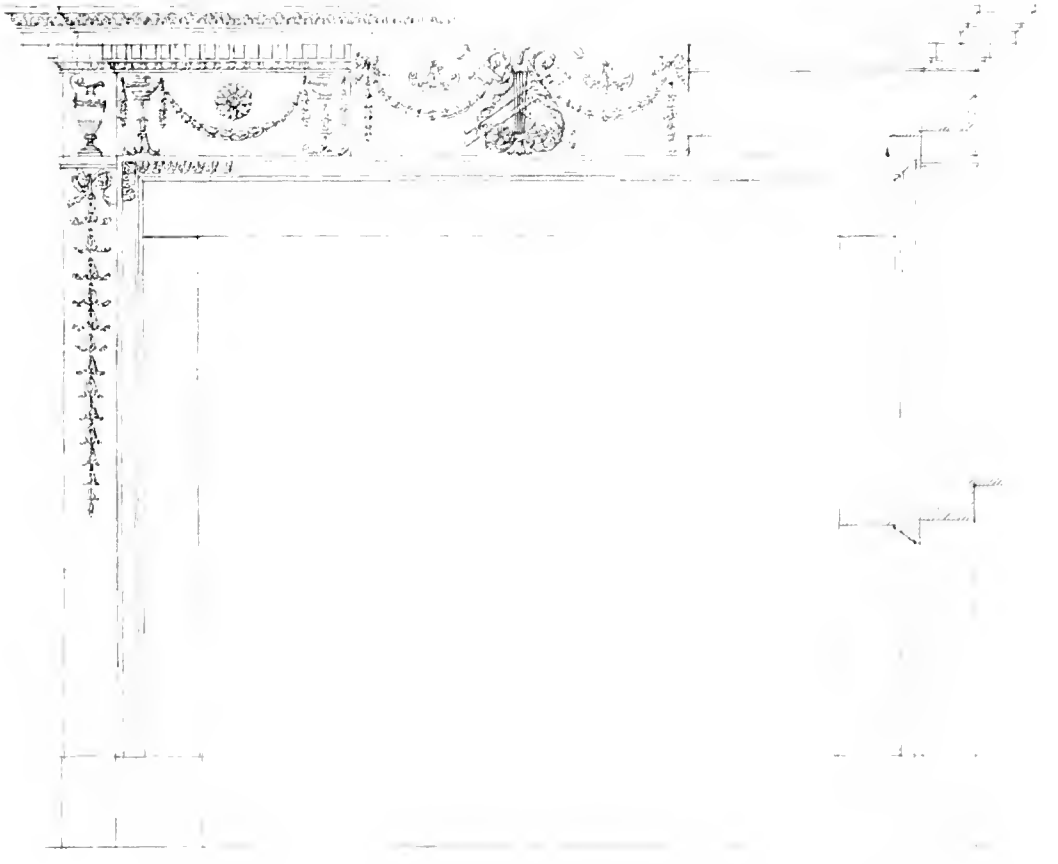
No. 4, ADELPHI TERRACE, CEILING TO FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR



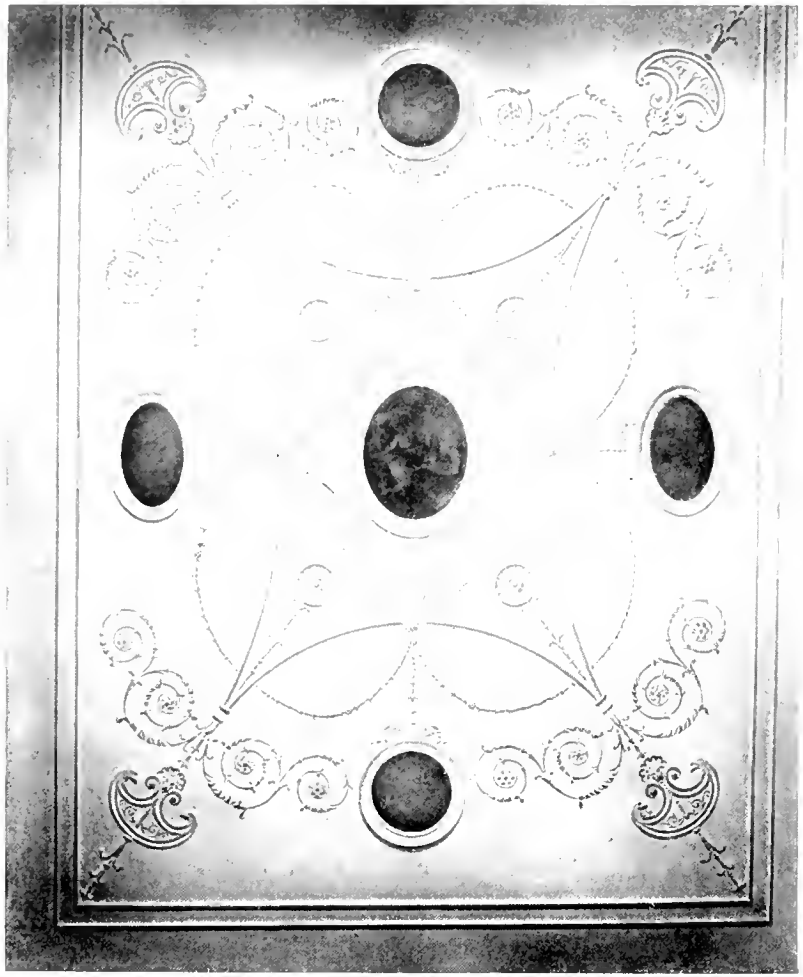


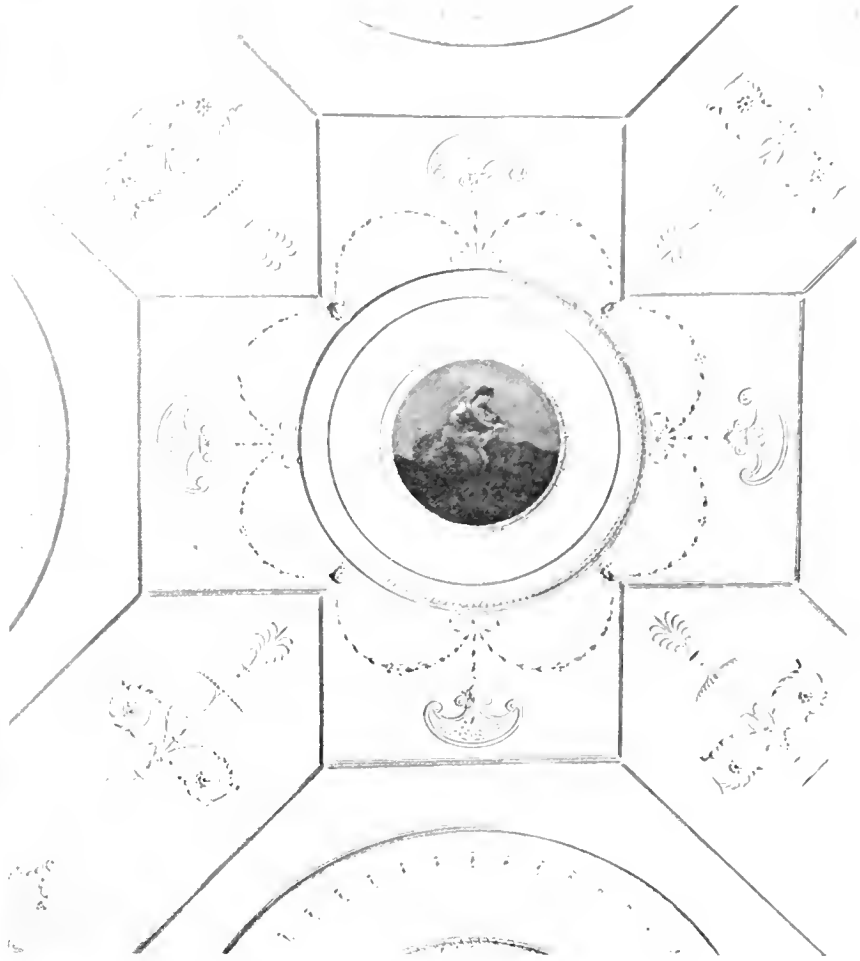
No. 4, ADELPHI TERRACE, MANTELPIECES
(*a*) FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR. (*b*) BACK ROOM





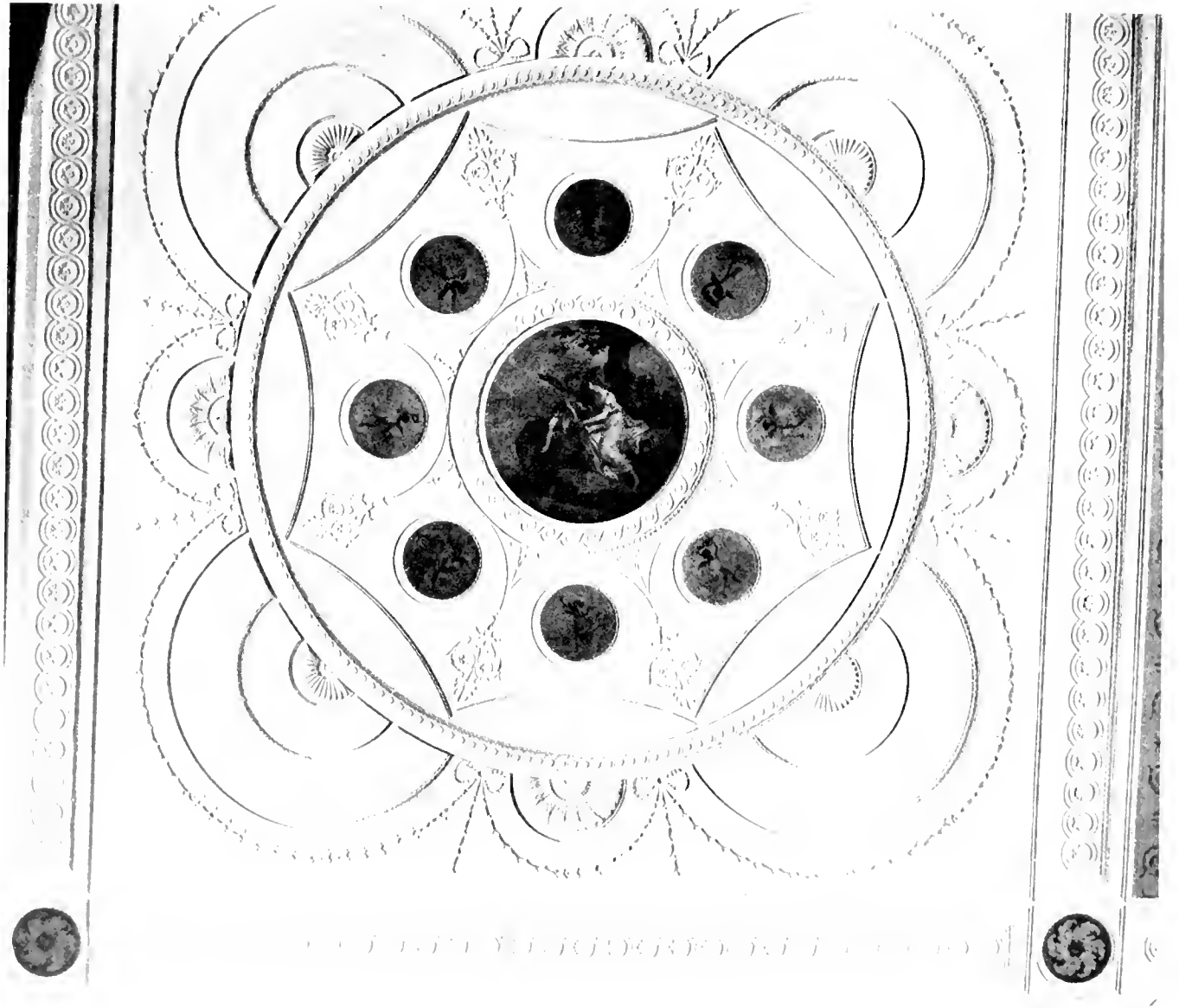
No. 8, ADELPHI TERRACE, MANTELPIECE IN FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 101)



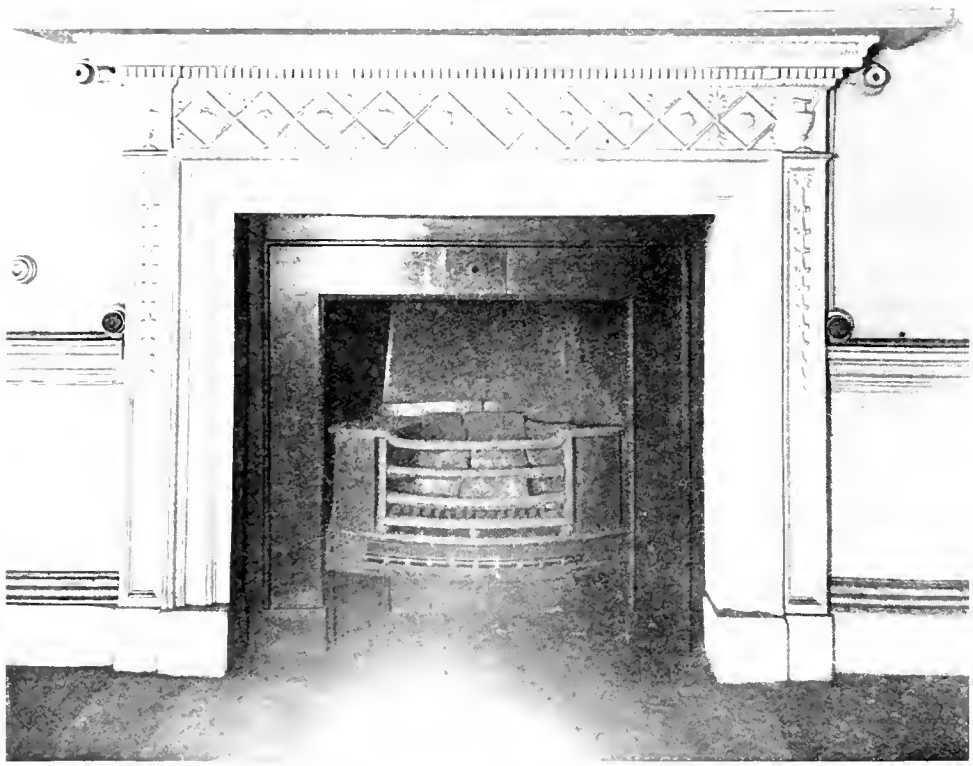


ADELPHI TERRACE CEILINGS

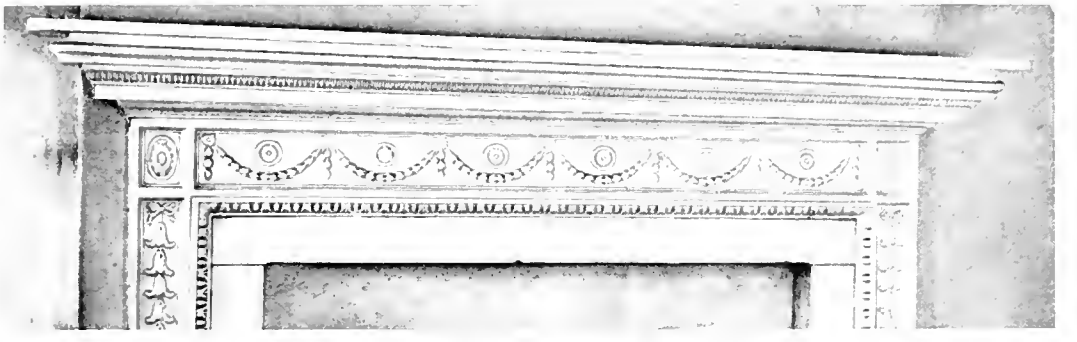
(*a*) No. 1A, READING ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*b*) No. 9, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

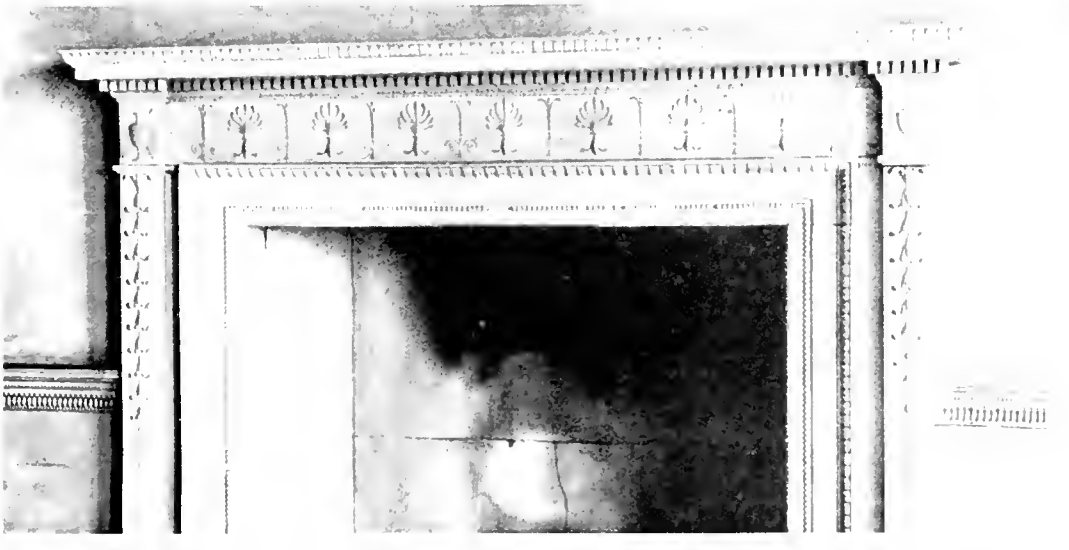


No. 3, ADELPHI TERRACE, CEILING TO FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 101)



ADELPHI MANTELPIECES. (*a*) No. 5, ROBERT STREET, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*b*) No. 5, ADELPHI TERRACE, FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR (*c*) No. 10, ADELPHI TERRACE, NORTH ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

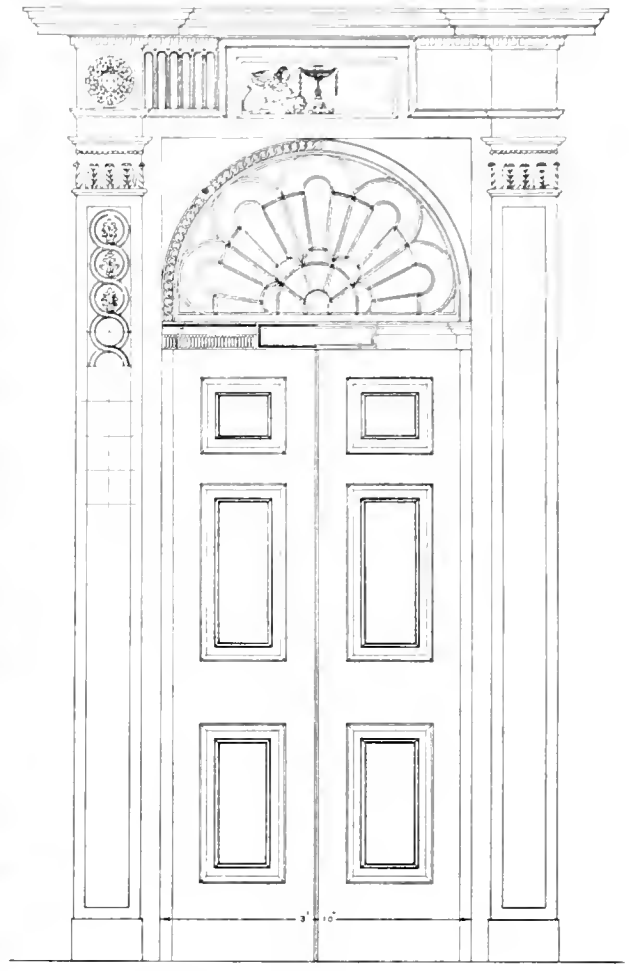




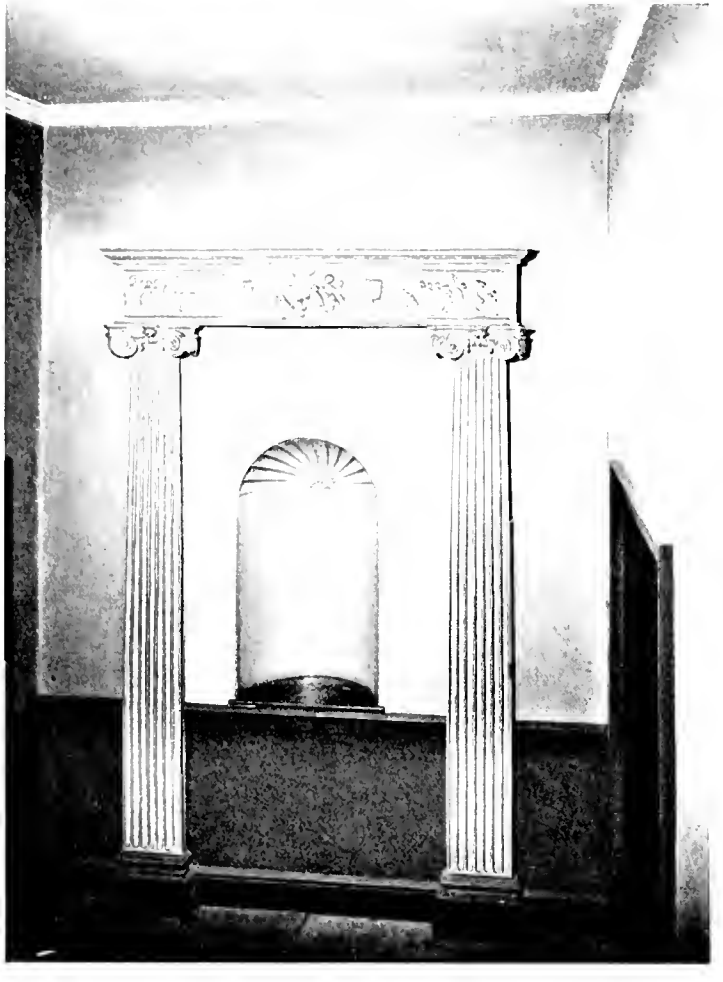
ADELPHI TERRACE MANTELPIECES. (*a*) No. 1A, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*b*) No. 5, BACK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR (*c*) No. 8, BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

SAVAGE CLUB, No. 6, ADELPHI TERRACE, MANTELPIECE IN DINING ROOM (*p.* 107)

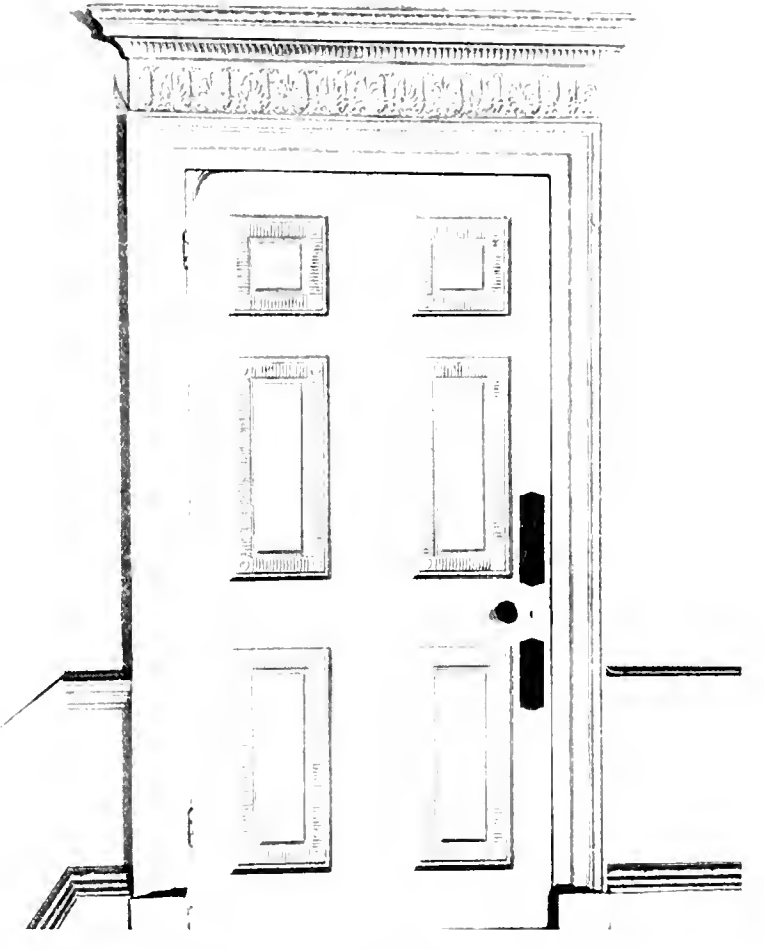
SAVAGE CLUB. (*a*) ENTRANCE HALL (*b*) DINING ROOM



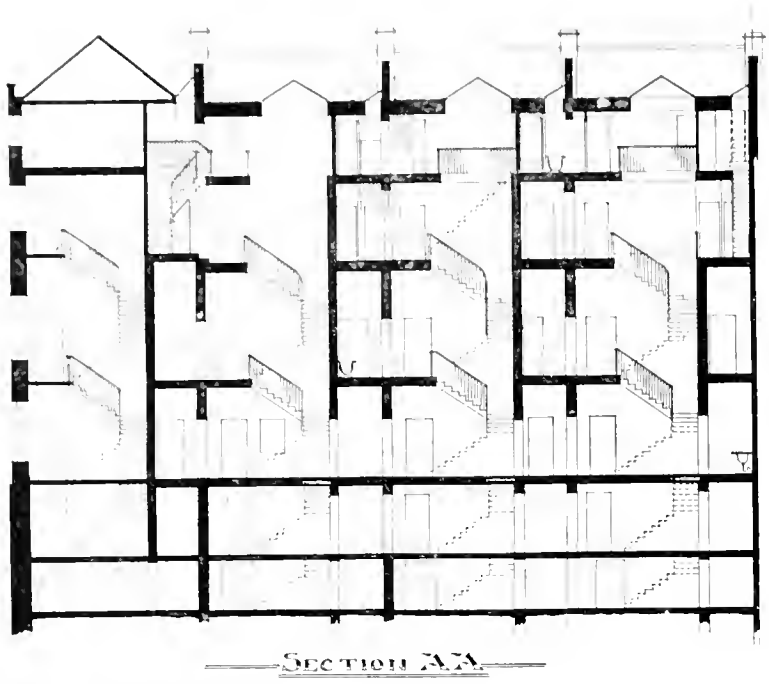
No. 10, ADELPHI TERRACE, ENTRANCE DOORWAY (*p.* 108)

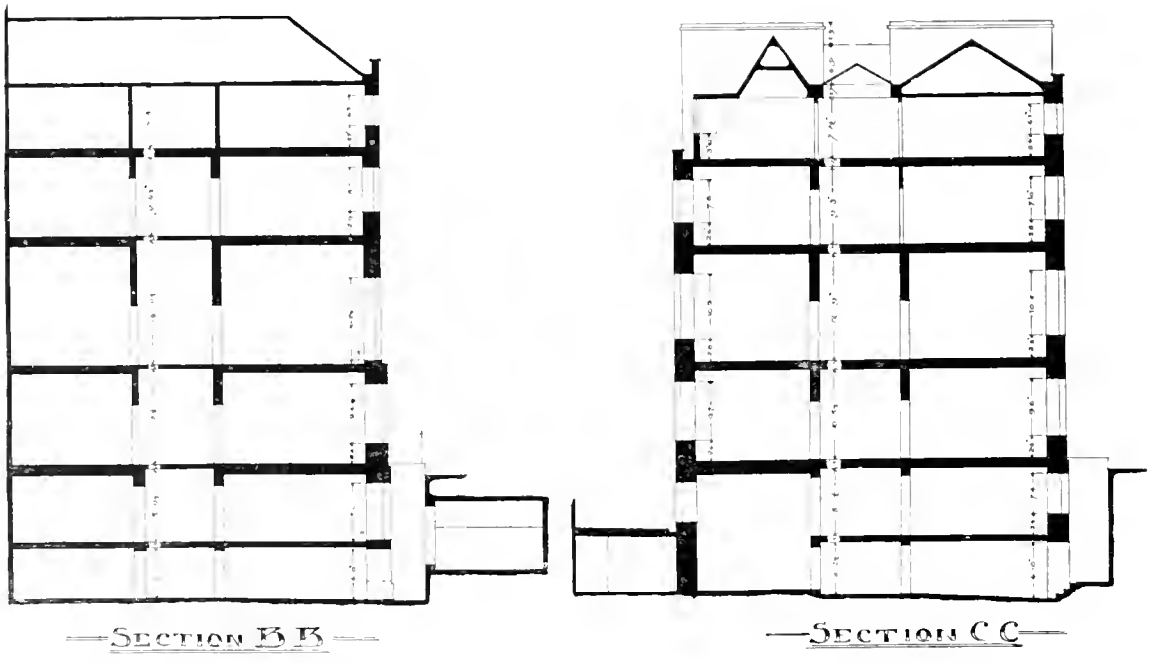


(*a*) No. 9, JOHN STREET, NICHE ON LANDING (*p.* 111)

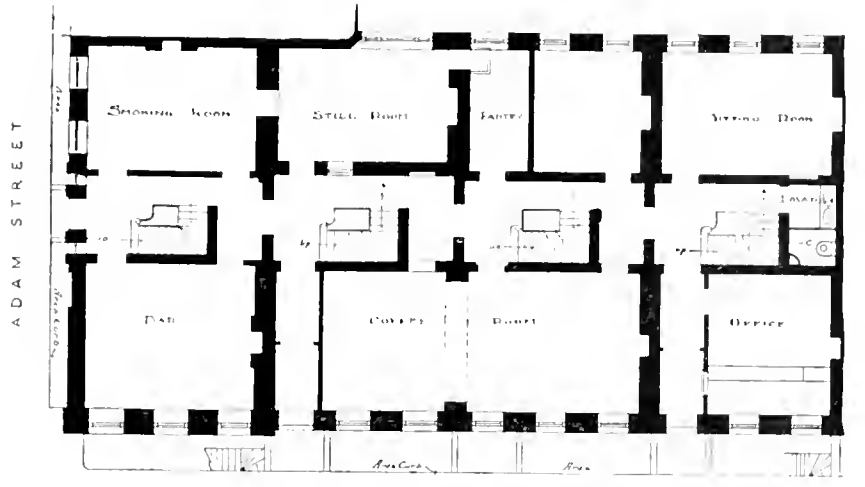


(*b*) No. 10, ADELPHI TERRACE, DOOR TO NORTH ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 108)

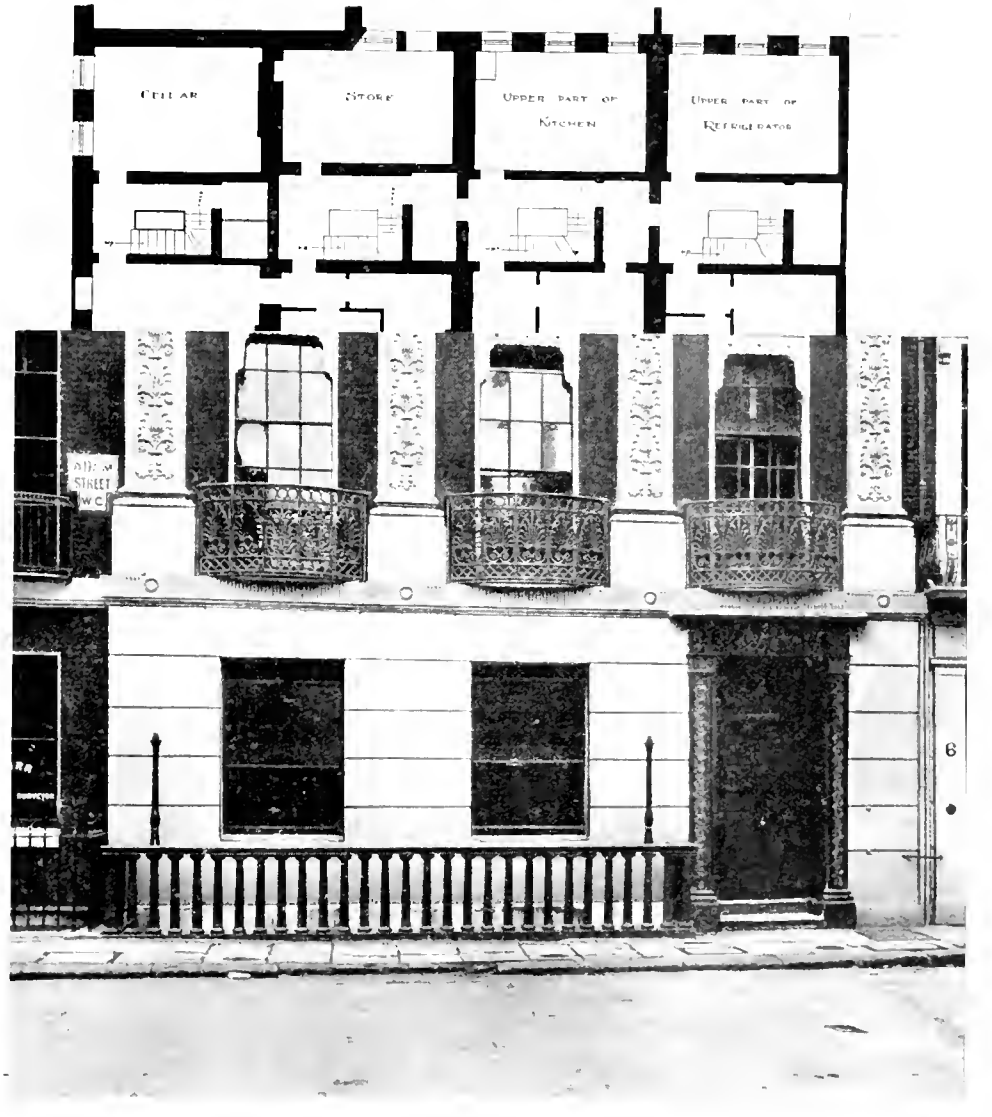


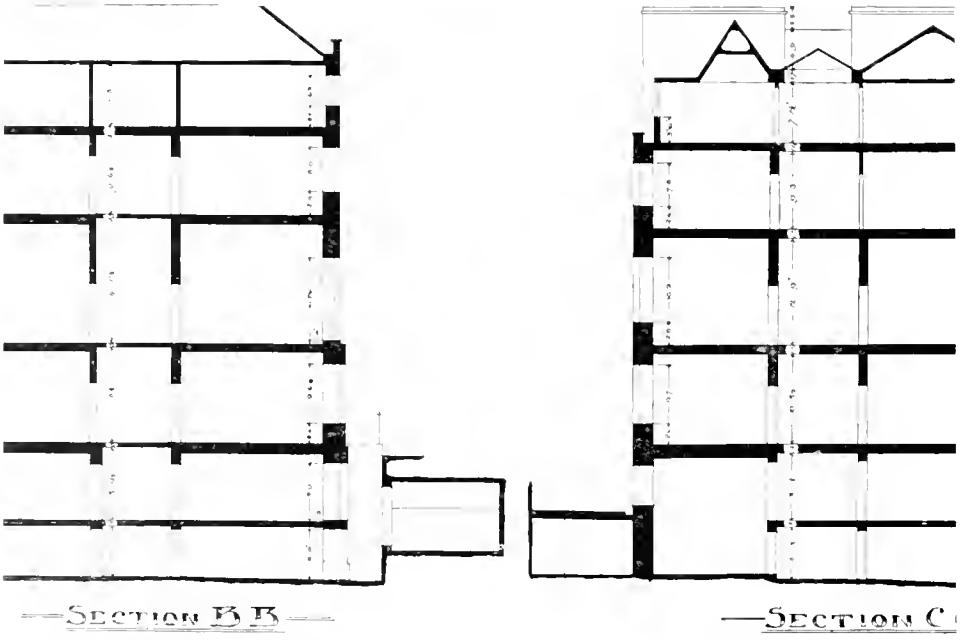


ADELPHI HOTEL, Nos. 1-4, JOHN STREET, IN 1906 (*p.* 111)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN





ADELPHI HOTEL, Nos. 1-4, JOHN STREET, IN 1906 (*p.* 111)

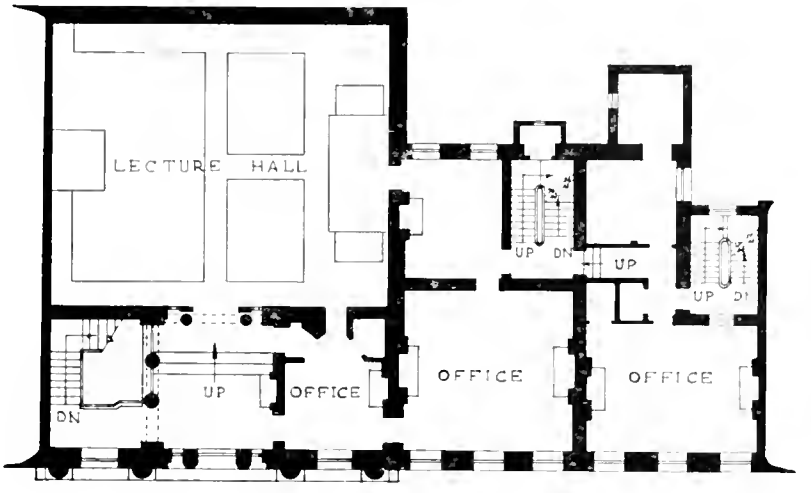
ADELPHI HOTEL. (*a*) ADAM STREET ENTRANCE
(*b*) JOHN STREET FRONT

No. 7, ADAM STREET (*pp.* 117, 118)

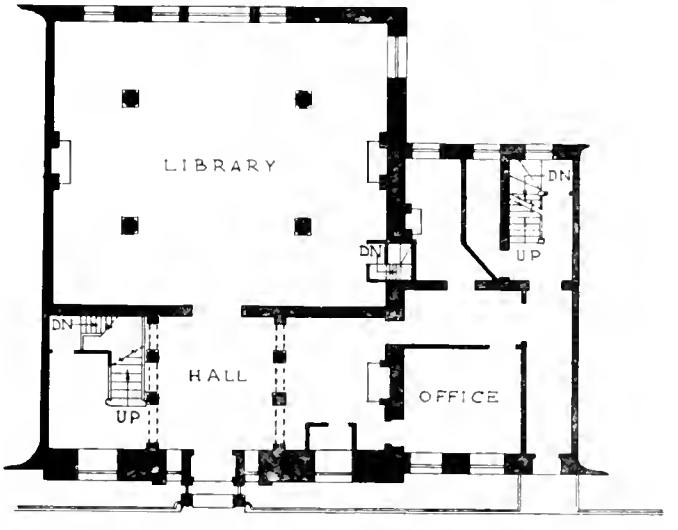
PLATE 93

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, JOHN STREET (*pp.* 111, 114)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



N° 18 N° 19

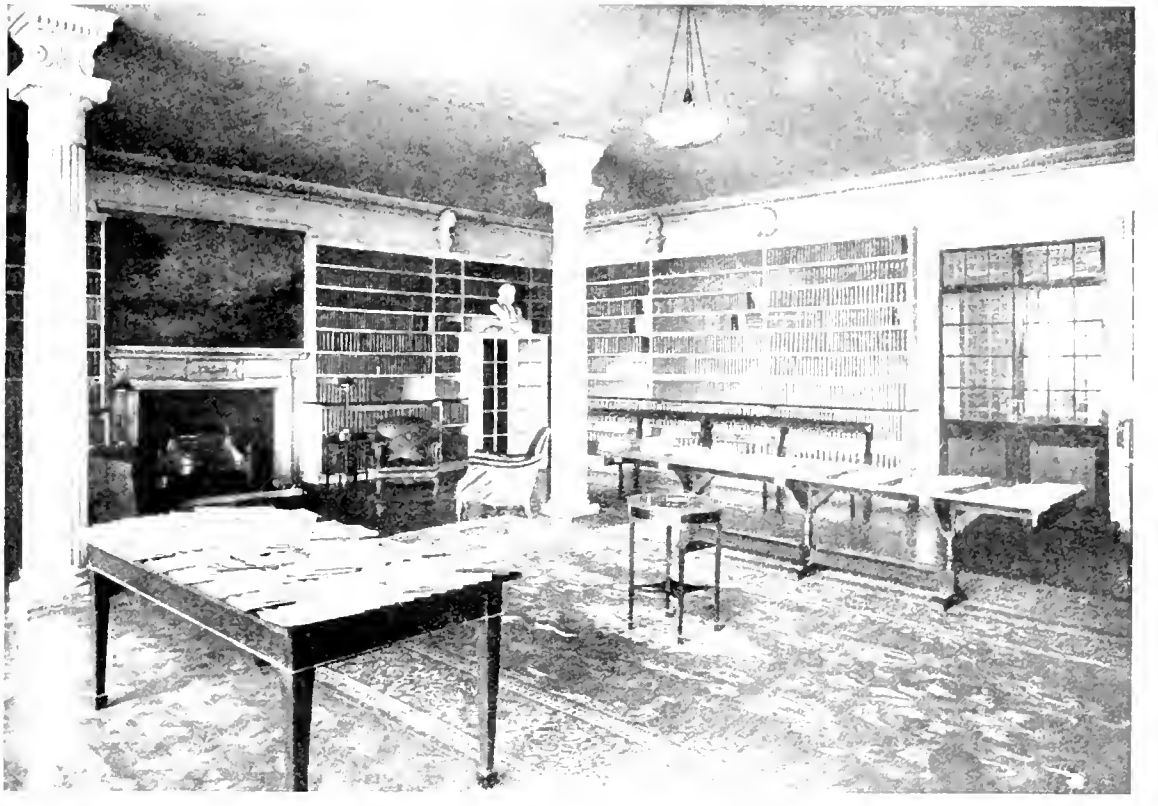
JOHN STREET

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 FEET

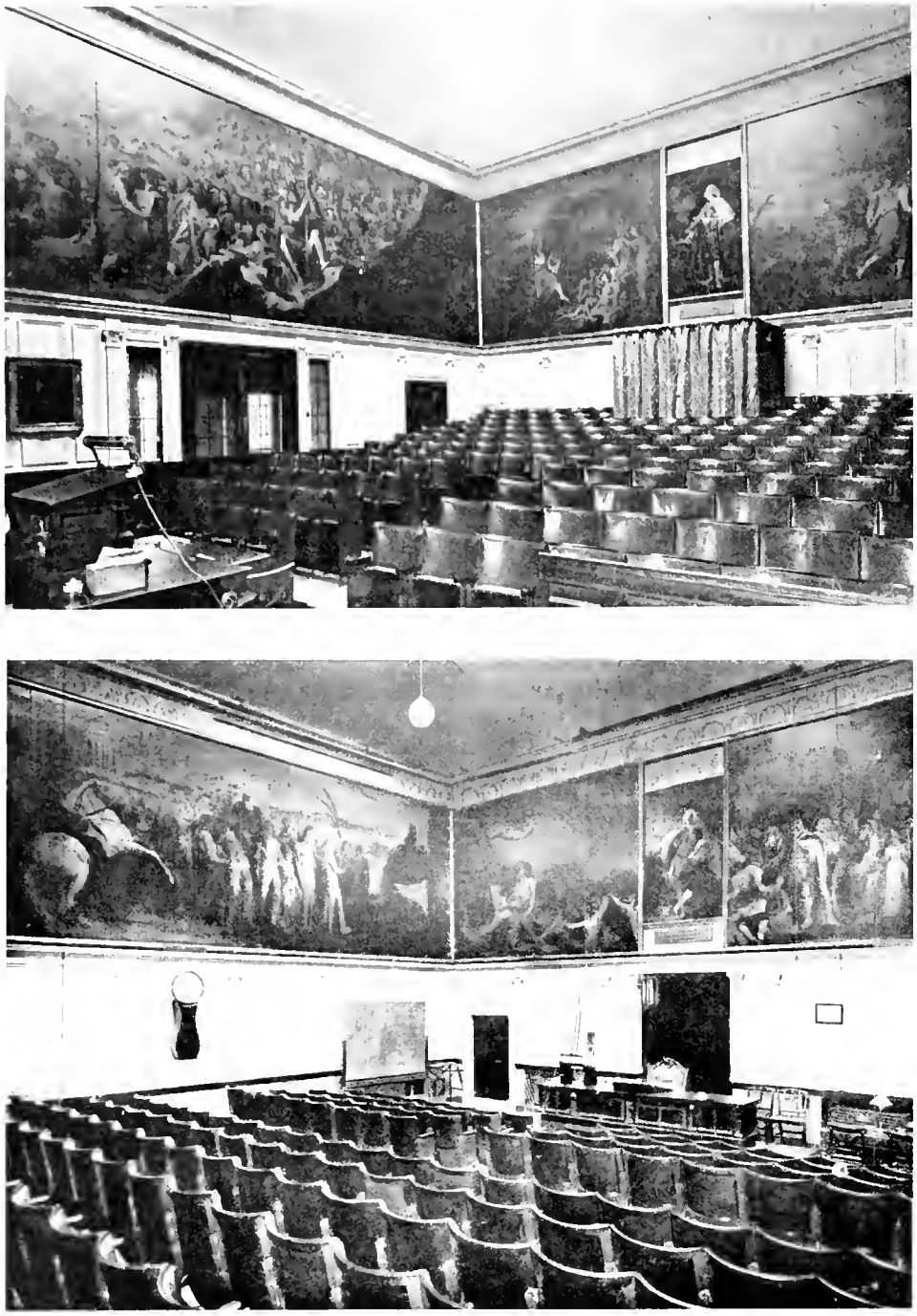
PLATE 95

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANTELPIECE IN LIBRARY

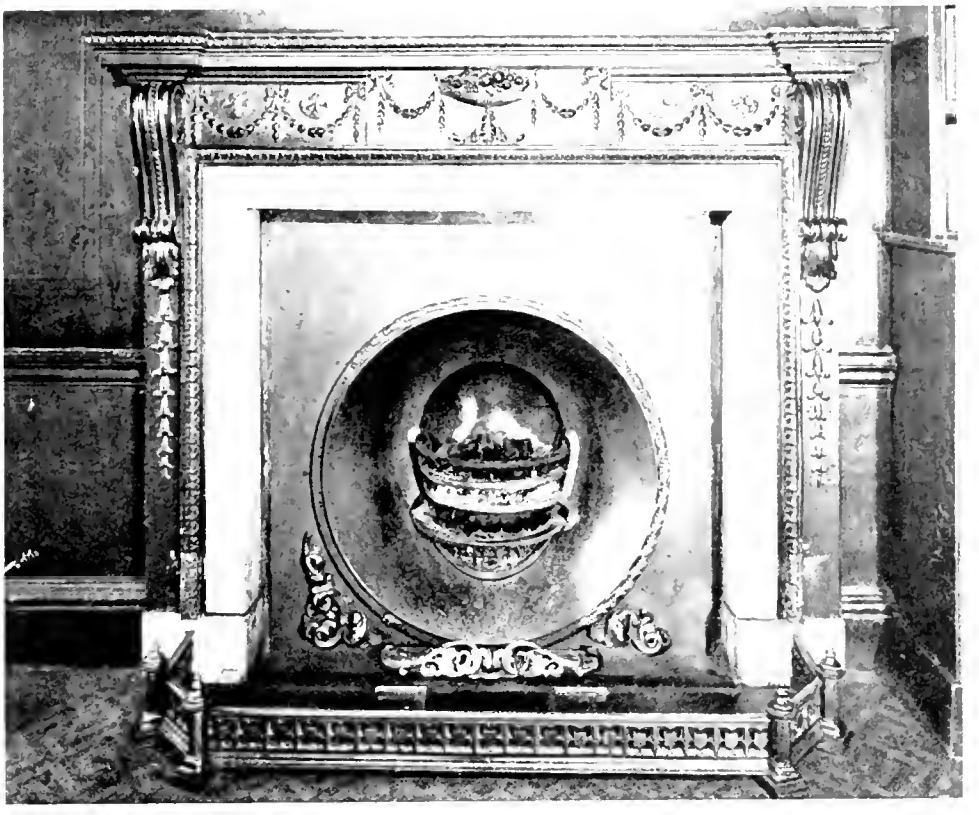


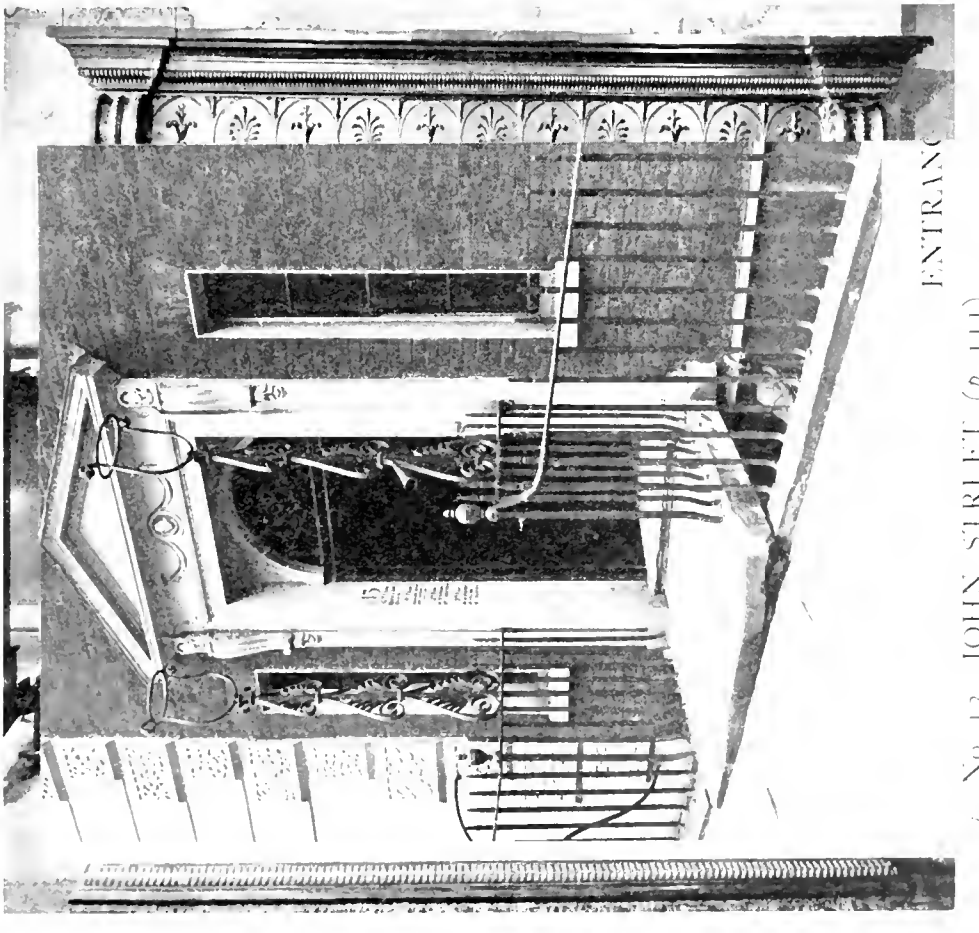
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. (*a*) LIBRARY (*b*) FIRST FLOOR LANDING

PLATE 97



ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, MEETING ROOM





ENTRANCE, No. 13, JOHN STREET (*p.* 110)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANTELPIECES

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

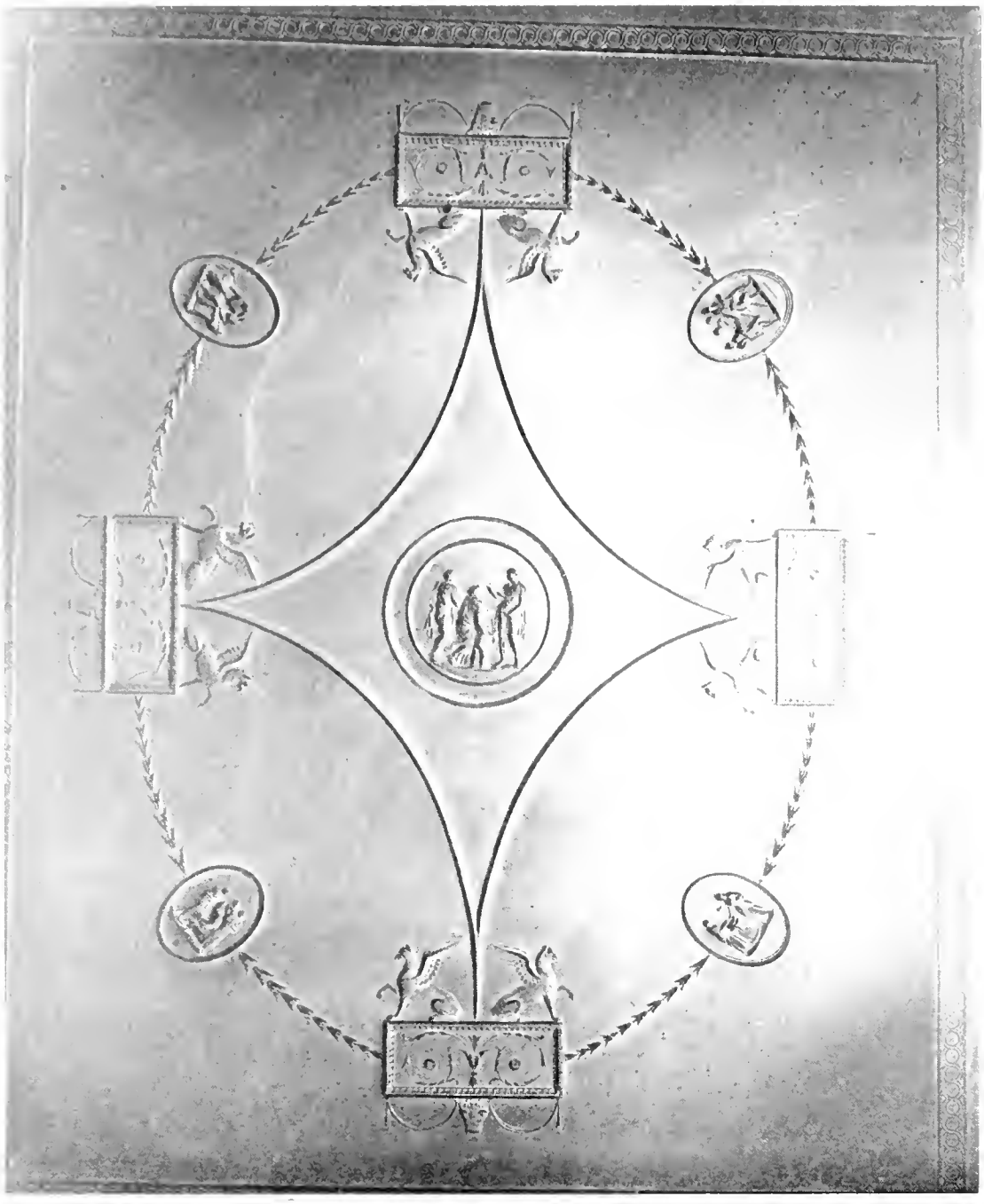
(*a*) NORTH FRONT AND ENTRANCE TO ADELPHI ARCHES (*b*) ENTRANCE HALL

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, MEETING ROOM

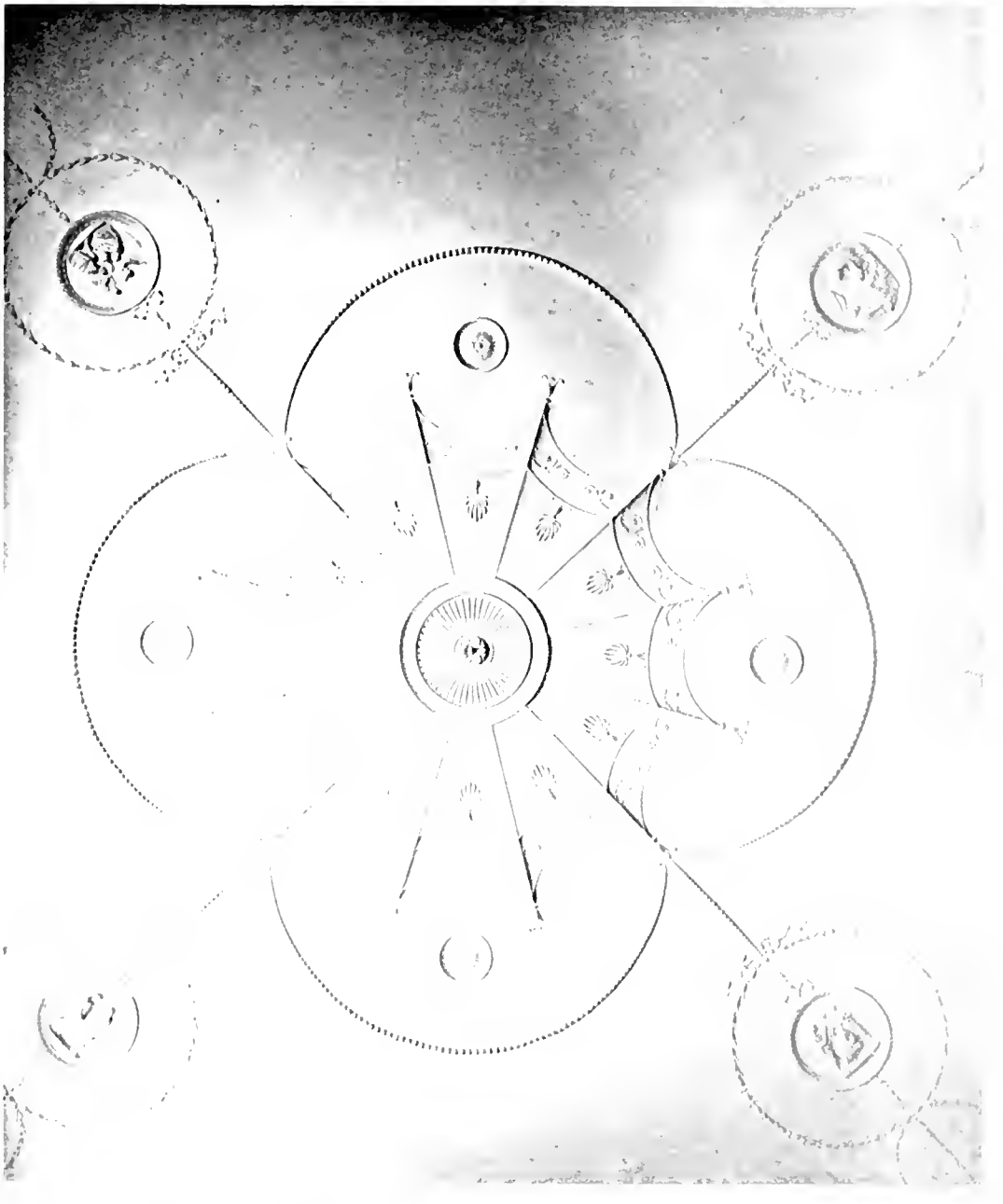
ENTRANCE DOORWAYS

(*a*) No. 13, JOHN STREET (*p.* 111)

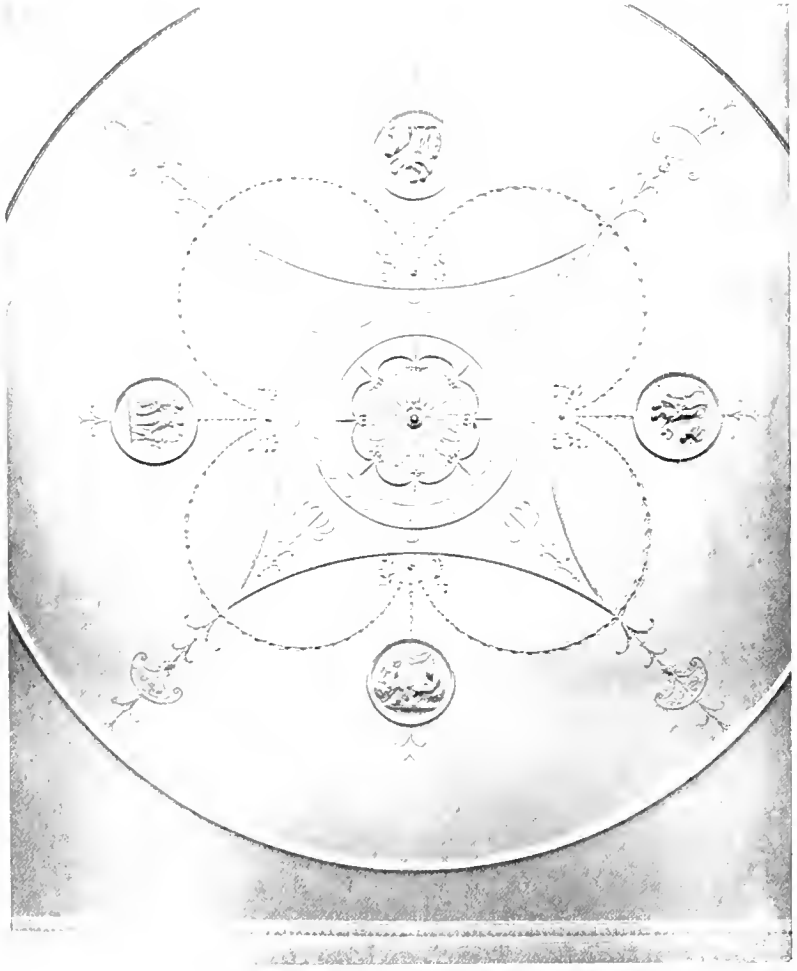
(*b*) No. 20, JOHN STREET (*p.* 112)

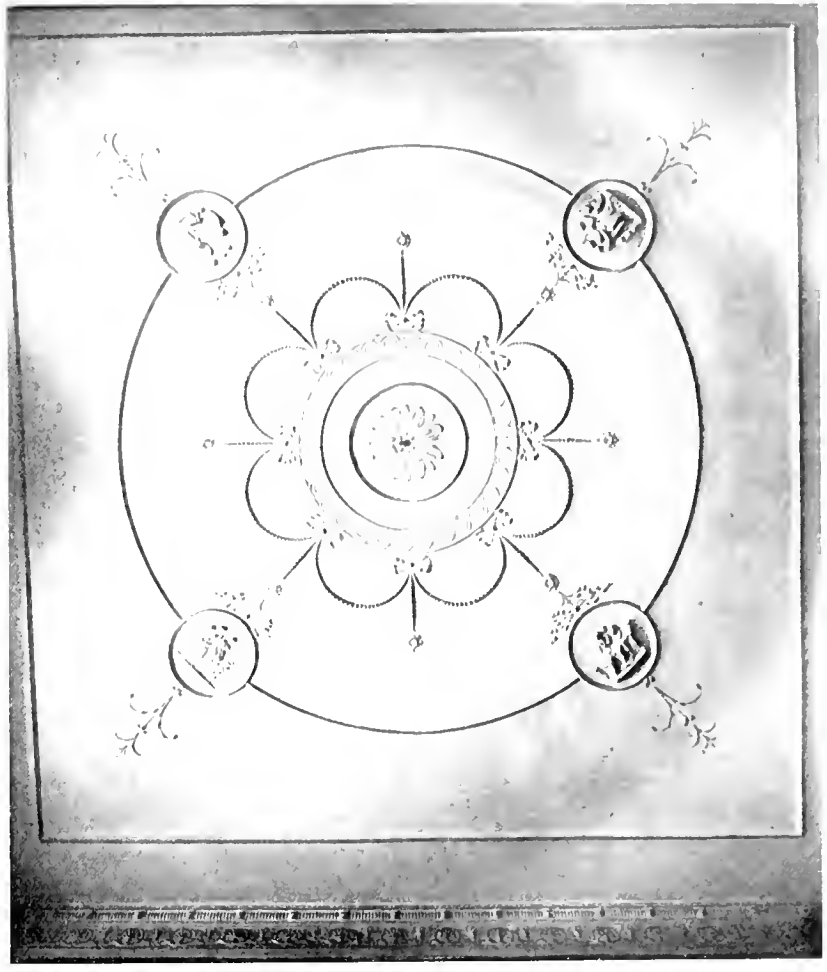


No. 9, JOHN STREET, CEILING TO FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 101)



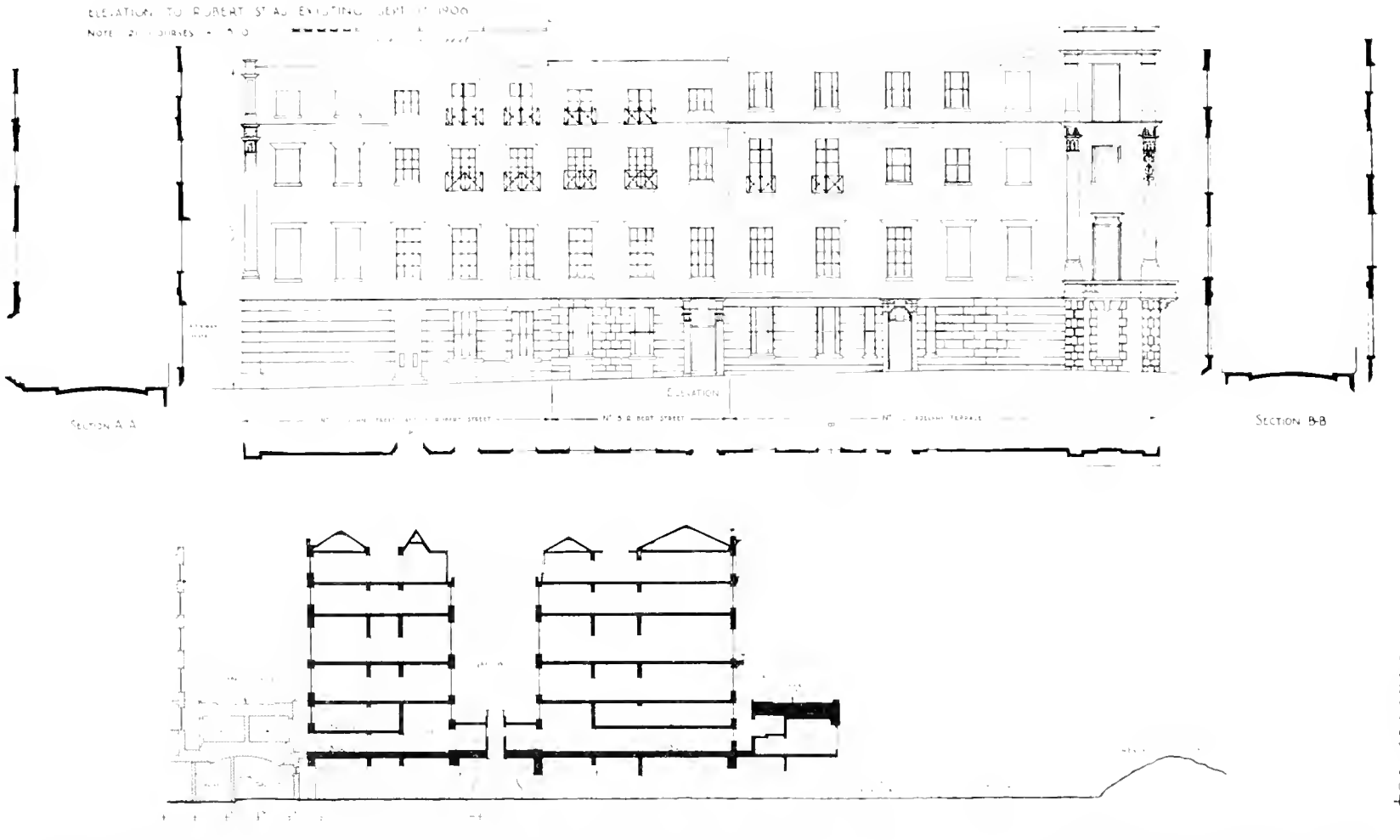
No. 20, JOHN STREET, CEILING TO FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 112)



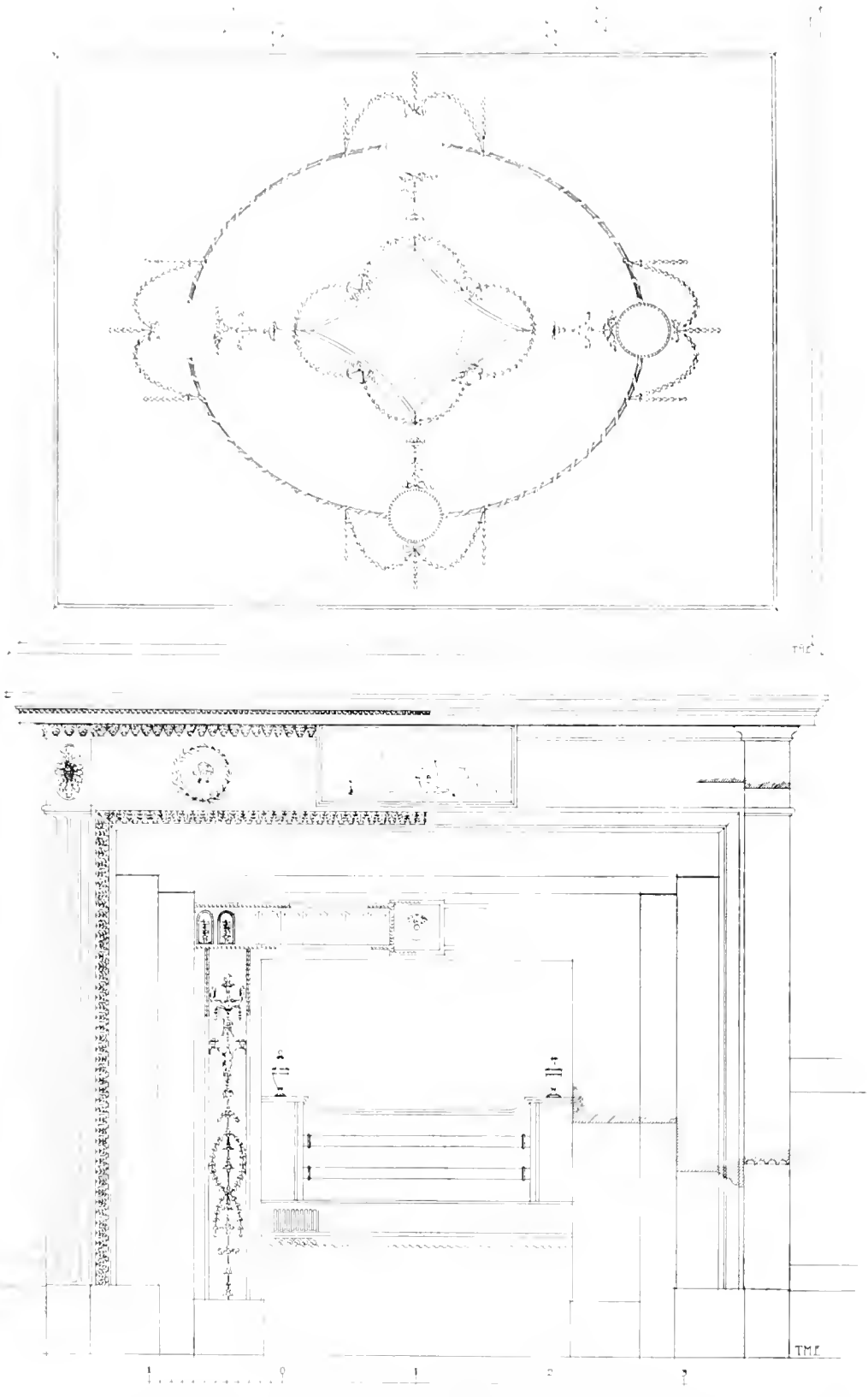


No. 13, JOHN STREET, CEILINGS (*p.* 111)

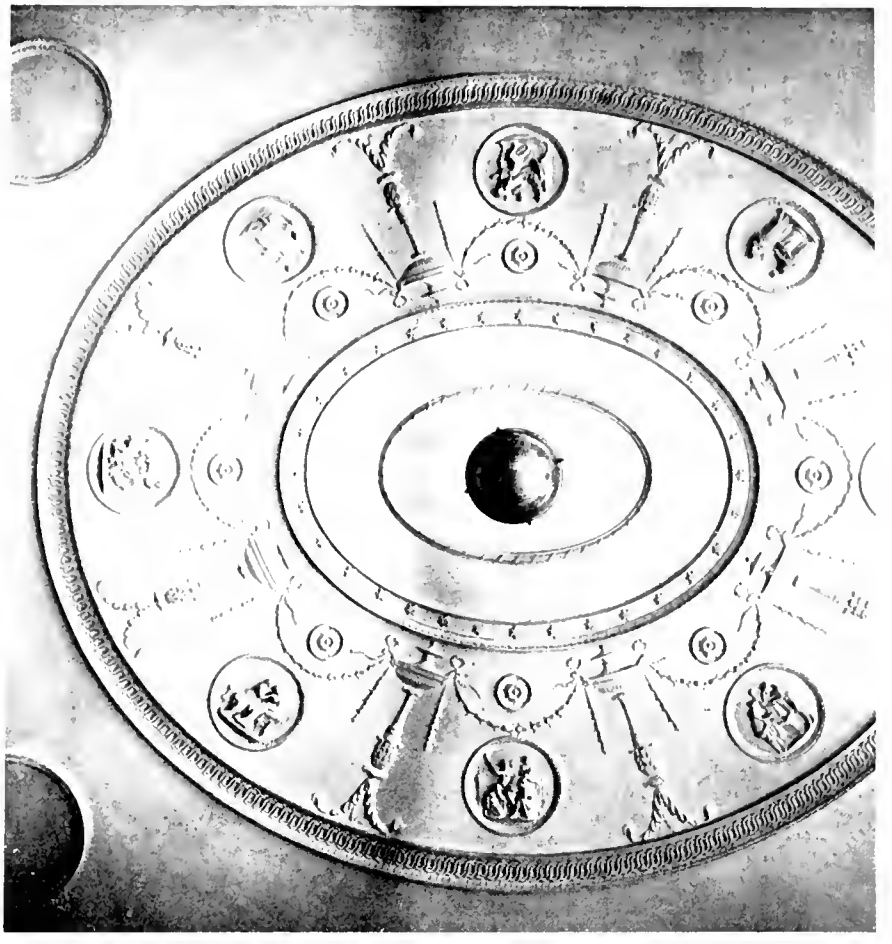
(*a*) FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR (*b*) FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR



(*a*) ELEVATION TO EAST SIDE OF ROBERT STREET IN 1906 (*b*) CROSS SECTION THROUGH HOUSES IN JOHN STREET AND ADELPHI TERRACE



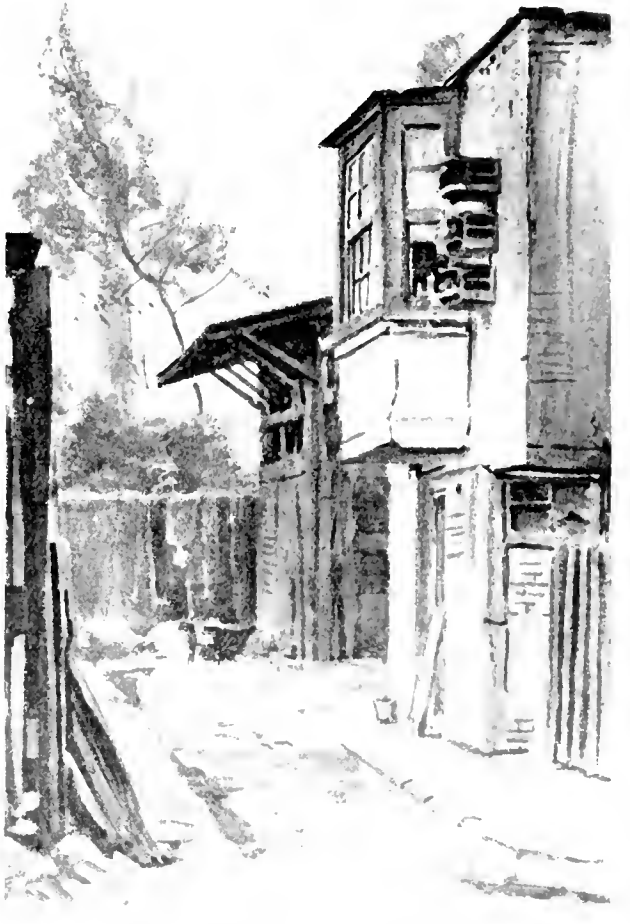
(*a*) No. 1, ROBERT STREET, CEILING TO NORTH-EAST ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR (*p.* 109) (*b*) No. 2, ROBERT STREET, FIREPLACE IN DINING ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR (*p.* 109)



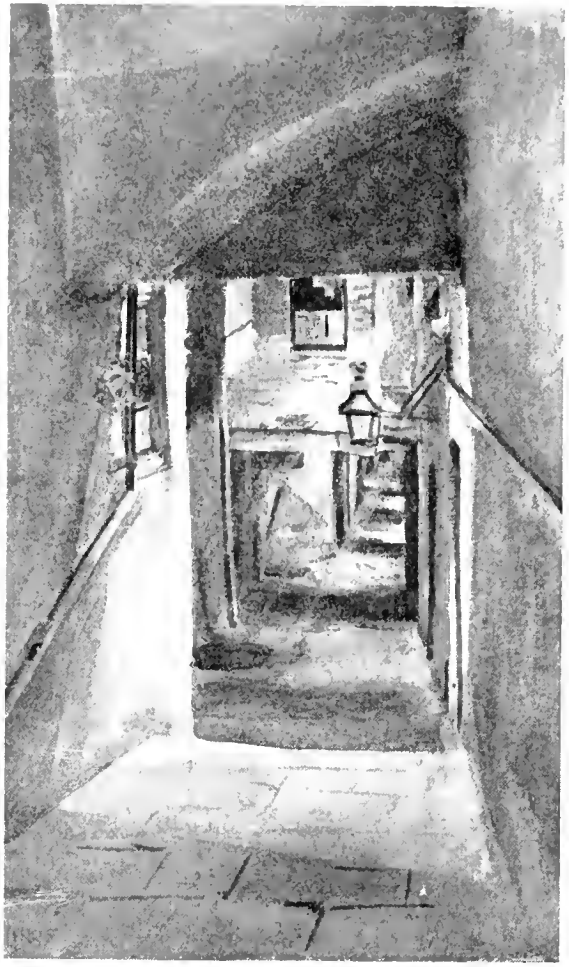
(*a*) No. 4, ADAM STREET, CEILING TO ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 116) (*b*) No. 5, ADAM STREET, WOOD MANTELPIECE IN ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (*p.* 117)

IVY BRIDGE LANE AND THE FOX-UNDER-THE-HILL IN 1874 (*p.* 84)

(*a*) ARCHWAY LEADING TO THE FOX-UNDER-THE-HILL



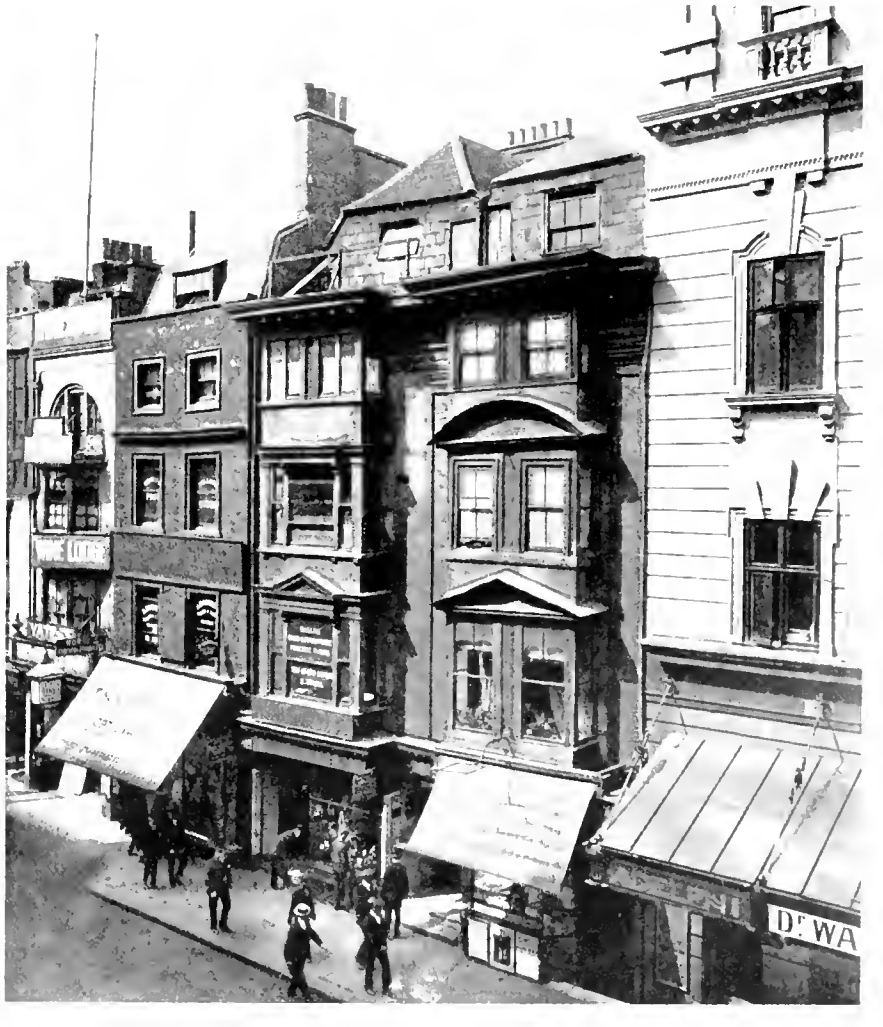
(*b*) THE FOX-UNDER-THE-HILL IN 1886



IVY BRIDGE LANE IN 1886 (*p.* 84)

SALISBURY STREET FROM THE RIVER

(*a*) SALISBURY STREET *circa* 1890 (*p.* 123)



(*b*) Nos. 413-417, STRAND, *circa* 1914 (*p.* 127)

PLATE 110

(*a*) No. 429, STRAND (FORMERLY THE WESTMINSTER INSURANCE COMPANY) *circa* 1908 (*p.* 128)

(*b*) EXETER HALL (No. 372, STRAND) IN 1907 (*p.* 126)

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